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Jefferson County

And

Birmingham



Jefferson County

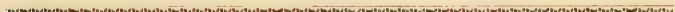
AND

BIRMINGHAM

ALABAMA



Historical and Biographical



1887

Jeepie & Smith, Publishers



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By F. W. Teeple and A. Davis Smith.

1887.



THE attitude of Jefferson County toward American manufacturing has suddenly assumed a determining influence. Its wonderful resources, and their possibilities, even now command general recognition in that division of the world's manufacturing industry wherein wages are highest, labor most dignified, and profits most certain.

The execution of the plan of this volume required record to be made of a circumstantial variety of conditions which, initiating in Jefferson County, have laid the foundations of a wonderful industrial transformation pervading the entire State, and sensibly felt far beyond the boundaries of Alabama. The several features of the history these pages attempt are: A technical treatise, made popular, regarding the proof of the mineral wealth of the county; the success of rail transportation in giving commercial value to the products of mines and manufactures; the industrial, financial, and social character of the population.

The essay of Professor Henry McCalley is a most satisfying explanation of the incalculable natural resources confined in this county. The enterprise brought to bear upon them is fully discovered in the history of the great land corporations and the manufactories. The elevated character of the community may be traced in the political and municipal

government; in the schools and churches; the press; political, industrial, and religious, and social organizations so numerous and zealous.

The biographical feature is replete with historical data of no common interest. Each separate sketch was obtained by special request of the publishers. A glance over the whole number will prove that Jefferson County development and the foundation and growth of Birmingham are the proud achievements, first, of Alabamians, and of Southern men next. No very rich individual came here as a pioneer. Very few individuals approached in fortune the designation of "rich men" among those who have given fame to the wealth of Jefferson County. All the leaders are recorded as of an active religious faith.

The steel engravings are of the best style known to the art, and in every instance were made expressly for the places they here fill.

The volume is a Birmingham product. It was wholly prepared and put to press in this city, and the publishers, sharing the pride which doubtless all public-spirited citizens must feel in its successful appearance, intend it to be the forerunner of others whose office it shall be to proclaim and promote the fame and prosperity so honorably erected here.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Birmingham, April, 1887.

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Jefferson County.



Jefferson County:

ITS TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

BY

HENRY McCALLEY, A. M., C. & M. E.

Chemist and Assistant State Geologist.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS.

Jefferson County is one of the central counties of Alabama, and is the banner county of the South in such as will make it permanently rich and prosperous, and in such as is of the greatest interest and importance to mankind. Its topography is pleasing and striking, its geology is interesting and instructive, and its natural resources are varied and wonderful.

It is of a rectangular shape, and is about thirty-eight miles long, from north-east to south-west, by some twenty-five miles wide from north-west to south-east, thus embracing about 960 square miles. It is preëminently a manufacturing county, and is destined, from the very nature of things, to take a front rank in the variety and value of its manufactured goods and in its railroad facilities. It presents, as its chief advantages and inducements to the manufacturers of iron, cotton, glass, wooden, and other goods, cheap raw materials, cheap power, cheap

transportation, cheap homes, cheap fuel, cheap food, and a healthy and invigorating climate, comparatively free from all the rigors of a Northern winter and the scorching sun of a Southern summer. Its industries are rapidly advancing and multiplying, and its properties are rapidly increasing in value. This rapid increase is confined to no particular branch of its industries and to no single element of its prosperity, but they all appear to have the motto, "Onward and Upward," and everywhere there is to be seen push, activity, enterprise, and progress. The increase in its taxable property, as returned by the assessor, was nearly \$3,000,000 for the year 1885, and it will be much more for the year 1886. This almost unparalleled increase is due principally to the great prosperity of its present or established industries and to the introduction of its numerous new ones. In the building of new railroads, it is especially on a *big boom*. Besides being traversed by three great trunk railroad lines, it will soon be penetrated to its very heart's core by four others that are now being built, and very likely by still three others that have been surveyed and will most probably be built. When all of its projected railroads shall have been built, its capital city, Birmingham, will be the greatest railroad center of the South.

Its population is also growing rapidly. By the census of 1880 it had a population of only 23,272 (whites, 18,219; colored, 5,053), and now Birmingham alone has some 30,000, and the county must have near 60,000, though the tide of immigration has just set in. Of these many new-comers there have been seen but very few *discontents* and *droucs*. They are principally skilled laborers of intelligence, integrity, industry, and enterprise, and to them it should be said: If, with well-directed energy, you will but bend yourselves with patience and perseverance to the tasks set before you, you will inevitably succeed, and will be assured as to your reward, plenty, and prosperity.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY.

This county was once throughout but a part of a vast sandy plain that gently sloped to the S.-W.-S., and had not a single elevation or depression of any kind to relieve the monotony of the scenery. This monotonous sandy plain covered, at the least, one-half of the northern half of the State and formed the then Coal Measures of Alabama. Things were thus when the eastern part of the United States was subjected to such a disturbance, or revolution, as it has never felt before or since. This revolution has been characterized as the Appalachian

revolution, and during it there was thrown up, in a general north-east and south-west direction, and somewhat parallel to the Atlantic coast from Canada to Central Alabama, a series of mountains that have received the name of the Appalachian chain. In the upheaval of some of these mountains, the strata were too stiff to bend in the sharp folds into which they were pressed, and so they were cracked along the lines of greatest strain, usually the tops of the mountains. These cracks furnished ready-made channels for the denuding streams that have washed these mountains down into anticlinal valleys with elevated rims. In some instances, in this folding or mountain-making process, the strata were so stiff as to bend but very little, if any at all, and hence, in these cases, they were not only cracked, but on one side of the crack were pushed up over the corresponding strata on the other side, producing what is known as faults. These faults are common throughout the Appalachian chain of mountains, and sometimes are miles in length, and have vertical displacements of the strata of thousands of feet. These upheavals or mountains, with their subsequent denudation, changed the topographical features and geological structure of the country traversed by them from one of sameness to one of variety and interest. They gave the general directions to the main streams of the country near them, and oftentimes threw up and left grand natural boundaries between the different geological formations. In this county, as elsewhere, they form one of the most remarkable instances on record of the adaptation of the earth's surface to man's wants. For, had the county remained as it originally was, one monotonous sandy plain, or had its rocks or geological strata retained their original horizontal positions, much of our best and now easily available coal would have been buried so deep below the surface that it never would have been reached by the hand of man, and the existence of our most valuable and vast deposits of iron ores and limestones never would have been even suspected. If they had have been suspected, they never would have done us any good, as they were a mile or so below the surface. The revealing and making available to us of this great hidden wealth of coal, iron, and limestone, rendered especially valuable from the manner in which they were thrown together in close juxtaposition, are not the only beneficial effects that we have received from these upheavals and denudations. They made and left us valleys of great fertility, that form, through our most important mineral section, the great commercial highways between the North-east and the South-west, with firm natural roadbeds, for hundreds of miles, even up to the mouths of our mines. These great results were brought about by the

simplest possible means, though in a most effectual and interesting way, namely: By the mere pushing up of the valuable strata, and the washing off of their heavy cover, along narrow strips of land. These narrow strips of land, washed out into anticlinal valleys, divide the Coal Measures of Alabama into three more or less distinct parts, that were named by Prof. Tuomey, in 1849, the Warrior, Cahaba, and Coosa Coal Fields, respectively, from the names of the rivers which drain them. These coal fields show that they are not separate coal basins, strictly speaking, in that they do not occur in circular or oval forms, but in long and trough-shaped areas with elevated rims that are the results of uplifting forces. In the washing out of the anticlinal valleys that separate these coal fields the Coal Measures of Alabama have lost several thousand square miles of their original extent, and so Alabama now ranks only eighth of the States of the Union in the acreage of its Coal Measures; it, however, is one of the very first in the quantity and quality of its coal. One of the cracked and washed-out mountains of the Appalachian region was pushed up across this county, and a second one was in line to cross this county, but died out just as it reached the county. The one that crosses this county is the elevated valley, with raised limits, in which Birmingham is situated. The elevation of this valley is shown from the fact that its floor is higher than the mountainous country on each side of the valley or is a water divide for about 100 miles in Alabama. It is the divide between the waters of the Warrior and Cahaba Rivers, and hence separates the Warrior and Cahaba Coal Fields.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

The topographical features of this county are varied and picturesque, as well as pleasing and striking, and consist principally in the surface configuration, produced by upheavals, denudation, and the geological structure.

This county lies between $33^{\circ} 15'$ and $33^{\circ} 45'$ N. latitude and between $9^{\circ} 24'$ and $10^{\circ} 10'$ W. longitude from Washington. Its altitudes vary from about 260 feet to 900 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, and its atmosphere is clear, pure, dry, and crisp, without any dampness or heaviness. Its climate is comparatively mild; its mean winter temperature, for December, January, and February, being about 42° F.; its mean summer temperature, for June, July, and August, being about 77° F., and its mean annual temperature being about 58° F. It has a winter rainfall, with melted snow, for December, January, and February, of about fourteen

inches; a summer rainfall, for June, July, and August, of also about fourteen inches, and an annual rainfall, with melted snow, of about fifty-five inches.

Water and Drainage.—This county is well watered with springs and streams of perpetual flow, and is so drained that there are but few marshes and malarial regions within its bounds. It has, extending along its whole length, near, and somewhat parallel, to its two edges, two swiftly running rivers, and crossing its interior, at intervals of every few miles, are large creeks with rapid currents. These large creeks rise on the divide, or in the anticlinal valley, between the rivers and near the south-east edge, in beautiful and bold everlasting limestone springs, and, with but one exception, flow in a general north-west direction, across almost the entire width of the county, and empty into the great drainage channel of the county, the Warrior River.

Growth.—This county is still, for the most part, covered with its native forest, which includes a vast amount and a great variety of valuable timber. Its large growth consists, in the order of their abundance, of oaks, pines, gums, hickories, dogwoods, cedars, chestnut, poplar, cypress, etc. The oaks are principally post oaks and black jacks, with a considerable mixture of red, Spanish, white, and chestnut oaks. The pines are of both the short and long leaf varieties, though chiefly of the former. The gums are of the sweet and sour kind, and the hickories are of the several species. The dogwoods are of the comparatively low grounds, while the cedars cover the limestone ridges, knolls, and glades. The chestnut, poplar, and cypress were once abundant, but are now quite scarce.

Soils.—The soils or lands over the greater part of this county have heretofore been held in bad repute, and have been neglected as farming lands simply because they were naturally poor for the great staples of the "Old South," cotton and corn. Within the last few years, however, since phosphatic guano and other fertilizers have come into common use, these lands have grown very much in appreciation, until now those which were formerly considered the most worthless or poorest are being looked upon and sought after as the most valuable and reliable for even cotton and corn. Cotton and corn, however, are not the crops for these lands, or for the "Hill Country of Alabama," and the sooner our people find it out the better it will be for them and for the State. These lands, as well as the climate, are peculiarly adapted to the raising of fruits and vegetables, crops with which the markets of the world are seldom, if ever, glutted; and to the nurseryman, vineyardist, and horticulturist, whom

the county invites to come and supply its large and rapidly-increasing demands for a greater variety of home-raised, fresh, and wholesome food products, these lands are all that could be desired. Nature intended them for gardens, orchards, vineyards, and pastures, and just in the same proportion as the farming class recognize this fact or law, and act upon it, or put their means, brains, and hands to the raising of vegetables, fruits, and grasses, will they prosper, and will this beautiful and healthy mountainous region blossom and bear fruit.

Production.—By the census of 1880, only one-eighth of this county, or about 72,000 acres, was in cultivation. Of these 72,000 acres, 14,220 were in cotton, with a yield of 5,333 bales of 400 pounds each; 30,928 were in Indian corn, with a yield of 429,660 bushels; 4,708 were in oats, with a yield of 60,038 bushels; 55 were in tobacco, with a yield of 17,649 pounds, and 504 were in potatoes, with a yield of 44,091 bushels.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

The topographical features, as well as the geological structure, of this county were, as has been seen, very much effected by the upheavals and denudation of the Appalachian region, or by the anticlinal valley which crosses this county and divides it into three very unequal and distinct parts. These parts are separated from each other by the raised rims to the anticlinal valley, and therefore consist of the anticlinal valley itself and the portions of the county respectively to the north-west and south-east of this valley. The two outside portions are of one and the same geological formation, as was the whole county previous to the mountain-making epoch of the Appalachian revolution, namely, the Coal Measures; but the middle or anticlinal valley portion is of pushed-up older and lower rocks, geologically speaking, or contains representatives of all of the geological formations that occur in Alabama between the Carboniferous and Lower Silurian, inclusive. As these parts, or natural divisions, of the county are entirely different, as to their topographical features and geological structure, they will be considered separately, and will be designated, commencing with the most north-western or largest one, as Part I, II, and III.

PART I.

OF THE WARRIOR COAL FIELD.

Its Coal Measures and its Coal: Structure and Unequaled Thickness, General Section, Extraordinary Quantity, Quality, and Value of its Coals—The Warrior Field in Jefferson County: The Nature, Quantity, and Quality of its Coals, with Analyses and Tests; their Adaptation to Cheap Mining and Cheap Transportation; the Number of Coal Mines and their Coal Output; the Uses of this Coal.

The Warrior Coal Field embraces all of the Coal Measures in Alabama north-west of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, or all of those drained by the Warrior and Tennessee Rivers. This area has been estimated at 7,810 square miles, or, as nearly two-thirds as much as the coal area of Great Britain. It is to the north-west of the principal axis of the Appalachian revolution, and the original horizontal position of its strata, away from its uplifted edges, was not very much effected by the upheavals of that revolution, and its topographical features, away from these uplifted edges, have not the same intimate connection with the geological structure that those areas have which are more in the direct line of action of the above named revolution.

This coal field, as a whole, is a trough-shaped area, extending lengthwise from north-east to south-west, and is much broken, especially along the water courses. It consists, as do all of our coal fields, of a series of sandstones, conglomerates, shales, slates, clays, and coal seams, with, locally at least, a few thin seams of impure limestone. Its measures are characterized by the greatest abundance of fossils, which are well preserved, and are found principally in the shales overlying the coal seams. Among these fossils there are some stems of very large plants that belong to the genera *Sigillaria*, *Lipidodendron*, and *Calamites*. These fossil trunks of trees are usually of light carbonaceous sandstones, frequently distinctly marked, and sometimes as much as three feet in diameter. They are occasionally found standing perpendicularly upon the coal seams and extending up into the roofs or covers, leaving little doubt but that they grew as they were found. This position of the fossil coal plants in place, taken in connection with the richness of the coal seams in well-preserved fossils, would seem to indicate that the vast amount of vegetable matter of which these coal seams were formed, grew and accumulated over the very areas now covered by the coal seams.

The general dip of its strata is a few degrees to the S.-W.-S., but as this dip is something less than the general inclination of the surface, the measures continue to thicken to the south-west until they become covered up by a newer formation. This regular and small angle of dip of its strata is characteristic of the Warrior Field when compared with the other two coal fields of Alabama. To give to this area a trough or basin shape, the strata of the south-east side have an additional dip to the north-west, from the elevated south-east rim, and those of the north-west side have a dip to the south-east. The strata of these two sides are also in long, flat waves from north-west to south-east, while those of the center of the trough are in similar waves from north-east to south-west.

This field has been conveniently and appropriately divided into a *plateau* and *basin area*, without any distinct line of demarcation between the two, the one gradually merging into the other.

The plateau is composed principally of the hard, weather-resisting conglomerates and sandstones near the base of the measures, and comprises the elevated north-eastern part of the field and a portion of the south-eastern rim. It is divided into two parts by Brown's Valley, which is the extension into Alabama of the great Sequatchie Valley of Tennessee.

The basin takes in the lower or south-west end, and the greater half of the field. It is, as a general thing, more broken than the *plateau*, for the reason that it is composed principally of softer rocks which have suffered more from denudation. Its upper or north-eastern end is made forked by the extending down into it, between Big and Little Warrior Rivers, almost to their fork, the prolongation of Brown's Valley as an unbroken anticlinal ridge. It is made up, above drainage level, for the most part, of shales and sandstones piled up to a great thickness of successive strata upon the hard conglomerates and sandstones of the *plateau*. This *basin* is very rich in workable seams of coal, which increase in number to the south-west until the Coal Measures become entirely covered up at Tuscaloosa.

Little Basin.—There is cut off, by a combined fold and vault, from the south-east edge of the Warrior Field, a strip of land, about twelve miles long by over three in width, that has received the name of the *Little Basin*. It is a complete *tray-shape* depression, rounding in a general north-east and south-west direction, or with the bordering anticlinal valley. Its upper or north-east end is, however, concave, and its south-east rim, Rock Mountain, the uplifted edge of the Warrior Coal Field, composed of the hard conglomerates and sandstones of the *plateau*, is

much taller than its north-west border, formed by an anticlinal fold with a fault along it. Along this fault there has been a great vertical displacement of the strata by an upheaval of the south-east or *Little Basin* side.

The Warrior Coal Field and the great Appalachian Coal Field end, so far as can be seen, on the south-west in the rocks in the bed of the Warrior River at Tuscaloosa, or just below the head of navigation of that river. At and near this most south-western visible end, these coal fields are believed to have their greatest thickness of Coal Measures and their greatest number of coal seams. These Coal Measures, under and near Tuscaloosa, are believed to be over 3,000 feet thick, and to contain some 53 seams of coal, with a combined thickness of about 125 feet of coal.

Jefferson County comprises about 630 square miles of the Warrior Coal Field. As stated, all that part of the county north-west of the Anticlinal Valley is of this field. This area is of a rectangular shape, running lengthwise with the Anticlinal Valley. It is a great synclinal trough, or *scoop-shape* depression, with all of its south-east rim and about two-thirds of its north-west border, parts of great and parallel anticlinal folds. The south-east fold is of the Anticlinal Valley and extends clear through the county, while the fold of the north-west border is the south-west terminus of the great Sequatchie Valley of Tennessee or of Brown's Valley of Alabama, as an unbroken and undenuded fold, or it is the south-west terminus of the mountain that is said to have merely touched or reached this county before dying out. Of these two folds or rims, in this county, the south-eastern one, as a whole, is much the higher, though a portion of this south-eastern rim is of a down-throw along faults, and is not very elevated. This south-east rim is from 300 to 600 feet above the Warrior River, while the fold of the north-west border is only about 200 feet above this river, which runs along close to its base. The elevated south-east rim, with the exception of the portion in the down-throw, is composed, for the most part, of the hard and massive conglomerate, called *Millstone Grit*, and sandstones near the base of the Coal Measures, and is known as *Rock Mountain*, while the surface rocks of the fold of the north-west border, though hard and massive, are somewhat softer, lighter, and higher in the measures, except as this fold enters the county in the extreme northern part.

The *Millstone Grit*, in its out-crops capping the south-east rim or Rock Mountain, is usually either perpendicular or is so bent over on itself as to throw its bottom on top or to reverse its north-west dip to the south-east.

Along the south-east base of this mountain, or between the capping

Millstone Grit and the lower and older rocks of the Anticlinal Valley, there is nearly always a mass of debris that hides the underlying strata, though they are known to cover, through the greater length of this county, a fault that frequently brings Lower Silurian rocks of the valley side in contact with the Coal Measures.

Next to upheavals and denudations, such hard, weather-resisting rocks as the above *Millstone Grit*, are the most important factors in determining surface configuration or variety and picturesqueness of scenery. Hence, the surface of that portion of the Warrior field which is in Jefferson County is most irregular, and its physical features are most varied and striking, along the south-east and north-west boundaries, where the upheavals and denudations have been greatest and where these hard rocks are most highly exposed. As stated, this area is a synclinal trough, and hence, in a general way, it is made up of two water-sheds. These water-sheds are very unequal; the one on the south-east or the north-west water-shed of the elevated south-east rim forming the greater part of the area. On these water-sheds, and especially on the greater one, there are smaller ridges which run up and down the trough, or parallel to the elevated outside ridges or folds. These inside or smaller ridges are the results of waves in the strata, and of the out-croppings of the harder and more indestructible strata.

The Warrior River flows along near the juncture of the above water sheds, or near the bottom of the trough, and owes its general direction to that of the trough. This river, with its arteries, or large side streams, keeps this portion, or the greater portion, of the county well drained.

Being a trough the strata of the two sides or of the above water sheds, in addition to their general dip of 3° or 4° to the south-west, have general dips toward the river or bottom of the trough, and are in long, flat waves in the same direction, while those of the bottom of the trough are in similar waves in the direction of the trough.

The south-east edge of this field, along the Anticlinal Valley, is especially complicated by folds and faults. These folds have one general direction, that of the Anticlinal Valley, while the faults run not only in this same general direction but also somewhat at right angle to it. Locally the directions of the folds and faults are sometimes quite different from the above, for they have been seen in certain localities to be running almost due north and south and east and west.

Along the north-east and south-west faults, or those in the direction of the anticlinal valleys, the vertical displacements of strata are much greater than in the cross faults, or those at right angle to this direction.

These north-east and south-west faults do not always run parallel to the Anticlinal Valley, or to the south-east edge of the Warrior Coal Field, but sometimes run in and out the Coal Measures, as these measures encroach upon the valley, and cut off, on the Anticlinal Valley side, strips from the Coal Measures. The *Little Basin* is an example of this cutting-off process. The upper half of this *little basin* is in Jefferson County.

The Coal Measures of the Warrior Field in this county are complicated in other ways than by folds and faults. The same strata, for instance, are always more or less variable, though not more so than in other parts of this same field or in other fields. The number of strata, and the distance between two well-known strata, are sometimes quite different at localities only a few miles apart. This difference is likely due to the splitting up of some, by the interpolation of others, and by variableness in the same strata which may result in the thickening of a mere streak to a stratum several or many feet in thickness, or the reverse. Again, the strata, frequently without breaking, suddenly fall from one elevation to that of another several feet lower, and sometimes, at least, after a short distance, as suddenly resume or jump back to their former place or horizontal level. The strata are frequently also falsely bedded, and are oftentimes cut up by vertical parallel planes of division running in the general directions of the faults.

As stated, there are supposed to be 53 seams of coal in the Warrior Coal Field. These seams vary in thickness from a few inches to 14 feet. There are twenty-five of them of workable thickness, or that contain 18 inches and over, each, in thickness of pure coal. Of these 25 seams, 14 have 2 feet 6 inches and over, each, in thickness of clean coal; of these 14 seams, 9 have over 4 feet, each, in thickness of coal, and of these 9 seams, 3 have more than 6 feet, each, in thickness of coal. These coal seams, in their out-crops, are thinner on the north-west side of the field than they are near the center and south-east side. This is doubtless due to the fact that the north-west side of the field is near the north-west edge of the original coal basin of Alabama, whereas the present south-east limits of the field, the Anticlinal Valley, ran through the central portion of the original coal basin of Alabama, and were thrown up and washed out as limits after the coals had been deposited.

It has been estimated that, if these coal seams will but hold throughout their entire extent a thickness equivalent to that of their most reliable and accurate measurements, the Warrior Coal Field will contain a sum total of coal of not less than 113,119,000,000 tons, of which amount 108,394,000,000 tons would be of the workable seams, or of the seams which

contain 18 inches and over, each, in thickness of clean coal. There is great significance attached to these figures; they tell us that the coal in the workable seams of the Warrior Field is three times the estimated available bituminous and semi-bituminous coals of the great coal-producing State of Pennsylvania, and that, if this coal was spread out evenly over the surface, it would cover the whole State of Alabama (52,250 square miles in extent) over two feet in thickness, and that, at the present rate of consumption of coals of all kinds, it would last the whole world over 270 years. This workable coal, at the mouths of the mines, would be worth now about \$150,000,000,000, of which at least \$30,000,000,000 is profit. This profit money is nearly two hundred times the present total assessed value of property in Alabama, and would about buy every foot of territory in the State at \$900 per acre.

Of the fifty-three coal seams of the Warrior Field, forty-five are included in the Coal Measures of Jefferson County. These forty-five coal seams vary in thickness from a few inches to fourteen feet, and contain a combined average thickness of about one hundred feet of coal. Of these forty-five coal seams, nineteen have each an average thickness of two feet and over of clean coal, with an average combined thickness of about seventy feet of clean coal; of these nineteen seams, twelve have each an average thickness of three feet and over, and an average combined thickness of nearly fifty-three feet of clean coal; of these twelve seams, eight have each an average thickness of four feet, and over, of clean coal, with an average combined thickness of over forty feet of clean coal, and of these eight seams, there are three seams that have each an average thickness of five feet, and over, of clean coal, and an average combined thickness of over twenty-five feet of clean coal.

A better idea can be given of the thickness, position, etc., of these different coal seams, and of the other strata of the Coal Measures of the Warrior Field in Jefferson County by a section than perhaps can be given in any other way. The reader is therefore respectfully referred to the following general section.

Nothing more than an approximation is claimed for this section, though, so far as the coal seams are concerned, it is believed to be a close approximation. Much credit is due to a section by Mr. T. H. Aldrich, and one by Mr. Howard Douglass, for aid received in the making out of this general section.

A General Section of the Strata above Drainage Level of the Coal Measures of the Warrior Field in Jefferson County.

Sandstones, shales; surface rocks along the southwest county line.

- (45) COAL 1 ft. 7 in.
Sandstones, shales 20 ft. to 35 ft. 0 in.
- (44) COAL 8 in. to 0 ft. 10 in.
Shales, sandstones 10 ft. to 30 ft. 0 in.
- (43) COAL: University Seam 2 ft. to 5 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones, shales 15 ft. 0 in.
- (42) COAL, slate; in alternate streaks . . . 1 ft. 4 in.
Sandstones, shales 20 ft. to 25 ft. 0 in.
- (41) COAL 9 in. to 1 ft. 3 in.
Sandstones, shales, about 15 ft. 0 in.
- (40) COAL 1 ft. 8 in. to 1 ft. 9 in.
Sandstones, shales 25 ft. 0 in.
- (39) COAL 5 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.
CONGLOMERATES, sandstones 34 ft. 0 in.
- (38) { COAL 1 ft. 2 in.
Fire clay 5 in. to 5 ft. 0 in.
COAL 1 ft. 0 in.
Fire clay; fossiliferous 3 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones, shales 8 ft. to 10 ft. 0 in.
- (37) COAL 2 in. to 0 ft. 9 in.
Sandstones, shales 30 ft. to 35 ft. 0 in.
- (36) COAL 8 in.
Shales, sandstones 80 ft. to 85 ft. 0 in.
- (35) COAL; with a 3 in. slate parting . . . 1 ft. 3 in.
Fire clay; very fossiliferous 3 ft. 0 in.
Shales, sandstones 40 ft. 0 in.
- (34) COAL 0 to 1 ft. 2 in.
Shales, about 40 ft. 0 in.
- (33) COAL; Pratt Seam 2 ft. to 7 ft. 0 in.
Fire clay 2 ft. to 10 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones, shales, clays . . . 20 ft. to 30 ft. 0 in.
- (32) COAL; fire clay seam . . . 1 ft. 4 in. to 2 ft. 6 in.
Fire clay 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in.
CONGLOMERATES, sandstones, shales, 25 ft. to 40 ft.

- | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (31) | { | COAL | 1 ft. to 2 ft. 0 in. | } | DOTTIE SEAM. | 2 ft. 6 in. to
17 ft. 2 in. |
| | | Clay slate | 6 in. to 7 ft. 3 in. | | | |
| | | COAL | 1 ft. to 2 ft. 8 in. | | | |
| | | Clay slate | 0 to 1 ft. 9 in. | | | |
| | | COAL | 0 to 3 ft. 6 in. | | | |
| | | Sandstones, shales | 25 ft. to 50 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| (30) | | COAL : with slate partings | 10 in. 8 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Fire clay | 2 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Sandstones, shales ; with black band
and clay iron stone | 10 ft. to 50 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | CONGLOMERATES | 0 to 6 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| (29) | | COAL ; with a thin slate parting | 0 to 1 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Shales, sandstones, LIMESTONES, 50 ft. to 300 ft. 0 in. | | | | |
| | | CONGLOMERATES | 0 to 7 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Sandstones | 10 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| (28) | { | COAL ; with slate partings,
2 ft. 4 in. to 9 ft. 6 in. | } | CORONA. | 2 ft. 4 in. to
27 ft. 6 in. | |
| | | Sandstones, shales, clays,
0 to 12 ft. 0 in. | | | | |
| | | COAL ; with slate partings,
0 to 6 ft. 0 in. | | | | |
| | | Fire clay | 3 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Sandstones, shales | 20 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| (27) | | COAL | 0 to 2 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Sandstones, shales | 10 ft. to 50 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| (26) | | COAL ; with slate partings | 0 to 8 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Sandstones, CONGLOMERATES, shales, slate,
25 ft. to 50 ft. 0 in. | | | | |
| (25) | | COAL | 0 to 0 ft. 2 in. | | | |
| | | Sandstones ; with thin seams of coal | 20 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| (24) | | COAL | 4 in. to 1 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Sandstones, shales | 25 ft. to 30 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| (23) | | COAL ; Baker's Upper Bed | 10 in. to 2 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Shales, sandstones, fire clay | 20 ft. to 50 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| (22) | | COAL ; Baker's Lower Bed, Freel's Seam,
2 ft. to 6 ft. 0 in. | | | | |
| | | Shales, sandstones | 20 ft. to 40 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | BLACK BAND | 0 to 2 ft. 0 in. | | | |
| | | Shales, sandstones | 5 ft. to 20 ft. 0 in. | | | |

- (21) COAL; with slate and clay parting. Newcastle,
Mt. Carmel, Townley, Jaggers, etc.
5 ft. 0 in. to 14 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones, shales; with kidney ore,
15 ft. to 60 ft. 0 in.
- (20) COAL; poor, slaty 10 in. to 3 ft. 0 in.
Fire clay, 1 ft. to 3 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones, shales 10 ft. to 50 ft. 0 in.
- (19) COAL trace to 2 ft. 6 in.
Shales, sandstones 15 ft. to 25 ft. 0 in.
BLACK BAND 0 to 1 ft. 4 in.
Sandstones, shales 15 ft. to 25 ft. 0 in.
- (18) { COAL; soft 0 to 2 ft. 9 in.
Fire clay 0 to 1 ft. 0 in.
Shales 0 to 12 ft. 0 in.
COAL 0 to 4 ft. 9 in. } 0 to 21 ft. 6 in.
- Shales, sandstones 20 ft. to 25 ft. 0 in.
CONGLOMERATES 16 ft. to 40 ft. 0 in.
Slate 0 to 1 ft. 0 in.
- (17) COAL; bony 1 ft. to 3 ft. 0 in.
Fire clay 0 to 2 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones, shales; with some streaks of coal,
25 ft. to 125 ft. 0 in.
- (16) COAL; peacock luster 4 in. to 1 ft. 4 in.
Sandstones, shales 30 ft. to 50 ft. 0 in.
- (15) { COAL; with thin slate parting,
2 ft. to 4 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones 0 to 9 ft. 0 in.
COAL 0 to 1 ft. 6 in.
Sandstones 0 to 4 ft. 0 in.
COAL; very good, 0 to 0 ft. 9 in. } Jel. Seam. 2 ft. to 19 ft. 2 in.
- Fire clay 3 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones, shales 20 ft. to 50 ft. 0 in.
- (14) COAL; Black Creek Seam . 2 ft. 4 in. to 6 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones, shales, LIMESTONES,
50 ft. to 140 ft. 0 in.
- (13) COAL 0 to 1 ft. 0 in.
Sandstones, shales, with perhaps some coal
streaks 60 ft. to 225 ft. 0 in.

In this county, the coals of the above section cover about the following areas: From (1) to (12), inclusive, 575 square miles; from (13) to (16), inclusive, 515 square miles; from (17) to (25), inclusive, 440 square miles; from (26) to (28), inclusive, 385 square miles; from (29) to (35), inclusive, 180 square miles, and from (36) to (45), inclusive, 30 square miles. This data, allowing 1,000,000 tons of coal to the square mile for every foot in thickness, gives 26,865,000,000 tons as the sum total of the clean coal contained in the seams two feet and over in thickness in the Warrior Field in this county. At the present rate, 1,400,000 tons per annum, of mining this workable coal in this county, it will take over 1900 years to exhaust the clean coal of the seams that are two feet and over in thickness. Much of this coal, however, will never be mined, from the fact that it is at too great a depth below the surface; though more than one-fourth of it, or about 7,000,000,000 tons, is within 300 feet of the surface, and can be mined cheaply by drifts and slopes. The above clean coal, of this county, of the seams that are two feet and over in thickness, would be worth now, at the mouths of the mines, about \$57,947,000,000, of which sum about \$7,589,000,000 would be profit.

These coals are all bituminous coals, and, as a class, are better than the average bituminous coals. They are of almost every variety: some of them are bright and hard, and are well adapted to handling and stocking, while others are of a duller color, and of a softer or more friable and crumbly nature; some of them seem to be peculiarly fitted for coking, for iron-ore smelting, and for foundry and blacksmithing purposes, while others do not coke at all, but are excellent heating and steaming coals. They all burn freely, and most of them are well suited for making gas. Some of them have a vertical flaggy structure, or a regular *face* and *butt structure*, while others are divided up by joints into cubical and rhomboidal blocks, and others still are devoid of any regular forms or are solid and compact throughout. Some of them on being exposed to the weather quickly crumble, while others, to the naked eye, are not effected for years. Many of them contain considerable mineral charcoal, principally in thin sheets along the planes of stratification, and some of them are very pure coals or contain a large percentage of fixed carbon with but very little ash and clinker, while others are bony and slaty. Some of them, however, look slaty when they are not; the dull luster being due to the casts of plants along the seams of division or stratification. The most of these coals have been judged of solely from their exposed outcrops, and it is a well known fact that all bituminous coals deteriorate, or lose in their gas-giving and heating qualities on weathering, though they

retain their forms and to all appearances are not effected; hence it is very likely that most of them have been underestimated.

The following analyses of freshly mined and average samples will serve to show the quality of these coals:

Name of Coal Seam.	Pratt.	New Castle.	Black Creek.	Watt or Jefferson	Warrior, or Pierce.
Specific Gravity	1.299	1.33	1.36
Sulphur.....	1.041	.64	.10	1.112	.56
Moisture.....	1.025	.50	.12	1.611
Volatile Matter.....	32.169	28.24	26.11	33.004	32.24
Fixed Carbon.....	63.370	59.69	71.64	61.785	65.12
Ash.....	3.342	10.92	2.93	2.488	1.27

These seams occur in the upper, middle, and lower part of the measures, as may be seen from an inspection of the *General Section*.

Chemical analyses will show the compositions of coals, but will not show how they are put together, and as their true values and fitness for certain purposes are largely dependent on their mechanical make-up or physical structure, the best tests of their worth are actual experiments and uses on a large scale, and hence the following table is appended to show the standing of some Alabama coals, as compared with well known coals of other States for heating or steaming purposes:

Name of Coal.	Pounds of water evaporated from and at 212° per lb. of coal.	Per cent. of non-combustible from combustion under boiler.	Relative heating or steaming values, Cumberland, Md. being 100.	Name of State.
Cumberland.....	8.21.....	11.5.....	100.0.....	Maryland.
Pratt.....	8.04.....	7.4.....	97.9.....	Alabama.
Jellico.....	7.43.....	6.3.....	90.7.....	Tennessee.
Pittsburg.....	7.63.....	7.6.....	92.9.....	Pennsylvania.
Altmont.....	7.41.....	3.5.....	90.3.....	Kentucky.
St. Bernard.....	6.73.....	6.9.....	82.0.....	Kentucky.
Warrior.....	7.73.....	4.6.....	94.2.....	Alabama.
Helena.....	7.58.....	7.7.....	92.3.....	Alabama.
Watt.....	7.11.....	13.2.....	86.6.....	Alabama.
Diamond.....	6.20.....	10.2.....	75.5.....	Kentucky.
Mud River.....	6.89.....	4.6.....	83.9.....	Illinois.
Memphis.....	6.15.....	8.5.....	78.6.....	Kentucky.
Clifton.....	5.74.....	14.6.....	69.9.....	Kentucky.
Sewanee.....	7.37.....	11.3.....	89.8.....	Tennessee.
Cahaba.....	7.65.....	5.0.....	93.2.....	Alabama.
Blocton.....	7.37.....	5.7.....	89.8.....	Alabama.
Black Creek.....	7.33.....	4.0.....	92.9.....	Alabama.
Henry Ellen.....	7.25.....	5.2.....	88.3.....	Alabama.
Daisy.....	7.16.....	11.4.....	87.2.....	Tennessee.

The above table is an abstract of the results of tests made by Prof.

O. H. Landreth, at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, between March 12th and May 22nd, 1885. In these tests ten tons of coal from each mine were used, and in case of the Alabama coals we have been told that some of them, at least, were not picked coals or were not intended for this purpose, but were taken from their regular marketable screened products. These tests show up the Alabama coals in a most favorable light, and demonstrate that one-half of the eight tested were excelled for steaming purposes by only the Cumberland coal, and that the lowest Alabama coal on the graded list was superior for these purposes to several of the coals brought from other States. Four of these Alabama coals, those in italics, namely: the Pratt, the Warrior, the Watt, and the Black Creek, were from the Warrior Field, in this county; the other four were from the Cahaba Field. The analyses of these four coals of the Warrior field have already been given.

The coals of the Warrior Field have a great advantage over the coals of many other fields in the ease and cheapness with which they can be mined. In the case of this field, the physical features of the measures, the small angle of dip, the structure of the coals, and the solid roofs and soft underbeds are all conducive to cheap mining. The only drawback that any of these coals have to cheap mining is that the thicker seams always have thin interstratified partings of slate and clay that can not be mined out cleanly, and hence, to make the coals of these thick seams valuable, the additional expense of crushing and washing will have to be resorted to. The physical features of the Warrior Field will enable good workable seams of coal to be reached in nearly all parts of the productive measures at moderate depths below the surface or by drifts and slopes. The small angle of dip enables the mines either to drain themselves, or to be kept dry at comparatively small cost. The *face* and *butt* structure, and the joint structure of these coals, enable them to be mined advantageously and in large lumps. The hard, solid roofs save the great expense of propping, and the soft underbeds permit of the coals being easily undermined.

The coals of the Warrior Field, as a whole, as well as those of Jefferson County, will, in a few years, be highly blessed with great competition in transportation lines or with exceedingly cheap transportation. Now, the L. & N. R. R. crosses this field on the east, the A. G. S. R. R. bounds it on the south-east, while the Ga. P. R. R., that will soon be completed, penetrates it on the east and west, and the S. & B. R. R. and M. & B. R. R., that are now being built, will bisect it respectively from the north and the west. Besides the above several other railroad lines have been surveyed to

Birmingham, and doubtless cars will be running over them in a few years.

Far better than all of these railroads, this field and this county have, winding through their most productive areas for miles, a river that can be made navigable for steam tugs and coal barges all the year round, with a minimum channel, at extreme low water, of eighty feet wide by four feet deep, for the sum of from \$400,000 to \$1,200,000, according to the nature of the work. Congress has already made a large appropriation for the opening of this river, and will doubtless continue in this good work until a water-way is opened to the sea for the cheap coal of the Warrior Field.

The coals of this county, as they have been and are still the most convenient to lines of transportation, have been and are still the most extensively worked of the coals of the Warrior Field. They furnished in 1874 only 33,139 tons of coal; now there are in operation in them about thirteen mines that have daily outputs of from 100 to 2,600 tons of coal, and three or four mines that have daily outputs of from ten to twenty-five tons, making in all a daily output of about 4,500 tons of coal for the mines of the Warrior Field in Jefferson County. This coal is used principally for iron-ore smelting, and for heating and steaming purposes around Birmingham, and on the railroads which run through Birmingham, though some of it is shipped to the larger cities of the South for miscellaneous purposes.

PART III.

OF THE CAHABA COAL FIELD.

Physical Features—Coal Measures: Thickness of its Strata, and Number and Thickness of its Coal Seams; the Quantity, Quality, and Value of its Coals, and their Transporting Facilities—Coal Mining in Alabama; Location and Output of the Mines—The Coke Industry in Alabama; its Quantity, Quality, and Consumption—Other Natural Resources of the Warrior and Cahaba Coal Fields.

Part III is now taken up, out of its regular order, because it also treats of the coals or is of the same geological formation as Part I.

The Cahaba Coal Field comprises about 435 square miles. Not one-third of this area, or only 130 square miles of it, however, is in Jefferson County: but as the greater part of it is or will soon be contributory to the

prosperity of Jefferson County, a general description will be given here of the whole field.

The Cahaba Coal Field must necessarily possess many characteristics in common with the Warrior Field, for, as has been seen, it was originally connected with the Warrior Field, or was of the same great basin, and all Coal Measures, especially those of the same field, are known to be everywhere more or less alike. These two coal fields, however, are at present very different from each other in their topographical features and geological structure. This difference is due mainly to the fact that the Cahaba Field is more intimately connected with the results of the great Appalachian revolution, or with the upheavals, fractures, etc., of the mountain-making epoch of that revolution, and hence it is more broken up, and its strata are more highly tilted than they are in the case of the Warrior Field. This Cahaba Coal Field, in fact, is simply the south-west terminus, so far as can be seen, of the folded and faulted strata that form the Appalachian chain, and extend from Canada to Central Alabama. This field is of an oblong shape, extending lengthwise with the anticlinal valleys. Its length is about seventy-five miles, and its greatest width, near its south-west end, is about twelve miles. Its limits are well defined; it is bounded on the north and west by a ridge of *Millstone Grit*, and on the south and east by a great fault that brings up to a level with its highest measures, Lower Silurian rocks. As its south-east rim is not at all elevated, and as the prevailing dip of its strata over the whole field is toward the south-east rim, it is not a true trough-shape area like the Warrior Field, but is rather a *monoclinal basin*. The actual dip, however, in a few localities of comparatively small areas is to the north-west, from the presence of small folds in the strata that run up and down the field. The prevailing south-east dip increases constantly from the 6° to 8° of the *Millstone Grit* of the north-west boundary to 65° and 80° , and to even a perpendicularity, along the south-east edge or the great fault, where the Coal Measures are suddenly cut off and made to butt up against Lower Silurian rocks. As the prevailing dip is constant in its direction to the south-east, and as it is much greater than the inclination of the surface, the measures must of necessity be thickest along the south-east edge of the field or along the great fault.

This field is still, for the most part, covered with its virgin forest of yellow pine, oak, and other valuable timber, and its surface is broken or is cut up by denudation into a series of valleys and ridges. The ridges, as a general thing, owe their existence to the out-croppings of hard, weather-resisting rocks, while the valleys have been cut down into the out-crops of the softer and more destructible strata. These ridges and valleys,

therefore, run in the general north-east and south-west direction of the out-crops of the tilted strata, or up and down the field. As the topographical features, in a great measure, are dependent on the character of the underlying strata, they, too, are arranged in strips running in this same general direction to the length of the field.

This field is admirably drained by the Cahaba River and its tributaries. The river conforms in its general direction to that of the field. The Cahaba Coal Field is small in comparison with the great Warrior Field, but it contains a vast amount of workable coal. Its measures are believed to be about as thick and to have as many coal seams, with as great a combined thickness of coal, as those of the Warrior Field. The coal seams of these two fields have never, as yet, been connected, but they will doubtless be in the course of time. The coal seams of the Cahaba Field, from their steeper dip, crop out in much more limited areas, and they have much less coal above drainage level than those of the Warrior Field. For many years there has been known to be in this field, at the least, twenty different seams of coal, with a combined thickness of between forty and fifty feet of coal. There is, however, as already stated, believed to be in this field more than twice this number of seams, and that they have a combined thickness of coal of over twice fifty feet. Twelve of the known twenty coal seams in this field are of workable thickness, or contain, each, an average thickness of two feet and over of clean coal, while others of them contain, each, eighteen inches and over in thickness of clean coal. The workable coal seams of this field, as reported, are of two groups that are separated by a great thickness of comparatively barren strata. The lower group has from seven to eight seams of coal from three to seven feet in thickness, and with a combined thickness of about thirty-five feet of workable coal. The upper group is known as the Montevallo Group. It occurs along the south-east edge of the field, and is said to cover a comparatively small area. It contains from three to four seams of coal of workable thickness that have an aggregate thickness of about twelve feet of coal.

It has been estimated, after a most liberal discount for every imaginable cause, that there are, at the least, 4,000,000,000 tons of coal in this field in the seams that are two feet six inches, and over, in thickness.

These coals are usually of a bright and shiny luster, and are of a very fine quality. They seem to be especially dry, and to contain a small amount of ash, and a large percentage of fixed carbon. Some of them, from long use, are known to be good heating and steaming coals, while others make excellent coke, that is well suited for iron-ore smelting. Others of them are dry burning coals that do not coke, while others still

are fat bituminous coals, and are good fuel and gas coals. They, as a class, appear to be cleaner and harder coals than those of the Warrior Field, but more faulty. Some of them seem to stand weathering finely, as they have remained lumpy, and burned freely after years of exposure to the sun and rain.

The following three analyses will serve to show the quality of these coals:

	Helena.	Cahaba.	Montevallo.
Specific gravity	1.12	1.22	1.35
Moisture	2.54	1.66	2.13
Volatile matter	29.44	33.28	27.03
Fixed carbon	66.81	63.04	66.22
Ash	1.21	2.02	4.62

The heating and steaming values of these coals may be seen on an examination of the table already given of the tests made by Prof. O. H. Landreth, at Vanderbilt University.

The coals of this field are especially valuable from the fact that they are the most southern true coals in the United States, and, in common with the coals of the other fields in Alabama, are surrounded by iron ores and limestones in seemingly almost exhaustless quantities and of the best qualities.

The Cahaba coals have one great drawback to cheap mining: namely, their steep dip. This dip is so great that the coals will have to be mined principally by shafts, and it will be expensive to keep the mines dry.

The transportation facilities for the coals of this field are at present very good, but they will doubtless be rapidly increased. Besides being bound on the north and west by the A. G. S. R. R., this field is bisected from north to south by the L. & N. R. R., crossed on the east by the Ga. P. R. R., touched on the south-east by the S. R. & D. R. R., and will soon be cut in twain, lengthwise, by the M. & G. T. R. R.

It has also, through its most productive area, a river that can be made navigable the year round for steam tugs and coal barges; and, on the south and east, it has no elevated rim, and can be easily and cheaply penetrated by any number of railroads from those sides.

For many years, in ante-railroad times in Alabama, and from many places, the coals of the Warrior and Cahaba Coal Fields were raised in considerable quantities from the beds of the rivers, and the mouths of the

creeks along the rivers during low stages of the water, and floated down the rivers in flatboats during freshets. This business, however, was so perilous to both life and property that no considerable capital was ever invested in it, and no regular miners ever engaged in it. It was abandoned on the advent of the central railroads through Alabama, and it was not until the year 1872, on the completion of the S. & N. Ala. R. R., that any coal seams were scientifically opened and worked in Jefferson County. Since 1872, coal mining in Alabama has grown most rapidly, or from an annual output of about 11,000 tons to about 2,225,000 tons in 1885, and from an investment of a few thousand dollars to that of about \$3,000,000. The present mines are all near the present lines of transportation, and are on the out-crops of coal that are near the edges of the most productive areas. They include among them some of the richest, if not the richest, bituminous coal plants on the face of the globe. About six-sevenths of the coal that is now mined in Alabama is from the Warrior Field, and about seven-eighths of the rest is from the Cahaba Field. Of the output for the whole State, at least five-sixths of it is from Jefferson County, and four-fifths of it is consumed by the furnaces and railroads of the State.

The miners of this coal are of many nationalities ; among them may be found Americans (principally natives), Germans, Irish, Welsh, English, Swedes, French, Scotch, Austrians, Swiss, Bavarians, and Africans (principally natives.) The outside help at the mines are chiefly Americans or native whites, while the miners, strictly speaking, are, for the most part, foreigners and native blacks. The native blacks make very good miners.

The coals of these fields are of special value on account of their being almost surrounded by iron ores and limestones of the very best quality. They are particularly enhanced in value by the vast deposits of red and brown iron ores and limestones of the narrow Anticlinal Valley, or Part II, that separates these fields and which has along it, especially in Jefferson County, such a development and juxtaposition of the raw materials for the smelting of iron ores, on a large scale, as is nowhere else to be seen.

In keeping with the rapid growth of the coal production is the coke industry of this State. This industry, though less than eight years old, is now the next to the largest of the kind in the world. It increased from an output of 60,781 in 1880 to 304,509 tons in 1885. This coke is made chiefly from the coals of the Warrior Field, mainly the Pratt Seam, and is about all consumed in the State. It is, as a general thing, of

excellent quality for both iron-ore smelting and foundry uses. Its quality is indicated by the following analyses:

	(1)	(2)
Fixed carbon.....	93.86	93.01
Ash.....	2.98	6.83
Sulphur.....	.61	.57
Moisture.....	2.55	
No. 1—Coke of the Warrior Seam.		
No. 2—Coke of the Pratt Seam.		

The Warrior and Cahaba Coal Fields have other great natural resources than those of their coals. They have several seams of *black band iron ore*, considerable *clay iron stone*, a vast amount of good *fire clay*, inexhaustible quarries of the best of *building* and *paving stones*, numerous localities of suitable materials for *grindstones* and *millstones*, many deposits of varying extent of *alum*, *saltpeter*, *copperas*, etc., and a great variety and quantity of fine *timber*.

The *black band iron ore* or *coaly carbonate of iron* is in seams from a few inches to several feet in thickness. The ore from two of the seams has been tested in the furnace with favorable results when mixed with more siliceous ores.

The *clay iron stone* occurs both as interstratified bands and as layers of nodules, balls and *kidney shape* concretions dispersed through the thick beds of shale.

The *fire clays* are the underbeds to most of the coal seams. They are from a few inches to ten and twelve feet in thickness. They are nearly always carbonaceous and of a dark gray color. When thoroughly wet they are usually plastic and sticky. They have never been sufficiently tested, if at all, and are believed to be in many cases of the best material. They are frequently full of the fossil plant, *Stigmaria*.

The *building stones* are of a good variety and durability. Some of them work with equal ease in any direction, while others split into thin, tough sheets.

The *flagging* and *paving stones* are of all degrees of thickness and are of great uniformity. They have perfectly smooth and beautifully rippled marked sides, and need only to be squared to be ready for their many uses. These flagging and paving stones, from their great regularity in thickness, etc., in certain localities, have been called *plank rocks*, and the thinner of them, as seen in the faces of quarries and bluffs, frequently look like planks piled up one on another. *Grindstones* could be easily and cheaply made from the above flagging and paving stones,

which frequently are of very good grit for ordinary edge tools, oftentimes better than that of the grindstones which are imported to this country from a great distance.

Millstones.—The *Millstone Grit* of these coal fields, as its name implies, is well suited for millstones, and is used for this purpose, more or less, wherever it abounds. There are other conglomerates and sandstones of these coal fields that could be worked up into good millstones.

Alum, saltpeter, copperas, etc., are found as efflorescences, incrustations, and earthy deposits in the rock houses and other sheltered places of these coal fields. They owe their origin principally to the weathering or disintegration of pyrites.

The *timber* is mainly of long and short leaf pines, oaks, gums, hickories, beech, poplar, cypress, etc. The long-leaf pine, over certain sections of these coal fields, will yield from 15,000 to 20,000 feet of good, merchantable lumber to the acre. The other growth, especially in the hollows and ravines and along the water courses, is of fine size.

The Warrior and Cahaba Coal Fields also have along their streams some of the grandest and most picturesque of scenery, and innumerable sites of narrow channels, with rocky bottoms and sides, for the erection of machinery of any magnitude up to that of 100-horse power and more.

PART II.

OF THE ANTICLINAL VALLEY.

General Description—General Section—Structure and Complications—Silurian Rocks and Iron Ores—The Clinton Group and its Exhaustless Red Iron Ore—The Knox Dolomite and its Vast Deposits of Brown Iron Ore.

This valley or middle division completely separates the other two, and is a striking feature in the topography of this State and County. Its narrowness from coal field to coal field, its abundance of red and brown iron ores, its inexhaustible quantity of the best of limestones for fluxing purposes, for lime, etc., its numerous beautiful and bold, big springs and limpid streams of perpetual flow, and its great natural advantages as the most important highway or line of communication between the busy marts of the north-east and the south-west, all tend to make it of the greatest interest to the geologist and the engineer, and to the manufacturer

and agriculturist, and will make it the richest and densest populated section of Alabama.

This valley is one of the outliers of the great Coosa Valley, or is one of the valleys of the Appalachian chain, near its south-western terminus. It therefore partakes of the characters of those Anticlinal Valleys, or is made up of folded and faulted strata, and, like those valleys, its greatest peculiarity is that it was once a mountain. It is due entirely to erosion, though its present features have been highly influenced by the geological strata. Like its parent stem, the Coosa Valley, it may be described as a complex valley, fluted with smaller valleys and ridges. These smaller valleys and ridges, as well as the soils and growth, have a strict relationship with the geological structure of the main valley. This is especially noticeable in the case of the soils, and is exemplified in the barren ridges of hornstone or chert running along parallel to and with the fertile limestone valleys at their base.

The edges of this valley are well defined by ridges of *Millstone Grit* or the heavy beds of conglomerates and sandstones near the base of the Coal Measures. It is something over 100 miles long, and as a whole is known as *Long Valley*. Different portions of it, however, have received different names; the upper or northeastern portion is called Murphree's Valley; the middle, Jones Valley, and the lower or south-west end, Roupe Valley. The floor of this valley for nearly its whole length is higher than the mountainous country on each side of its raised edges, and it presents the anomaly of a valley that is a water divide in a mountainous country.

The relative altitude of this valley is shown from the fact that, though it is bounded on the right and left by tall ridges of *Millstone Grit*, not one of its streams flows along it for any considerable distance before forcing its way through the rocky barriers into the Coal Measures or mountainous country on one side or the other. It divides the waters of the Warrior and Cahaba Rivers, and hence separates the Warrior and Cahaba Coal Fields.

This valley rarely exceeds three to four miles in width, though at the juncture of the Murphree and Jones Valleys it is about twelve miles wide. Nearly one-half of its length and about 200 square miles of its area are embraced in this county. This county includes the middle portion of it or the whole of Jones Valley and a part of Roupe Valley. The portion in this county is a single anticlinal that is much folded and faulted along

its north-west side. The following is a general section of the geological formations of this valley:

CARBONIFEROUS.....	{ <i>Coal Measures ; rims of Millstone Grit of the Warrior and Cahaba Coal Fields on each side of the valley.</i>	
SUB-CARBONIFEROUS..	{ <i>Upper, Calcareous ; Mountain Limestone.</i> <i>Lower, Siliceous ; St. Louis and Keokuk.</i>	700 ft.
DEVONIAN.....	{ <i>Black Shale ; unknown thickness, outcrop usually covered up, not over..</i>	50 ft.
UPPER SILURIAN....	{ <i>Clinton or Red Mountain Group.....</i>	400 ft.
LOWER SILURIAN....	{ <i>Trenton and Chazy.....</i> <i>Quebec, { Knox Dolomite.....</i> <i> { Knox Shale.....</i>	400 ft. 1,200 ft.

In the simplest possible form of this valley, or when it is a simple regular Anticlinal Valley, the Knox Dolomite and Shale, or oldest rocks, occupy the center of the valley, and the others occur in regular succession, as given above, to the north-west and south-east of them. The south-east side or half of the valley is usually, if not always, of this simple form, and shows the above formations in almost unbroken continuity from one end of the valley to the other, but the opposite side or the north-west half of the valley is not so simple in its geological structure, and but seldom, if ever, exhibits the above simple form. On the south-east side or half of the valley the strata have a regular dip to the south-east; but on the north-west side or half it is the exception to find them dipping to the north-west, as they should be if this valley was of a simple regular anticlinal fold. On this north-west side or half the most common state of things is to find an inversion of the strata, or to find them so lapped together and so bent over to the north-west that their proper dip to the north-west is reversed to one to the south-east, and the newer rocks are thrown to the bottom or under the older ones. This north-west side or half is also most frequently complicated by faults, which run rather up and down the valley. These faults in some instances have doubled some of the strata, and in others have left out or engulfed some of them. This doubling of the strata, so far as has been observed, is confined principally to the Clinton, Black Shale and Sub-carboniferous formations, though occasionally it has included the Trenton and upper Chazy rocks. The above faults along the north-west edge of the valley have frequently pushed up and over the Lower Silurian rocks or the Knox Dolomite until they are in contact with the Coal Measures; for this to be the case there has been a vertical displacement of the strata of not less than 1,500 feet, and in some cases a great deal more. Of the formations of this valley, the Upper and Lower

Silurian are of special interest and importance on account of their economical or mineral worth. These Silurian rocks are the repository of the greatest accumulations of iron ores in Alabama or perhaps in the world. They occur in the anticlinal valleys of the Appalachian chain from Canada to Central Alabama, but nowhere along this whole line do they possess such a development of hematite and limonite, or of red and brown iron ores, as near their south-west terminus in Alabama, and especially in Jefferson County. These vast deposits of red and brown iron ores are respectively of the Clinton Group of the Upper Silurian formation and the Sub-group Knox Dolomite of the Lower Silurian formation.

1. *Clinton Group*.—These rocks consist principally of yellowish, brownish, and white sandstones and shales with inter-stratified seams of hematite or red-iron ore. They are of a most persistent character, and are closely associated with the Sub-carboniferous rocks. They, with the cherty beds of the lower Sub-carboniferous rocks, form well-defined ridges which run up and down the Anticlinal Valley, on each side, parallel to but somewhat lower than the bordering ridges of the *Millstone Grit* of the Coal Measures. These ridges of Clinton rocks are not always continuous or prominent, but they sometimes sink to the general level of the country to again rise to what is known in Alabama as mountains; in other words, they are rather a range of long, high hills in a line on each side of the valley, parallel to the ridges of *Millstone Grit* or edges of the valley. Those in this county, near Birmingham, received years ago the local name of *Red Mountain*, from their seams of ever-present red ore. This name, *Red Mountain*, has now become so extensive that it is applied not only to all the mountains and ridges in Alabama that contain this red ore, but also to the geological group of rocks of which it is a part. The *Red Mountain* group of Alabama is therefore synonymous with the Clinton group of New York and the Dyestone group of Tennessee. The iron ore of these rocks is known as *hematite*, *red-iron ore*, *red hematite*, *specular ore*, *fossiliferous iron ore*, *lenticular ore*, *Clinton ore*, *Dyestone ore*, and *red ochre*. When pure it has nearly 70 per cent. of metallic iron. It is of very great interest and value to Alabama, and especially to Jefferson County, on account of its quantity, quality, and position. It is highly esteemed as an iron ore by the iron manufacturers, and is now being extensively used. It is the main dependence of the blast furnaces of Alabama. It is by far the greatest iron ore deposit in the State, and is seemingly almost inexhaustible. It occurs in seams or is regularly stratified. These seams, from their very nature and position, would appear to extend down and spread out indefinitely. In this county there are three of these seams of ore

within 150 feet of strata, though the seams are usually only from fifteen feet to twenty-five feet apart. Their outcrops are parallel, and are indicated by a red soil and by ferruginous fragments scattered over the surface. These seams of ore should occur on both sides of the Anticlinal Valley when not engulfed in faults, and they are frequently duplicated on the north-west side by faults, so that, if the outcrops in this county were stretched out in a single straight line, they would doubtless reach near 200 miles. The combined thickness of the three seams in this county, it is believed, would average twenty-five feet. The quality of the ore is different in the different seams, and frequently from outcrop to outcrop in the same seam. This quality, however, as a general thing is good, and, in places, it is superior in richness to the *brown ore*. It is usually richest on the surface; seemingly having been leached, as it generally becomes more and more calcareous downward. Doubtless the composition of each seam is constant beyond its line of weathering. It is oolitic in structure; consisting of glazed grains of various sizes, flattened and cemented together as if by pressure. It is frequently porous on the outcrop. Its impurities consist principally of siliceous matter, usually in rounded grains, and of carbonate of lime, and occasionally of a little argillaceous matter. The carbonate of lime, when present in considerable quantities, causes the ore to effervesce freely on the addition of acids. When this carbonate of lime is constant, and not in too large quantities, its presence in the ore is no serious objection, but is rather an advantage, since it may be made to take the part of a flux. The argillaceous matter is never in large enough quantities to require the washing of the ore. This ore is of a brownish and bright red color; on a fresh surface it is shiny, but has no metallic luster. It is friable and readily soils the hands. If the outcrops of this ore in Jefferson County formed a seam only forty miles long, that had an available thickness of ore of only ten feet, and if this ore contained an average of only 40 per cent. of metallic iron and had a specific gravity of only 3, all the way down, it would still give to Jefferson County for every foot of descent into it nearly 56,000 tons of metallic iron. The data of the above supposition are known to be far within the real state of things; for in this county the outcrops of each of the three seams on the south-east side of the valley alone must be near 75 miles in length, and one of them, in places at least, is over fifteen feet in thickness; the ore, too, frequently has as much as 50 per cent. of metallic iron and a specific gravity of 4. The iron made from this ore is of a hard, brittle character, that is well suited for castings; its quality is improved by mixing with this *red ore* a little *brown ore*.

The following analyses will serve to show the quality of the red ores that are now supplying the furnaces of this county :

	(1)	(2)
Ferrie oxide.....	73.960	90.271
Silica	19.680	6.380
Alumina	2.710	2.460
Lime.....	.523	.220
Magnesia.....	.192	.230
Phosphoric anhydride.....	.371	.090
Sulphuric anhydride.....	.028	trace.
Manganese oxide.....	.390	
Zinc oxide.....		.070
Baryta.....		.080
Water and loss	1.438	.199
	100.000	100.000
Metallic iron.....	51.500	63.190
Phosphorus.....	.162	.040
Sulphur011	trace
Manganese.....	.025	

No. 1.—Alice Furnace Company Red Mountain Ore.

Analyst : Alfred F. Brainerd, Birmingham, Ala.

No. 2.—Sloss Furnace Company Red Mountain Ore.

Analyst : Alfred F. Brainerd, Birmingham, Ala.

This group of rocks, besides its vast deposit of red iron ore, is rich in flagging or paving stones. These flagging stones are of the very best quality; they are hard, and of uniform thickness, with perfectly smooth and beautifully-rippled marked sides. They do not absorb water, and do not peel off on weathering. They are now being extensively used in Birmingham as curbing and paving stones. Many of these flagging stones would make excellent grindstones for common edge tools.

2. *Knox Dolomite*.—The rocks of this sub-group generally form the central and larger portion of the valley. In the upper part they are rough, cherty dolomites, and in the lower part they are pure limestones and dolomites. The upper of these rocks on weathering sometimes leave the very finest specimens of concretionary chert, and the lower ones will furnish fine building stones for handsome structures, good lime, and sometimes an inferior quality of hydraulic cement.

On each side of this central area are usually found belts of limestone, more or less pure, of the Chazy and Trenton ages; the latter often quite pure and excellent for the manufacture of lime. In many places, as, for instance, from Birmingham south-westward to Jonesboro and below, the central parts of the valley are formed by the thin-bedded limestones of

the underlying Knox Shale Sub-group. These rocks usually crop out in parallel and rough ledges—running sometimes for great distances—and are usually very highly inclined, and in some cases nearly vertical. These limestone ledges are commonly interbedded with clayey strata, and the soils resulting from their disintegration are calcareous and clayey, and, inasmuch as the areas of the Knox Shale are usually quite level, they are known as “Flatwoods.”

The flatwoods are generally badly drained, and the soils are cold and unproductive, although not deficient in the elements of plant food.

With the increase and decrease of the Knox Dolomite Sub-group as surface rocks, the limonite ore deposits of the valley also increase and decrease, showing most conclusively that there must be an intimate connection between the two. The superficial extent of these rocks, and the number and importance of the limonite ore beds, are not, however, always in the same proportion; for the disturbances of these underlying rocks also seem to have had something to do with the deposition of the overlying limonite ore beds, as, wherever these disturbances and hence decomposition have been greatest, there, too, the limonite ore beds are most numerous and extensive. The theory, therefore, that the great limonite ore banks of the Anticlinal Valleys are the results of the decomposition of the ferruginous limestones and dolomites of this sub-group, seems to hold good, as has been observed, so far as Jefferson County or Alabama are concerned. The supposition is that, while the calcareous matter of these ferruginous limestones and dolomites was being gradually removed by denudation, their iron was collecting together in concretionary masses and was left deposited in beds of varying extent on or near the sites once occupied by the original rocks. This ore generally overlies beds of impure, shaly limestone, though it is not believed to be confined to superficial deposits. Its beds, like the Knox Dolomite, occupy a zone from two to three miles wide, running up and down the center of the valley, or with the outcrop of the rocks, and, with occasional interruptions, may be traced the whole length of the valley. They occur principally in leached knolls, hills, and ridges, of orange and reddish-colored loams, from 50 feet to 200 feet high. These ridges and knolls, in the richer localities, for five and six miles up and down the valley and over areas of 500 and 600 acres, seem sometimes to be made up almost entirely of this ore, though in the poorer localities, of nearly or equal extent, the ore seems to be almost wanting. The ore exists in the banks in irregular masses as hard, solid, compact ore; as cellular and honey-comb ore, and as ochreous and earthy varieties; and

from small shot ore to boulders fifteen feet and twenty feet in diameter, weighing 3,000 tons and more. It has commonly a dull, metallic luster. The surface indications, and the *diggings* into it, go to prove that the supply is very great. It would, however, be a very difficult matter to estimate this supply with any degree of certainty. Though its principal occurrence is in knolls, hills, and ridges, it is sometimes found on the low, flat grounds. It has frequently associated with it ferruginous sandstones of fantastic shapes. It is a good ore on account of its purity and richness, containing from 50 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron. It is now being used to a considerable extent in the furnaces of this county as a mixture with the fossiliferous ore of Red Mountain. The Alabama Great Southern Railroad runs through or near the great deposits of it in this county.

The following analyses of samples from the lower or south-west end of the valley will serve to represent the quality of this *brown ore*:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Combined water.....		11.35	12.14	13.09
Siliceous matter	9.80	2.46	12.16	3.10
Sesquioxide of iron.....	72.40	84.46	75.04	84.25
Alumina.....	3.75	.91	.30	
Oxide of manganese.....		.33	0.00	
Lime.....		.26	.41	
Magnesia.....		.04	.06	
Phosphoric acid.....	0.31	.58	0.00	trace
Sulphur.....	0.00	.14	.14	
Metallic iron.....	50.68	59.15	52.55	59.00
Phosphorus.....	0.12	0.25	0.00	trace

The growth of the iron business in Alabama, and especially in Jefferson County, within the last few years, has been something remarkable. This county not only supplies its nine blast furnaces with ore, but also ships a great deal of it. The output of pig iron in Alabama for 1876 has been estimated at 24,732 tons, and for 1885 at 227,438 tons. About four-fifths of this iron was made from the ores and by the furnaces of Jefferson County. The present output in this county, it is expected, will be almost doubled within the next twelve months.

The iron or middle division of Jefferson County is not only one *hot bed* of iron ores and limestones, but is, as has been seen, rich in the purest and best of materials for the making of lime, and for handsome, durable, and beautiful building stones. It is also blessed with a naturally fertile soil, and with an abundance of pure, free-flowing water for both man and beast.

Nature has, therefore, favored Jefferson County with the best of her earthly goods, and with everything that is necessary for a future greatness.





B. E. Grace, Senior



Early History.

JEFFERSON COUNTY AS IT WAS IN BY-GONE DAYS.

BY
B. E. GRACE.

CHAPTER II.

The territory which constitutes the county of Jefferson is a part of what was formerly known as the county of Blount. Under the territorial government known as the Mississippi Territory the counties were large and but sparsely populated. After the admission of Alabama as a State into the Union, and the adoption of the constitution, at the first session of the legislature, in 1820, great changes were made in the county boundaries, and many new counties established, among which was the present county of Jefferson, which embraces the territory commencing at Village Springs, in the north-eastern portion, and extends down in a south-western direction to Roupe Valley, which has long been famous for its immense deposits of iron ore, and where the first iron was made in the State of Alabama. The county is about forty-five miles long, from north-east to south-west, and about thirty miles across the other way from a point between the Mulberry and Locust forks of the Warrior River to the Shades Mountain, and at the south-east extremity to Cahaba Valley. Jones Valley extends pretty near through the whole length of

the county, being divided by a low ridge for two-thirds the distance, the most valuable portion running parallel and by the side of the great deposit of red hematite ore and known as Red Mountain.

The city of Birmingham is situated in that part of the valley about midway between the north-east and south-west extremities, and within about eight miles of the southern boundary and three miles from Red Mountain. The great Warrior Coal Basin extends for about twenty miles at the widest part, from south-east to north-west, and the whole length of the county the other way.

The early settlers say that the Indians did not occupy this portion of their territory as their homes, but seem to have set it apart as a hunting ground, and as a great, magnificent park, in which they, the Creeks and neighboring nations, the Cherokees and Choctaws, held their annual meetings to celebrate notable events in their history, and to perform their national games, like the ancient Greeks. They had a town on the Warrior River, known as Old Town, at which, according to Miss Duffie, a detachment from General Jackson's army had a battle with them and captured one of their principal chiefs. Long after the settlement of Jones Valley a trace leading from Old Town to Mudd Town, on the Cahaba River, now owned by Rev. John Caldwell, and crossing the Shades Mountain, about a mile east of Oxmoor, was plainly visible.

After the year 1815, which was about the time of the first settlement of white persons in Jones Valley, there were very few Indians seen here, and no hostile demonstrations; nevertheless, through abundant caution, the first settlers erected a rude fort near the present site of Old Jonesboro, but it was seldom occupied. The first settlers, John Jones, Andrew McLaughlin, Samuel and Isaac Fields, and a few others, made the first settlement at the point above named, and the valley took its name from one of them, who, it seems, was a reckless, daring man, but who has left nothing but his name to throw any light upon his previous history. The others have left numerous descendants, who are among the noted families of our old citizens. At that settlement Moses Fields, lately deceased, was born, being the first white child born in the county. The first merchants there at that time were Ben. McWhorter, Mark M. Harris, Edward Sims, John B. Ayers, and John W. Bramlett. Near the same time a colony from Rutherford County, Tenn., settled at the place now known as Woodlawn, a suburb of the new city. This party was composed of Williamson Hawkins, Thomas Barton, William Cowden, James Cunningham, probably Jonathan York and others, and soon afterward a large party from South Carolina, consisting of John Brown, Isaac Brown,

John Brown (red), John Brown (black), John Wood, James H. Wood, William Culbertson, William C. Tarrant, Henry Tarrant, James Tarrant, William Reid, and several of the Montgomerys, and others not now recollected. The persons above mentioned, and their descendants, constituted a large part of our population, and have filled important offices in our county and State. After several years' residence there, Williamson Hawkins moved to the farm four miles west of Birmingham, where Mr. Thomas is now erecting his furnaces. It is a beautiful plateau of 2,000 acres on Village Creek. At the start he cleared and cultivated much of the land with his own hands, but he afterward became wealthy, and in 1860 was the owner of 150 negroes and made 100 bales of cotton per year, and large quantities of grain. Mr. Hawkins died soon after the surrender, and has left a numerous offspring, among whom were the late lamented Dr. Hawkins and his son James, the present able solicitor of our county.

In coming from Nashville or Huntsville, and going toward Tuscaloosa, a person would enter the county at Village Springs, in which neighborhood, as far back as 1821, he would meet with many persons whose names have since been well known throughout the county. I think they were mostly Tennesseans, among whom were Joseph D. Harrison, John Hanby, Sr., Christopher Deavers, John Cantley, Jeremiah Randolph, and others. A little lower down Turkey Creek they would find Jonathan Liverman and George Powell, and proceeding down the Tuscaloosa road you would soon come upon another neighborhood of South Carolinians, consisting of Dr. Hagood, Robert H. Green, Horton B. Chamblee, James H. Hewitt, George L. Green, George Starns, John Burford, and others, some of whom, and their descendants, have filled the most important offices, from representative in Congress down to justice of the peace.

The first regular term of the circuit court, I think, was held in a place called Carrollsville, now owned by Mrs. Nabers.

The seat of justice was moved to Elyton in 1821.

The principal citizens there at that time were David Prude, John Martin, James Hall, Stephen Hall, John M. Dupuy, J. W. McWilliams, Stephen Reeder, Daniel Watkins, and others. The population increased rapidly, James Mudd, Sr., Jonathan Steel, E. W. Peck, Thomas W. Farrar, William B. Duncan, Samuel S. Earle, and Baylis W. Earle being among the early settlers.

The first merchants in Elyton were Slaughter & Labuzan, Jonathan Steel, Charles McLaran, W. A. Walker, Sr., and Thomas W. Rockett.

The bar of Elyton soon after that time consisted of some of the ablest lawyers of the State. Among them were William Cochran, George N. Stewart, George W. Crabb, Harvey W. Ellis, John F. Forest, Walker K. Baylor, R. E. B. Baylor, Pleasure H. May, Daniel E. Watrous, Samuel W. Mardis, John W. Henley, Thomas W. Farrar, etc.

Our physicians were Samuel S. Earle, Peyton King, and William B. Duncan. For several years they did most of the practice of the county. There was nothing like a drug store known in the county at that time. The physicians had neat saddle-bags, with numerous departments and pockets for the different kinds of medicines and surgical instruments.

Our judiciary system at that time was a supreme court, which was composed of the different judges of the circuit court, who also exercised chancery jurisdiction. A county court, presided over by a judge who, as well as the other judges, was elected by the legislature, and a clerk of the county court, as well as of the circuit court, a sheriff and a coroner, all, except the judges, elected by the people. The judges of the county court, as far as recollected, were P. Walker, John Brown (red), and W. K. Baylor.

The clerks of the county court, before the change to a probate court, were James Thompson, H. W. Goynes, Baylis E. Grace, and Joab Bagley.

The clerks of the circuit court were James Dodds, M. H. Gillespie, and Hugh Morrow, Jr.

The sheriffs of the olden time, before the war, were Levi Reed, Stephen Reader, John McWhorter, John B. Ayers, William A. Scott, Peter Anderson, B. E. Grace, W. C. Eubank, and A. Killough.

The names of the general administrators and guardians were Samuel S. Earle, B. E. Grace, and A. J. Waldrop.

Our mail facilities in the early history of the county were very poor. The mail from Huntsville to Tuscaloosa was carried on horseback once a week. This state of affairs continued for several years. It was succeeded first by a two-horse hack, and afterward by fine four-horse coaches from Huntsville to Tuscaloosa. For this last improvement the county was indebted to the energy and good management of Robert Jemison, of Tuscaloosa. Before the invention of the telegraph, under the administration of President Jackson, his enterprising Postmaster-General, Amos Kendall, conceived the idea of an express mail, by which news could be sent through the principal mail routes much more expeditiously than by the old plan. He accordingly established lines of that kind between the principal cities of the country. We had one between Nashville and

Montgomery. He had relays of horses of the best blood every ten miles and boys who were fearless riders. The speed adopted was ten miles per hour. The writer of this lived on the line of that route, and frequently heard them pass at the dead hour of night. The boy who rode that ten miles was one of Birmingham's first settlers, and is now a prosperous and wealthy citizen. I allude to J. B. Webb. But the express mail was unpopular with the mercantile community of the country, as it gave great advantages for favoritism, and was soon abandoned. The mail stage system was carried to great perfection in consequence of the rivalry between two large contractors, Robert Jemison and James R. Powell, and was continued till superseded by the railroad system.

About the year 1836 great excitement was caused in Jefferson County in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Seminole and Creek Indians, especially the latter. The treaty which had recently been concluded between the General Government and Indians for their removal to the West caused great dissatisfaction among a large portion of them, and several murders were committed between Montgomery and Columbus, Georgia, and other outrages, which finally resulted in a state of war. The Governor made a call for volunteers, and Jefferson County, as usual in such cases, responded promptly, and a company of near 100 men was soon raised, and James McAdory was elected captain. I forget the names of the other officers, or I would gladly give them, as they were a gallant set of boys, and spent a hot summer in the sickly climate, at that time, of South Alabama, serving faithfully till the object of the campaign was accomplished, and the hostile Creeks were captured and sent *via* Montgomery and Mobile by water to their new homes. The captain and most of his men returned, but several contracted disease which finally proved fatal.

About the same time a regiment commanded by Colonel Dent, of Tuscaloosa, was sent to Florida against the Seminoles. There were some of the Jefferson boys in that expedition, but their names are not recollected. In that campaign the gallant Mims Jemison was killed.

A fine regiment from Tennessee, under the command of General Armstrong, passed through our county near that time on their way to Florida. Some of the best blood of the Volunteer State was spilled on the "Tampas' desert strand." In that campaign I recollect that Colonel Guild and one of General Carroll's sons were among them, and I think the immortal Cheatham was also with them, but am not certain. They spent several days resting and recruiting for the long march at the fine country residence of Colonel Dupuy, one and a half miles south of Birmingham.

At that time the land on which Birmingham is located, and all between that and his residence, belonged to the Colonel, and with genuine Virginian hospitality he threw open his parlors and well-filled cribs to the volunteers and their horses, and they had a good time for about a week, but unfortunately while there the measles broke out in the camp and was left in the family, by which misfortune the Colonel lost twenty likely young negroes, worth about \$10,000. I have always thought that he should have been reimbursed from the United States Treasury, but as that kind of property was not very popular with the majority in Congress all applications for compensation by our representatives in Congress have been refused.

The remainder of the Creek tribe which had not been sent by water soon after passed through Elyton, and rested a short time there on their march to their new homes. I recollect noticing the chiefs as they sat on the piazza of the Taylor Hotel, and I think a finer looking set of men, consisting of some twenty or more, were seldom seen together. If there is any truth in phrenology, I don't think they would have suffered by comparison with the Congress of the United States, which, at that time, contained such men as Clay, Webster, Crittenden, Meniffee, Underwood, Graves, Bell, Grundy, etc.

That part of Jefferson County where the first settlement was made, and which seems likely to be diverted into a great manufacturing city by the energy and capital of Mr. DeBardeleben and his associates, was in the early days considered the garden spot of Jefferson County. When I first knew it such was its fame abroad that it had already brought together a large population. In the election for sheriff in 1823 or 1824 John McWhorter, the successful candidate, received 201 votes, equal to the vote of the most popular candidate of the present day. The lands for a few miles east and north of Jonesboro brought as high, at public sale, as \$100 per acre. This fine country was owned, when I first knew it, by such men as John Smith, Darby Henley, John W. Terrell, William Nabers, Sr., John Cochran, Wm. H. Cochran, Isham Harrison, Gen. John Wood, Mortimer Jordan, Octavius Spencer, Stephen Hodges, Wm. K. Paulling, John Paulling, Joseph Riley, John Brandon, George Ware, and others; and further south, in the neighborhood of 'Squire Owen, we had Thomas H. Owen, Ben Worthington, Ninean Tannehill, James McAdory and his several sons, Robert McAdory, John Moore, William B. Moore, and I. W. Sadler, who still lives, an honor to his country and his race. Down on Big creek, in the north-west part of the county, the country belonged almost to three or four families, viz: the Waldrops, Parsons,

Vines, and Smiths, three of which families could raise a captain's company, and did come very near doing so in the late unpleasantness.

At the time of which I write the county was subject to great inconvenience in getting supplies such as they could not raise themselves. The land was productive, and required but little labor to produce the necessities of life. The woods on both sides of the valley were the hunters' paradise, abounding in deer and turkeys, with some panther and bear and numerous rattlesnakes. We wore long buckskin leggings, reaching from the ankle up to the hips, fastened with brass buttons on each side of the leg all the way up. The winters were not as cold then as now. Cattle and horses were raised in the woods, and afforded all the butter, milk, and beef that we needed. What little cotton was made was hauled to the falls of Black Warrior, as Tuscaloosa was then called, and exchanged for salt, sugar, coffee, and calico, which was then twenty-five cents per yard. I think the people enjoyed themselves then much better than they do now. They would meet at public places every Saturday and play "Fives"—a game much more manly and interesting than the present game of baseball. When they got too drunk to play ball they would fight on the real Marquis of Queensbury style, and each man would select a second, strip to the waist, and go into a lot or ring and fight it out. It was very seldom that any weapons were used, as it was considered dishonorable and cowardly to carry a weapon.

The county between Jones Valley and the Warrior River, and on the south side to the Cahaba River, was full of game. On the north side there were but few settlers. There were Richard B. Walker, Ralph McGee, Tom James, Isaiah Bagley, and a few others. The south side was almost entirely uninhabited. The Warrior and Cahaba Rivers were then beautiful streams, clear as crystal, in which you could see a fish in ten feet of water. The fisherman in his canoe, dug out of a poplar tree, with his gig in his hand and his rifle lying beside him, ready for a deer if he should venture in sight, with the muscadine vines hanging in festoons from the tops of the tall trees that overhung the water with their clusters of black, delicious fruit, and the beautiful red-horse fish sporting beneath his canoe, with their silver sides and red fins and tails, in the most desirable and healthful climate in the United States, the thirty-third degree of north latitude, almost entirely free from cyclones and northers, is it any wonder that Alabama's most gifted poet, A. B. Meek, surrounded by such scenes, should have been inspired to write the following beautiful verses:

Land of the South, imperial land,
How proud thy mountains rise !
How sweet the scenes on every hand,
How fair thy evening skies !
But not for this, oh, not for these,
I love thy fields to roam,
Thou hast a dearer spell to me,
Thou art my native home.

Thy rivers roll their liquid wealth
Unequaled to the sea ;
Thy hills and valleys bloom with health
And green with verdure be ;
But not for thy proud ocean streams,
Nor for their azure dome,
Sweet Sunny South, I cling to thee,
Thy art my native home.

I've stood beneath Italia's clime,
Beloved of tale and song ;
On Helvyn's hills, proud and sublime,
Where nature's wonders throng ;
By Tempe's classic sunlit stream,
Where gods of old did roam,
But ne'er have found so fair a land
As thou, my native home.

What I have said of Jefferson County in the foregoing pages is intended to apply to it from its earliest settlement up to the year 1861. Over the scenes which occurred here during the next five years I would willingly draw a veil. As for the present condition and status of our county, the public must judge for itself. And as to the future, as I am no prophet or son of a prophet, I shall make no prediction.

Trussville was one of the most important portions of our county. That part of the county was settled at a very early day by such men as Warren Truss, the grandfather of our present sheriff; Nicholas Talley, William Perkins, Charles C. Clayton, and Rickets Blythe, Elijah Self, Stephen Garner, B. Praytor, Andrew Bass, Burnell Bass, and others.

Our territory extends over a portion of Cahaba Valley, including the present town of Leeds. In that portion of our territory lived John Oliver, for many years one of our representatives in the legislature. William Cameron was a resident and merchant of Cedar Grove. There was also a numerous family of the McDaniels, and Worthingtons.

In that portion of our county known as the Bethlehem neighborhood, in the western part of the valley, lived many good citizens, such as

Wm. Brown, Sr., and his several sons; James Rutledge, Stephen Hodges, William Snow, Alvis Davis, etc.

In the Jonesboro neighborhood lived Wm. R. Sadler, one of the most prominent citizens of that part of the county. He built the first grist and saw mill in that section, and supplied the people with meal, flour, and lumber for many years.

Among the lawyers of Elyton was Judge Peck, for many years one of the leading attorneys of the county and of the State.

Thomas J. Wright, one of the leading merchants of Elyton, was noted for his candor and integrity in all business transactions.

John F. Forrest was one of our last judges of the county court, under the old system.

Colonel Green and Captain Hewitt removed to this county at an early day, about the year 1819 or 1820, and settled about six and nine miles north of Birmingham, respectively, which has since been known as the Green neighborhood, and lived there till their deaths, which occurred more than thirty years ago. They were both men of note in their day and time. Colonel Green came from the Abbeville district, South Carolina, and while quite a young man had charge for several years of the large planting interest of George McDuffee, the eloquent representative in Congress from that district, and it is said that after a long absence in Washington City, on his return, his large estate had been so skillfully managed and improved that he could scarcely recognize it as his former property.

Colonel Green married Jane Young, one of the most amiable and lovely women I ever knew, and after he came to Alabama he acquired property rapidly. Such was his good judgment that everything he took hold of seemed to prosper with him, and at his death he left a fine estate to his family. He was a very public-spirited man, and a great friend of internal improvements, and became a stockholder in the Selma, Rome & Dalton road before it reached Montevallo. He was generous almost to a fault, and I have known him in times of scarcity to send a four-horse wagon-load of corn to his more needy neighbor, and have it thrown into his crib without expecting any compensation. He always took an active part in elections, and supported the candidate whom he considered the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office he sought.

Captain Hewitt was, I think, the best informed politician I ever knew, was a strict constructionist, and understood the true principles of the government thoroughly. In common with most of the Southern people of that day he was opposed to a protective tariff, believing that the consumer

had to pay more than his true share of the public revenue. He was a successful farmer, and in the latter years of his life he engaged in the coal business. He, together with David Hanby, Jonathan Steele, and James A. Mudd, were the pioneers of that business in this country. He opened mines near the mouth of Turkey Creek, and David Hanby opened higher up the river. Steele and Mudd had their location near the mouth of Village Creek. They constructed flat-bottomed boats out of the tall poplars that grew in the rich bottoms, and after putting on several thousand bushels of coal would float them down to Mobile. The Squaw Shoals was the great obstacle, where they always had to wait for a rise in the river, and with plenty of water they generally went over safely, though some boats were lost, and one or two lives. The men who learned to pilot a boat down the Warrior River safely became almost as famous as Mark Twain's pilots described in his "Life on the Mississippi."

About the year 1832, John Cantley, a genial, whole-souled man, made his appearance in Jefferson County, and established his home here. He was of the mercantile firm of Audley, Gazzam & Co., of Mobile. In passing back and forth to New York to purchase goods, he became interested in this place, and finally located here. He was a man of splendid physique, and wonderfully magnetic in his nature. He soon became very popular with the people of his adopted county. They gave him the highest honor in their power, which was to represent them in their State legislature. Tuscaloosa was at that time the capital of the State.

His dry goods store was located in Elyton, and soon became the rendezvous of all the bone and sinew of the county surrounding the little antique village. There were congenial spirits found in this Jones Valley, and among the prominent citizens of that time we will mention Judge E. W. Peck, who has since become chief justice of the State; another lawyer, John W. Henley, who was the father of one of Birmingham's most prosperous and popular physicians, Dr. Henley, also of Robt. Henley, the first mayor of this city. The descendants of these three men are now living in Birmingham, which has risen, phoenix-like, from the corn and cotton fields of their fathers. Hon. John Martin, the "silver-tongued orator," and congressman from this district, having married the daughter of Judge Peck, is now a prominent citizen of Birmingham. Among others at that time, living in this embryo wonder of the world, was Dr. S. S. Earle, one of the most profound scholars and best physicians of his age. Also Walker K. Baylor and Judge Thomas A. Walker. Any or all of these men would have been ornaments to any society or profession.

Major Cantley subsequently removed to Tuscaloosa, which proved

unfortunate for him. He engaged in the mercantile business there upon a large scale, but his partners soon involved the firm in trouble, both financial and otherwise. Major Cantley was quite as popular in the Druid City as he had been in the mountains of Jefferson, and was soon made one of the directors of the Bank of Tuscaloosa. He was a member of that old and time-honored institution, called Masons, and at his burial this fraternity showered every honor known to their order over his remains and grave. At the early age of thirty-seven, in the prime of his life, this man of promise was stricken down, without a moment's warning, by a secreted enemy. So unsuspecting and conscious of having no such enemy that, when dying, a few hours after, he inquired: "Who did it?" His widow is still living with her daughter, the wife of B. E. Grace, Sr.

MINERAL INTERESTS.

About the year 1823, I think it was, that a few gentlemen of means, McGee, and some others, being greatly impressed with the immense deposits of brown hematite ore in Roupe Valley, thirty miles southwest of Birmingham, determined to try the experiment of making iron on a cheap plan, as that article was very much needed by the early settlers, whose nearest market (and a very poor one at that time) was the present town of Tuscaloosa, then more commonly known as the Falls of the Black Warrior.

The company was so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of Mr. Hillman, of New Jersey, the grandfather of our townsman, and part owner and manager of the Alice Furnaces of Birmingham, one of which was the first erected here, and on a bold little stream which runs across Roupe Valley and empties its waters into the Shades Creek, near its mouth, he erected his little furnace, and with a large hammer propelled by water (which the writer has since seen in operation) hammered out a sufficient quantity of the best kind of tough metal to supply the country for some distance around. The farmers had their plows made and horses shod with it, which is probably as good a test as making car wheels; but unfortunately for Mr. Hillman, and for the iron business in Alabama, he died soon after getting his furnace in operation, and was buried in the Baptist burying ground near the little town of Bucksville. It has been so long ago that the exact spot cannot now be pointed out, and his son and grandsons have endeavored in vain to find it in order to remove the remains to their splendid home in Nashville, and erect a suitable monument over them.

This was, I think, about the commencement of the iron manufacture in this State. After the death of Mr. Hillman the property fell into the hands of Ninean Tannehill, and afterward was run by Messrs. Stroup & Sanders, and finally was destroyed by the Union forces, and was purchased by the Thomas Iron Company in 1868, who are now the present owners.

Near the same time, or soon afterward, a furnace was erected a few miles from Montevallo, by another one of Birmingham's worthy citizens, Mr. Horace Ware, and afterward he was the principal party in the building up and putting in operation the splendid and widely-known iron works near Columbiana.

At an early day there was a furnace or two started near Round Mountain, near the line between Alabama and Georgia. These furnaces were all run by charcoal. It remained for Mr. DeBardeleben and Colonel Sloss, assisted by James and William Thomas, and others, to utilize our bituminous coal in the manufacture of iron, which great discovery was made only a few years ago.

At a very early date in our history it was apparent that our great natural resources could not be developed without transportation, and Congress was applied to for assistance, and an act was passed granting a fund of three per cent. of the sales of all the public lands in Alabama to be used exclusively for connecting the waters of the Tennessee River with the waters of the Mobile Bay. This act produced a large fund, which was, from time to time, paid into the State treasury, and loaned out to companies, and, I think, finally lost to the State.

The plan contemplated at first was to connect the Tennessee and Tombigbee by canal through a succession of valleys, which extend through our State, from north-east to south-west, but that idea was abandoned when railroads became more common, and it was proposed by some enterprising men to connect the two sections by a railroad from Montgomery to Decatur, but that idea was ridiculed by many as fanciful. One member from East Alabama declared, in a debate in the legislature on an appropriation for a survey, that nothing but a pelican could travel the country from Elyton to Decatur, and that it would have to carry its rations in its pouch. At last, however, several years before the war, the legislature was induced to grant the sum of \$10,000 for a reconnoissance and preliminary survey of the contemplated route, and Mr. John T. Milner was appointed to make it. He collected his corps and entered upon his duties, which I think consumed the best part of the year, at the end of which he made a report to the proper authorities, which was published in pamphlet form, and made the project look entirely feasible.

The estimates of the quantities of coal and iron that would finally pass over the road were almost prophetic, and have been more than realized. One of our most learned and worthy citizens and best critics, after reading it in the writer's presence, removed his spectacles from his brow and remarked: "Well, if Milner wrote that, he must be a swung cat, and deceives his looks most egregiously." It is unfortunate that so few of these pamphlets are now extant, as they would be interesting reading. It would be too tedious to enter into a detailed account of the difficulties encountered in its construction. Mr. Milner was the chief engineer, and has lived to send, himself, a great deal of the freight which he predicted for the road. The names of Bartley Boyle and Colonel Jackson will long be remembered in connection with its construction.

At the beginning of the war this road was approaching the mineral region of the State, which caused the development of the Cahaba Coal before that of the Warrior Coal Fields. About this time the company constructing it conceived the idea of erecting iron works near Red Mountain, and did erect two rude furnaces during the war at a point seven miles south of Birmingham, and named the place Oxmoor. One of the furnaces was run awhile, but was destroyed in March, 1865, by Wilson's army. The experiment had not been encouraging up to that time, as the company was imposed upon by incompetent persons desiring to keep out of the war. It was not until it fell into the hands of Mr. DeBardeleben and his associates that it began to show profitable results. Its history since that time is well known. The last named company also established themselves in the coal and coke business at the Pratt mines, and demonstrated to the world the fine qualities of the coal of that region. Since the war large investments have been made here by capitalists in mineral lands, but much remains unsold at low prices.

About the month of July, 1868, there came to the house of the writer, on foot, with blistered feet, a fine-looking, middle-aged man who reminded me very much of Walker K. Baylor, who is well known to all of our old citizens. He told me he was worn out and tired and wanted to rest, and had heard something about the Red Mountain and wanted to see it; said he had been engaged several years of his life in constructing the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and for the last four years in fighting the Yankees and had got whipped. He said that he had belonged to General Polk's staff, and spent all his money in providing for the necessities of the soldiers, and that his name was Tom Peters. He was quartermaster for the corps, I believe. After a night's rest we went up on top of the mountain, and while standing on the twenty foot bluff of red ore he

exclaimed, in the supposed language of the Indian chief, "Here we rest." He afterward made that point his headquarters for a year or two, and soon effected a sale of the Roupe Valley property, which put him in funds and gave him a start, and he probably did more to bring the capabilities of this region for manufacturing purposes into notice than any other man. His untimely death is known and regretted by all.

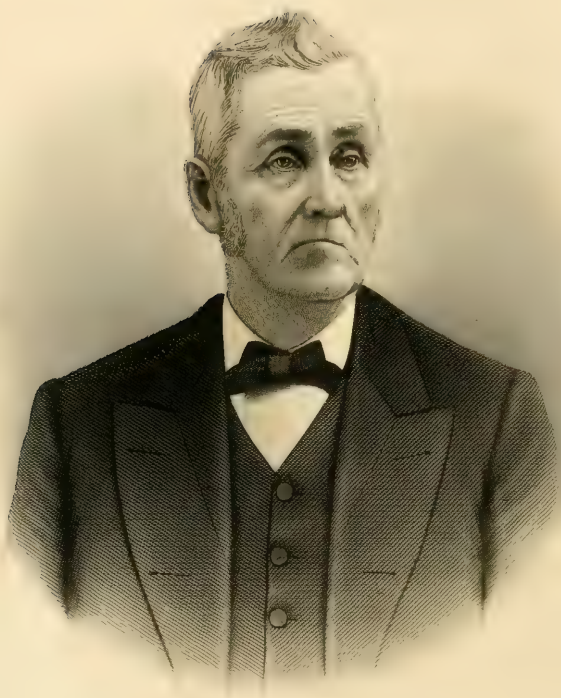
BAYLIS EARLE GRACE.

BY D. B. G.

The early days of this century brought forth men of hardy frames, indomitable energy, and undying patriotism. On the 12th of November, 1808, Baylis Earle Grace was born in Greeneville district, South Carolina. His middle name was bestowed upon him by his parents in honor of General J. B. Earle, many of whose descendants now live in Jefferson County. When an infant the parents of Mr. Grace moved to Jackson County, Tennessee, and when he was twelve years of age they removed to Jefferson County, Alabama, and settled near Jonesboro. He has resided in this county ever since. Mr. Grace entered Alabama at the time it was admitted into the Union, and has seen it rise from a wilderness to one of the proudest and richest of the galaxy of Southern States. But few men are vouchsafed such a privilege by an indulgent Providence.

In those early days educational advantages were limited, and Mr. Grace attended school but one year, near the spot where Woodward's furnace now stands, under the tuition of Thomas Carroll. The school-house was a log cabin without any floor. Among his schoolmates were several pupils who afterward rose to distinction, such as John W. Henley, the father of Dr. A. T. Henley, and William King, both of whom became distinguished lawyers; Drayton Nabers, the father of Dr. F. D. Nabers, also two daughters of Isham Harrison, Eliza and Laura; the first named became the wife of Dr. B. W. Earle, and Laura married the late Wm. H. Jack, an eminent lawyer of Texas.

Mr. Grace was left an orphan at an early age, and being the only child of a widowed mother her support fell upon his shoulders. But he descended from a line of revolutionary ancestors, and the indomitable spirit burned in his breast that his forefathers displayed in their struggles for independence. His grandfather, Joseph Grace, surrendered his life for his country in the battle of Eutaw Springs. His grandmother, Mrs.



W. A. Walker Sr

Catherine Elizabeth Grace, set fire to her own house rather than allow it to shelter the enemy. Her Spartan courage was mentioned highly by Mrs. Elliott in her work, "Women of the Revolution." It was this same hardy courage that fired Thomas Grace with the pioneer spirit of Daniel Boone and impelled him to carve out a home in the virgin wilds of Kentucky, and inspired Elihu C. Grace to offer five sons to the Southern Confederacy, and has won success in the battle of life for Rev. W. C. Grace, of Tennessee, Colonel Preston Grace, of Arkansas, and other descendants. It was this high sense of justice and right that has prevented the name from ever being stained by crime.

The efforts of Mr. Grace in making his way in the world were successful, and in 1827 he was taken into the circuit clerk's office at Elyton by Harrison W. Goynes, as his assistant, and transacted most of the business. At the end of the term he was elected to this office by a vote of the people over Hugh M. Caruthers, a very popular man, and was re-elected in 1835 and 1839, but before the expiration of his last term he resigned and moved to the country at the place known as Grace's Gap, where the L. & N. road cuts through Red Mountain. During his term of office Mr. Grace kept the neatest set of books ever known in the county, and they are now in the archives of the county in the courthouse in Birmingham.

In 1844 Mr. Grace was elected sheriff of Jefferson County, but as the sheriff can only serve one term he was not a candidate for re-election. When the law was passed requiring the lands to be assessed by sectional divisions, he was appointed by Judge Forrest to make the first assessment, which duty he performed to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1859 he was appointed general administrator and guardian for the county, and held the office until 1863. In his public trusts as well as private duties he was the same honest, earnest, faithful man. The people delighted to honor his sterling qualities of head and heart. He never had an enemy. His modesty has often held him back from places of preferment. He is a gentle man.

In early manhood Mr. Grace wedded Miss Jane Mitchell, a relative of Judge Lawrence Mitchell, of Florida, and Mrs. B. P. Worthington, of Birmingham. His second wife was Miss Ann Eliza Cantley, daughter of Hon. John Cantley, a member of the legislature from Jefferson County. His first wife bore him three sons. The eldest, Rev. F. M. Grace, D. D., is now president of the Mansfield (La.) Female College; the second son was accidentally killed while at college in Athens, Georgia, and the third,

Baylis E. Grace, Jr., is a leading lawyer of Birmingham. A grandson is part proprietor and manager of the Birmingham Daily Chronicle.

Mr. Grace has by hard study made considerable literary attainments, and his articles to the press have been widely read and admired. He was one of the first newspaper men of the county, and edited the Central Alabamian, the successor to the Jones Valley Times, the first paper published in the county, a file of which is now preserved by the Tennessee Historical Society. A vein of poetry runs through his nature, and he has often successfully invoked the muse. He is also a musician, and has delighted his friends with selections on the flute. In years past he was often the winner of the beef at shooting matches then so frequent. His rifle is a very fine one, the gift of an admiring stock drover from Tennessee, who stopped over night on his way South. It was the custom at these matches to divide the beef into five quarters, the fore and hind quarters, and the hide and tallow made the fifth.

Mr. Grace was the first person to attach any importance to the Red Mountain as a mineral deposit. He had the first iron made that was ever made from the ore of that mountain, by sending a two-horse wagon load to the puddling furnace of Newton Smith, of Bibb County, who had it smelted and hammered into bars, and it was pronounced by the blacksmiths equal to Swede iron. He afterward made the first sale of iron ore for manufacturing purposes. The sale was made to Colonel John T. Milner for the use of the Oxmoor Company, and from this land they now draw their principal supply of ore. He first recognized the abilities of Major Thomas Peters, who came to Jefferson County prospecting after the war, and he took the Major to his home and encouraged him in developing those grand ideas which, now in the full fruition of realization, have challenged the wonder and admiration of the civilized world.

For some years Mr. Grace has been the agent of the Thomas Iron Company, of Pennsylvania, and all of their magnificent iron and coal lands, which they are now developing by building furnaces and founding a town near Birmingham, were purchased by him. It was through his faith in the possibilities of this mineral district and his representations of its unequaled advantages that these Pennsylvania iron kings were induced to invest here. Their investment attracted the attention of other capitalists, and the impetus was given to iron making that has carried the Birmingham district to the first place in the new world.

Mr. Grace now resides one mile from Birmingham, and surrounded by home comforts and the amenities of an extended social circle he enjoys life with a zest equaled by few. He is a living example of the health-

fulness of Jones Valley, and his pure and honest life has preserved him to a green old age. He is a firm believer in the great future of this country. He has seen the land for which he gave a few dollars an acre increase in value to \$10,000 an acre. It is his daily custom to ride into the city on business, and he meets hundreds of his friends who are glad to grasp his hand and look in the eyes of an honest man—"the noblest work of God." Of all the men who crowd the busy marts of trade there are none whose memories reach farther back into the annals of the history of Jefferson County. He is a link that binds the past to the present. "Birmingham Illustrated" says: "Mr. Grace is one of the most illustrious characters of the valley planter. Venerable in memories of the past, he is yet active in the new era. The victim of a revolution, he is one of the fortunate beneficiaries of the restored prosperity of Alabama in the new channels."





County Officers.

CHAPTER III.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

in the Legislature of Alabama from Jefferson County. Names of Senators in *italics*.

- 1822. Isaac Brown, Thomas W. Farrar.
- 1823. *John Wood*, John Brown, Isham Harrison.
- 1824. *J. Wood*, Thomas W. Farrar, Benjamin Worthington.
- 1825. *John Brown*, J. Brown, Walker K. Baylor, John M. Dupey.
- 1826. *J. Brown*, J. Brown, J. M. Dupey, John Martin.
- 1827. *J. Brown*, William R. Paulding, J. Brown, John F. Forrest.
- 1828. *John Wood*, John Brown, John M. Dupey.
- 1829. *J. Wood*, John Brown, John F. Forrest.
- 1830. *John M. Dupey*, John Brown, Peyton King.
- 1831. *J. M. Dupey*, Emery Loyd, Harrison W. Goyne.
- 1832. *J. M. Dupey*, H. M. Carithers, Samuel S. Earle.
- 1833. *J. Brown*, John Brown (red), H. M. Carithers.
- 1834. *John Brown*, John Cantley, William A. Scott.
- 1835. *J. Brown*, J. Cantley, Lemuel G. McMillon.
- 1836. *Harrison W. Goyne*, L. G. McMillon, Moses Kelly, Jr.
- 1837. *H. W. Goyne*, Octavius Spencer, Benjamin Tarrant.
- 1838. *Walker K. Baylor*, S. S. Earle, L. G. McMillon.

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- 1839. *C. C. P. Farrar*, S. S. Earle, L. G. McMillon.
 - 1840. *C. C. P. Farrar*, L. G. McMillon, Jeremiah Randolph.
 - 1841. *Walker K. Baylor*, L. G. McMillon, J. Randolph.
 - 1842. *W. K. Baylor*, S. S. Earle, L. G. McMillon.
 - 1843. *Moses Kelly*, William S. Mudd, L. G. McMillon.
 - 1844. *John Ashe*, W. S. Mudd, Octavius Spencer.
 - 1845. *John Ashe*, J. Randolph, Christopher Deavers.
 - 1847. *M. Kelly*, W. S. Mudd, L. G. McMillon.
 - 1849. *M. Kelly*, John Camp, Hugh Copeland.
 - 1851. *M. Kelly*, William S. Earnest, S. A. Tarrant.
 - 1853. *M. Kelly*, John Camp.
 - 1855. *H. W. Nelson*, J. Camp.
 - 1857. *John T. Storrs*, O. S. Smith.
 - 1859. *H. W. Nelson*, Alburto Martin.
 - 1861. *John P. Morgan*.
 - 1863. *Mitchell T. Porter*, John C. Morrow.
 - 1865. *G. T. Deason*, John Oliver.
 - 1868. *John Oliver*, Thomas Sanford.
 - 1870. *J. Oliver*, G. W. Hewitt.
 - 1873. *G. W. Hewitt*, R. S. Greene.
 - 1874-75. *I. W. Inzer*, R. S. Greene.
 - 1876-77. *R. W. Cobb*, J. J. Jolly, I. W. McAdory.
 - 1878-79. *Dr. W. A. Rosamond*, W. A. Walker, Jr., J. J. Akers.
 - 1880-81. *Dr. J. B. Luckie*, Dr. Kout, H. J. Sharit.
 - 1882-83. *Dr. J. B. Luckie*, James Hawkins, C. McAdory.
 - 1884-85. *R. H. Sterrett*, C. McAdory, S. E. Greene.
 - 1886-87. *R. H. Sterrett*, G. W. Hewitt, I. W. McAdory.

County Officers from the year 1860:

PROBATE JUDGES.

W. L. Wilson was elected in May, 1862, and served until August, 1865.

John C. Morrow was appointed to fill the vacancy and served from 1865 until November, 1884.

Mitchell T. Porter was appointed November 10, 1884, and in August, 1886, was elected for a term of six years.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

A. J. Waldrop, 1858 until 1865.
James M. Ware, 1865 until 1874.
R. S. Montgomery, 1874 until 1879.
R. C. Bradley, 1879 until 1886.
William Burgin, 1886, for a term of six years.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Nathaniel Hawkins, 1860 until 1864.
W. P. Hickman, 1864 until 1873.
C. L. McMillan, 1873 until 1877.
W. P. Hickman, 1877, term ends 1888.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

Richard Hudson, 1860 until 1862.
Abner Killough, 1862 until 1865.
W. F. Hanby, 1865 until 1868.
Marion A. May, 1868 until 1871.
James T. Eubank, 1871 until 1874.
R. H. Hagood, 1874 until 1877.
John T. Reed, 1877 until 1880.
T. A. Anderson, 1880 until 1884.
S. R. Truss, 1884, serving second term.

TAX ASSESSORS.

T. F. Waldrop, 1860 until 1871.
John A. Baker, 1871 until 1875.
Samuel W. Downey, 1875 until 1881.
A. J. Tarrant, 1881, term expires 1889.

TAX COLLECTORS.

W. B. Corley, 1858 until 1868.
T. B. Ayres, 1868 until 1874.
William H. Riley, 1874 until 1880.
W. J. Mims, 1880, still in office.

CITY JUDGE.

H. A. Sharpe, appointed December, 1884. Elected for a term of six years in 1886.

CITY CLERK.

Frank M. Irion, appointed 1884, and reappointed 1886 for a term of six years.

CITY SOLICITOR.

James E. Hawkins, appointed 1885, elected 1886. Term six years.

CIRCUIT SOLICITORS.

Lucian Martin, 1860 until 1864.

Alburto Martin, 1864 until 1865.

Judge J. T. Luper, 1865 until 1866.

Alburto Martin, 1866 until 1868.

COUNTY SOLICITOR.

William A. Walker, Jr., 1868 until 1876.

CIRCUIT SOLICITORS.

T. B. Nesmith, 1876 until 1880.

T. W. Coleman, 1880 until 1886.

James E. Hawkins represented the latter in Jefferson County.

J. T. Martin, 1886, for a term of six years.

SURVEYORS.

Jarrell Waldrop, 1860 until 1873.

H. L. Wheeler, 1873 until 1876.

J. A. Ray, 1876, still in office.

REGISTERS IN CHANCERY.

Joab Bagley, 1860 until 1868.

James M. Ware, 1868 until 1879.

A. O. Lane, 1879 until 1883.

E. L. Clarkson, 1883 until 1886.

Charles A. Senn, 1886, for a term of six years.





A. O. Lane



The Bench and Bar.

BY
A. O. LANE,
Of the Birmingham Bar.

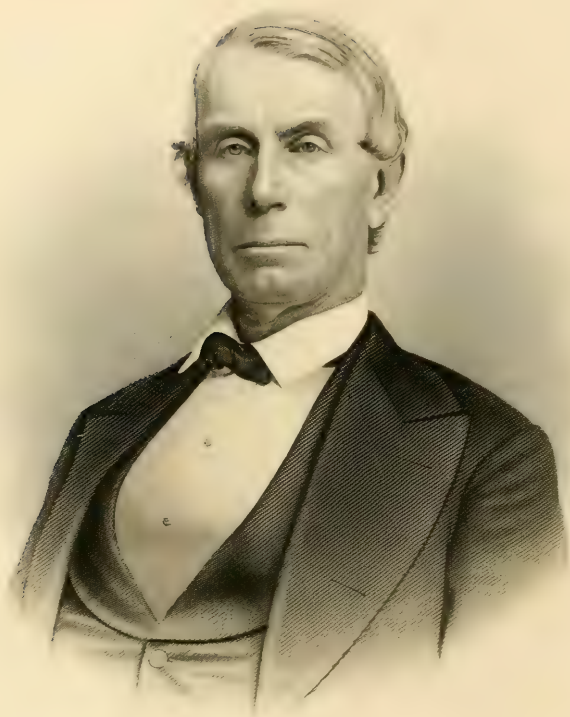
CHAPTER IV.

The history of the Bench and Bar of Jefferson County, Alabama, covers a period of more than fifty years. As usual with new counties Jefferson was sparsely settled, and the administration of justice was begun, and for several years prosecuted, in the crudest and most primitive manner. There was no courthouse, and a log cabin was substituted therefor. The first court was held in a log hut, about a mile from the Worthington place, which is situated about one mile east of Birmingham. This seat of justice was never dignified with a name, and after three or four terms of the court were held there, Carrollsville (four miles south of where Birmingham now stands) was selected as the place to hold the courts. Here, too, the court accommodations never exceeded the limits of a log cabin, in which two terms of the court were held, and then the county seat was removed to Elyton, about two miles south of the present flourishing city of Birmingham. All this time the county was rapidly filling up with a thrifty and hardy population, whose aspirations reached out and secured a brick courthouse. The courts of record continued to be held at Elyton until the fall of 1873, when the county seat was removed to Birmingham. Work was at once begun on a courthouse that promised to be a "beauty", if not a "joy forever"; certainly a suitable temple of justice for even a

growing county for many years to come. But the foundation proved to be a failure, and the acoustics of the courtroom are simply execrable. The growing demand for more space and the unsafe condition of the rickety structure will soon necessitate the erection of another edifice, which, let it be hoped, will be worthy of a people second to none in push, vim, enterprise, and public spirit. While the present courthouse was building in 1874, the courts were held in Sublett Hall, in the city of Birmingham, then used as a theater.

From the formation of the county in 1819 until 1825, the supreme court was composed of the several circuit judges of the State. It has been referred to by one of Alabama's most witty and far-famed lawyers, as the "court on horseback." By the Constitution of 1819 the general assembly was authorized to establish a supreme court, and thus a burden was lifted from the circuit judges that should never have been placed on their shoulders.

In those days the circuit judges had chancery jurisdiction, and this continued until after the adoption of the Constitution of 1819, soon after which the chancery courts were established, and from that time to the present day separate and distinct jurisdictions have been maintained, except where city courts have been established, which, as a rule, have been clothed with common law and equity jurisdiction, as is the case with the city court of Birmingham, established in December, 1884. In the early history of said county there was a county court, which was the same as our probate courts of the present day. There was then no county court as the same is now understood. It might be added here, in addition to the above, there were justice courts with jurisdiction not materially different from those of the present day. From 1825 to 1828 the presiding judges were A. S. Lipscomb, John Gale, Jr., and John D. Flinn. Then the judges exchanged circuits, which is now done only to a limited extent. Judge Lipscomb was a man of more than ordinary ability. From 1828 to 1883 the courts were presided over by Henry W. Collier, S. L. Perry, Reuben Chapman, A. B. Moore, Eli S. Shortridge, Thomas A. Walker, Robert Dougherty, Thomas D. Shortridge, and W. S. Mudd. Of these Colyer, Perry, Chapman, and Moore afterward became Governors of Alabama. Eli Shortridge was a learned and able judge. He was possessed of fine sense, clear perception, and vigorous intellect. Dougherty was a great wit, but at the same time a profound lawyer and a good judge. Collier was a close student and a fine lawyer, and he utilized and illustrated his learning on the bench. Perry, Chapman, Moore, Walker, and George D. Shortridge were all good judges and men of more than



Wm. M. Ladd

ordinary ability. William S. Mudd became judge in 1857 and remained on the bench until 1883, when ill health compelled him to resign. It is safe to say Alabama never had a sounder lawyer or more accurate circuit judge than Mudd. The writer well remembers the first time he ever saw Judge Mudd; he was on the bench at the time, and his love of justice was noticeable in every ruling. He presided with dignity, and was so careful to always try to do exact justice that the unfortunate litigant rarely complained. He had no patience for falsehood, and whenever it showed itself he would turn away, as if ashamed of his race, and look out of the window that the jury might not see his disgust. The confidence of the people in his honor and integrity was simply boundless. If a little exaggerated, it was pretty well illustrated by a remark of one who knew him well, that a certain individual "was as honest as Jesus Christ; yes, as honest as Judge Mudd." He was, perhaps, the best poised man, intellectually, that the writer ever knew. He was not brilliant, but sound, safe, logical, deep, and practical. Give him twenty-four hours to investigate a case and his opinion would be almost infallible.

He was succeeded by S. H. Spratt, of Livingston, Ala., a comparatively young man. The latter's term expired the first day of November, 1886. He is a bright, active, energetic man, and his record as a judge was endorsed by his renomination for a second term. However, in redistricting the circuits in February, 1885, Jefferson was put into the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Le Roy F. Box was elected judge of this circuit in August, 1886, and will sit for the next six years. He is a lawyer of ability, and, with his clear perception and love of justice, does credit to the bench. He is hardly more than forty-six years old, and many years more of usefulness lie before him.

The circuit court docket was getting sadly overcrowded, mainly on account of the rapid growth of the county, and in 1886 the city court of Birmingham, with common law and equity jurisdiction, was established. This court is in session the year round, with the exception of June and December. It has taken long strides toward relieving the circuit court, and it has almost absorbed the civil business of the county. The county was most fortunate in the selection of a judge for this court. Henry A. Sharpe was appointed by the Governor in December, 1884, and he was re-elected by the people in August, 1886, without opposition. Although under 40 years of age, he is a profound lawyer, and his administration of justice has given extraordinary satisfaction to the bar and to the people at large. He is dignified, painstaking, patient, courteous, and learned. While he is not a disciplinarian in the ordinary sense of the term, still he

effects the same object by the esteem and confidence which he wins from the bar. Not one who practices before him could be induced to treat him with disrespect. His method may well be illustrated by a little incident that occurred during the present year. Two of the bar had become quite heated over a question before the court and began to wrangle over it. He quietly reminded them that he would settle the matter if they would be seated. Their blood was up, and they found it difficult to desist from giving each other a few parting words. Apparently unmoved the judge quietly remarked, "Gentlemen, if you persist in this wrangling you will incur the displeasure of the court." That remark was "oil upon the troubled waters," and from that time on not a ripple occurred upon the current of the proceedings in the case.

Since the civil war, chancery court has been held in this county, with the following named gentlemen on the bench, who presided in succession as named: J. B. Clarke, J. Q. Loomis, Wm. B. Woods, Charles Turner, and Thomas Cobbs.

Chancellor Clarke was a man of marked ability, and had the finest discipline in his court. He was painstaking, and his decisions exhibited profundity of thought, extensive learning, and careful research. He was displaced by the Republicans in 1868, and was succeeded by Charles Turner, then of Selma, but formerly of Connecticut. He proved a worthy successor of even such a chancellor as Clarke. His ability to dispatch business was remarkable. Although not in political sympathy with the bar he soon won their respect. His mind was clear, and his love of justice dominated every other influence.

He was succeeded in 1880 by Thomas Cobbs, of Livingston, Ala., who soon afterward removed to Birmingham, where he has ever since resided. He was a ripe lawyer, and by his exceptionally courteous bearing he soon won a high place in the esteem and affection of the bar. He, too, dispatches business with facility and ease, and the docket will never become crowded with Cobbs on the bench. So satisfactory was his administration of the office that he was re-elected without opposition. He has just begun his second term, and will, therefore, hold for the next six years.

The business of this court has been largely absorbed by the city court of Birmingham, because it sits continually and the chancery court sits but twice a year. Chancery business has largely increased in recent years. Some idea of its former insignificance may be derived from the fact that some twenty years ago the register had forgotten when his court would meet, and when the chancellor arrived the register had gone a-fishing with the docket in his pocket. It is hardly necessary to add that when he

returned he found the only business transacted was his own removal. However, no one considered it very seriously except the chancellor, for the bar, and especially the register (who was a noble, whole-souled old gentleman), treated the matter as the "best joke of the season."

The probate court, formerly called county court, was first presided over by Peter Walker. He was a man of bright intellect and genial manners. He hailed from Virginia, and was a lawyer of moderate ability. He was succeeded by John Brown, commonly known as "Red" Brown on account of his ruddy complexion, to distinguish him from the other John Browns in the county. Walker K. Baylor was next in succession. He was highly educated, but was not studious, and was not regarded as a profound lawyer. He afterward became circuit judge. In the fall of 1844 he came in from his circuit and was making preparations for visiting his brother in Texas. At that time Texas was a wild and turbulent country. His friends prevailed on him to carry with him a Colt revolver, then a very rare weapon and a great show to the people, few of whom had ever seen one. He said he had never owned or carried a pistol, and that he had bought that one against his better judgment. He seemed to have a premonition that it would, in some way, prove his own destruction. While showing it to his brother and other friends in Texas it was accidentally discharged and killed him. He was then about fifty years old and had never married. When he left Kentucky he parted from a pure, sweet girl, who was soon to become his wife. When he returned for her, her new-made grave was there to tell him if he would meet her it must be in heaven. He remained loyal to her to the last. He would take a "spree" of a few days every few months, and when about to "sober up" he would go with horse, dog and gun into the woods and remain a week or so, when he would return, as bright as a silver dollar, and then stick to business for several months. He could draw as sweet strains from the violin as ever issued from the throat of the sweetest warbler of the forest. Before he left for Texas he gave his violin to James Wilson, then and now one of Jefferson County's best citizens, to keep until they should meet again.

Moses Kelly succeeded Judge Baylor. He was not a lawyer, but a man of fair native ability, which, however, had not been improved by a liberal education. But he was popular with the masses.

Next in succession was W. L. Wilson, who now resides in Birmingham and is still a leading citizen of the county. He was not "learned in the law," but, withal, was a man with good, practical sense, and performed his duty faithfully and well.

He was succeeded by John C. Morrow, who held the office about twenty years and resigned two years ago. He is a born Chesterfield, and it is safe to say no man can converse with him and not like him. In spite of the fact that he administered his office loosely, the people have always stood by him when he contested for their suffrages. On Judge Morrow's resignation the Governor appointed to fill the vacancy M. T. Porter, an exceptionally pure and upright man. He was elected without opposition in August, 1886, to succeed himself. He is a sound, safe lawyer, and is quite accurate in his rulings. He acts as county judge, to try the smaller grade of criminal offenses, which consumes a very large part of his time. This and the crowded condition of the court present very serious obstacles to a proper administration of his office. As a rule, it is the worthless man who has no enemies. This rule finds an exception in the life of Hon. M. T. Porter. A more worthy man or a truer citizen it would be hard, if not impossible, to find; and yet perhaps the county might be searched from one end to the other without finding a single man to say aught against "Mitch" Porter. It used to be a favorite diversion with a former influential and humorous member of the Birmingham bar to try to put dissatisfied litigants to finding fault with Porter for some fancied wrong. Invariably the grumbler would say, "No, 'Mitch' Porter never did it; some of his associate counsel were the guilty parties."

Courts are held throughout the county by justices of the peace, but these courts have little to do outside of Birmingham. But the business conducted by these officers in Birmingham is simply immense. Some of them often have fifty or sixty cases a month and their fees amount to \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum each. •

For some time after the formation of the county there was but little business in the courts, and the demand for legal services was filled by three or four legal practitioners and by several lawyers from adjoining counties. The earliest attainable data give the names of Thomas W. Farrar, Francis Bugbee, Walker K. Baylor, and E. W. Peck as the lawyers composing the Jefferson County Bar.

General Farrar came from North Carolina, and was about forty years old, corpulent, big-hearted, genial, and an epicure. No dinner party was complete without him. His appetite always relieved any deficiency of the caterer. He had little energy, but, withal, was a good lawyer.

Francis Bugbee hailed from Connecticut. He was highly educated and cultivated, and for those times an excellent lawyer. He married Miss Lavinia Tarrant, of Jefferson County, in 1878, and soon afterward removed to Montgomery, Ala.

Walker K. Baylor was from Kentucky, as hereinbefore stated, being the same party alluded to above as circuit judge.

E. W. Peck immigrated to the county in 1824 from the State of New York. At that period a law student had to study law seven years under the tutelage of a lawyer before he could be admitted to practice law, unless he was a graduate of some college or had pursued classical studies, in either of which cases the time might be reduced to three years, but not less—every year of classical study being counted as a part of the seven years, up to four years. Young Peck's education was obtained in the common schools of that day, supplemented by a three years' course in the academies of New York State. He began the study of law in 1819, at the age of twenty years. He pursued his studies until 1824, when he was admitted to the bar and came South in quest of fame and fortune. He came with a young friend in a one-horse wagon (the vehicle now called buggy), and after traveling six weeks reached Huntsville, Ala. There he took a horse and started alone on horseback to Cahaba, then the capital of Alabama. He fell in with Simeon Streeter on the way, who advised him to locate at Elyton. He accepted his advice and stuck out his shingle in that little village. He was received with an old-time Southern hospitality. Writing of it years afterward he said: "I at once regarded myself as permanently located to do the best I could to make a living, and if possible to do something better. The people with whom I had cast my lot treated me with such real Southern cordiality and heartiness that it relieved me of many of my anxieties and troubles and inspired me with a good hope that my life among them would prove a success." The four years' training he had received begun to show its good fruits from the first, and, though quite young, he began to work right to the front. He was sober, industrious, and talented, and soon engaged the best practice at the bar. About that time Matthew W. Lindsay was solicitor, and he was one of the finest prosecuting officers the State of Alabama ever produced. He was a terror to evil doers. They feared him and yet they admired him. Generally, whenever they had to encounter his eloquence and logic, they would pit against him the wiry and gifted Peck. He continued to practice in Jefferson County until 1833, when he moved to Tuscaloosa, which had been made the capital of Alabama. Here he has ever since resided. In 1868 he became chief justice of the supreme court, and his decisions were marked for learning and ability, especially on all questions of pleading.

In 1825 Peter Walker, of Virginia, and John F. Forest, of North Carolina, moved to Elyton and practiced law together. They were good

men, but had indifferent success in their practice. Afterward each of them became judges of the county court.

About the same year P. N. Wilson, a young lawyer from Tuscaloosa, settled in Elyton. He remained only a few years, when he removed to Sumter County, Ala. He was a young man of fine ability, and afterward became one of the best lawyers in the State.

Thomas A. Walker, a young lawyer, settled in Elyton about 1828, and practiced there several years. He was a man of fair abilities and great purity of character. He removed to Calhoun County, and was twice elected circuit judge.

Wm. S. Mudd entered the professional arena in 1839, and met with phenomenal success. He has already received a notice in this sketch, and it only remains to add that he was for some years circuit solicitor and filled the position with credit. He had a great reputation as a collector. In those days merchants were nearly all solvent, but many of them were "slow." Mudd, on getting a claim, would at once remit the money to his clients and afterward collect from the tardy debtor. By this he attained two objects; in the first place he pleased his clients and built up his business, and in the second place he got interest on the money he had advanced and remitted.

In 1851 M. T. Porter began the practice of law at Elyton, and met with considerable success. He continued to practice there until the county seat was removed to Birmingham.

Alburto Martin, then a young man, removed to Elyton from Pickens County. He was a bright fellow and the soul of honor, and met with good success. In 1857 he formed a partnership with M. T. Porter under the firm name of Porter & Martin, and they enjoyed a large practice until Martin's death in 1879. Porter continued the practice alone for a few months, when he formed a partnership with his son, M. A. Porter. They practiced together until M. T. Porter was made judge of probate in 1884.

In 1858 John C. Morrow and G. W. Hewitt, then young men, were admitted to the practice of law, and soon afterward formed a partnership under the firm name of Morrow & Hewitt. They practiced together about two years, when Morrow was elected probate judge. Hewitt continued the practice until the civil war, in which he enlisted for the Confederacy. After the war he resumed the practice, and met with great success. He has a vigorous intellect, and conducts his cases with skill.

In 1867 W. A. Walker was admitted to the bar, and Hewitt and he, in 1870, formed a partnership under the firm name of Hewitt & Walker,



William L. Martin

and they practiced together until 1884, when they took into the firm M. A. Porter, and the firm is now known as Hewitt, Walker & Porter. W. A. Walker, Jr., is one of the best poised lawyers in the county. Take him any way you will and he is always found "level headed." He has the confidence of all the people.

W. S. Earnest began the practice of law at Elyton about 18—, and continued the practice until his death in 1882. He was a warm-hearted, genial man, but loved his fun and did not "stick close" to his professional duties.

In 1872-73 there came to Birmingham the following lawyers: R. H. Henley, R. H. Pearson, George S. Cox, H. A. Young, Eugene McCaa, E. L. Clarkson, John T. Terry, W. W. Moore, E. K. Fulton, W. W. Shortridge, and A. O. Lane. Henley was a brilliant man, but was in wretched health, and soon died. Pearson walked into a good practice from the start, and his professional life has been a great success. He is a sound lawyer, a close student. He has fine personal magnetism, which, with his native talent and loyalty to his profession, will always insure him a large practice.

Eugene McCaa was a brilliant man, but he was in Birmingham only a few months when he returned to Marengo County.

John T. Terry was a man of great native ability, and for years he enjoyed a fine practice. He was a safe counselor, and few lawyers had greater strength before a jury. Latterly he did not devote much time to his profession; warm-hearted and genial, he spent most of his time in social intercourse with his friends. Being a fine conversationalist, he had many friends seeking his companionship. Having formed a partnership with A. O. Lane in 1874, they practiced together until 1885, when Col. Terry retired from the practice, having accumulated a fortune.

W. W. Moore was a warm-hearted, genial young gentleman; but his health was most wretched, and he was unable to devote himself to study and research. Consumption carried him away in 1879. A nobler citizen or a truer friend never lived.

James E. Hawkins, a native of this county, was admitted to the bar in 1872. He practiced here for about two years when he removed to Shelby County, and after remaining there one year he returned to Birmingham. He is a gentleman of great, good humor and pleasing address, and a fluent speaker. He is solicitor for the city court of Birmingham, and discharges his duty with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

E. K. Fulton came to this city from Sumter County in 1873. He has enjoyed a liberal practice, and is always faithful to the interests of his clients.

John J. Jolly began the practice here in 1874, having come from Eutaw, Ala. Already possessing a good reputation as a fluent and attractive speaker, he commanded a large practice from the start. His health failed him and he returned to Green County in 1877.

E. L. Clarkson began the practice in Birmingham in 1873. He sustained himself well as a young lawyer of research, clear perception, and studiousness. He practiced here until 1878, when he removed to Green County, where he remained for two or three years. He then resumed the practice here, and has sustained a liberal patronage to the present time.

Ellis Phelan began the practice at Elyton in 1871, and enjoyed a good practice for several years, when he was elected secretary of state and removed to Montgomery. He is a man of sterling worth, but has not much taste for his chosen profession. No man has ever possessed more completely the confidence of the people.

R. A. McAdory began the practice at Elyton in 1870, and while possessing a fine mind he had little inclination to law and abandoned the profession in 1883.

J. M. Russell was admitted to the bar in 1877 at Birmingham, where he has since practiced. By his indomitable energy he has amassed considerable means.

W. W. Shortridge was a bright young man, but he remained in Jefferson County too short a time to work himself into practice. He returned to Shelby in 1873.

This brings the history of the bar down to within the last four or five years, and as the number of lawyers has increased to nearly one hundred the limits of this sketch will not allow of anything more than to give their names, whence they came, and their length of residence in this city and practice at this bar.

MEMBERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM BAR.

Names.	Where From.	No. Years in Birmingham.
E. T. Taliaferro	Fort Smith, Ark.	2
B. H. Tabor	Fort Smith, Ark.	1
M. A. Porter	Elyton, Ala.	4
C. F. Eastman	Rappahannock County, Va.	3
W. E. Martin	Columbus, Miss.	3
Robert Hagood	Elyton, Ala.	6 mos.
Jas. E. Webb	Greensboro, Ala.	2
J. P. Tillman	Selma, Ala.	2
D. D. Smith	Randolph County, Ala.	4
R. J. Lowe	Huntsville, Ala.	5
C. A. Mountjoy	King George County, Va.	5
Jno. W. Tomlinson	Tate Springs, Tenn.	3
Jno. D. Strange	Ashville, Ala.	8
J. J. Altman	Livingston, Ala.	6
J. B. Earle, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.	1
J. J. Garrett	Greensboro, Ala.	4
O. W. Underwood	Louisville, Ky.	2
J. M. Gillespie	Jonesboro, Ala.	7
E. J. Smeyer	Cherokee County, Ala.	4
J. P. Stiles	Columbus, Miss.	4
R. H. Sterrett	Selma, Ala.	4
W. C. Ward	Selma, Ala.	2
J. W. Chamblee	Ashville, Ala.	6
W. T. Poe	Greensboro, Ala.	1
J. J. Banks	Union Springs, Ala.	1
B. M. Allen	Greensboro, Ala.	4
E. K. Campbell	Abingdon, Va.	2
Jno. T. Heflin, the nestor of the bar, Talladega, Ala.		5
M. J. Gregg	Greenville, Tenn.	6
W. J. Cahalen	Birmingham, Ala.	7
D. F. Myers	Augusta, Ga.	6 mos.
W. O. Berryman	Georgetown, Ky.	6 mos.
R. C. Redus	Columbus, Miss.	6 mos.
S. E. Greene	Elyton, Ala.	6
S. L. Weaver	Warrior, Ala.	3
H. C. Selheimer	Pittsburg, Pa.	2

L. C. Dickey	Greensboro, Ala.	2
J. F. Gillespie	Decatur, Ala.	1
J. M. Martin	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	4 mos.
J. S. McEachin	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	3 mos.
J. M. Vanhooose	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1
Walker Percy	Greenville, Miss.	1
W. M. Brooks	Selma, Ala.	3 mos.
Jno. Vary	Marion, Ala.	2
Leigh Carroll	New Orleans	1
Joseph Carroll	New Orleans	1
James Weatherly	Montgomery, Ala.	4
Samuel P. Putnam	Pulaski, Tenn.	2
W. W. Wilkerson	Union Springs, Ala.	1
N. B. Feagin	Anniston, Ala.	6 mos.
W. B. Mitchell	Georgetown, Ky.	1
B. L. Hibbard	Mobile, Ala.	9 mos.
C. A. Senn	Graniteville, S. C.	3
W. M. Bethea	Talladega, Ala.	3
F. B. Hemphill	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1
Geo. P. Zimmerman	Pensacola, Fla.	1
G. R. Horst	Nashville, Tenn.	1
Frank S. White	Mississippi	6 mos
H. Patty	Mississippi	6 mos
Robert P. Duncan	Clarksdale, Miss.	6 mos

Most of the above named are young men, and it may safely be said that no bar in the country can produce a set of more sober, industrious, energetic, active, brainy young lawyers. Many of them are able lawyers already, and still others need nothing more than experience and age to insure them fame and fortune.



Truly Yours,
J. D. S. Davidson



The Medical Profession.

BY
JOHN D. S. DAVIS, M. D.

CHAPTER V.

The medical history of Jones Valley dates from the year 1819, one year previous to the formation of Jefferson County. Until the year 1815 the territory of Jefferson County was known as the favorite hunting ground of a few Creek, Choctaw, and Cherokee Indians, who lived on the banks of the Warrior and Cahaba Rivers. If these Indians had their medicine man, the war records give no account of him. About the year 1815, a small party of whites made the first settlement near old Jonesboro, about twelve miles south-west of Birmingham, and began the development of the Valley, which took its name from one of the settlers. Until the year 1819, when a member of the party would become ill some one of his friends would administer a purgative or bleed him, and leave him to Nature for the rest. In the year 1819, Dr. Peyton King, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, located near old Jonesboro and began the practice of his profession. He continued to practice in that section until the year 1833, when he emigrated to Pickens County, Alabama. Dr. James Keller was the first to locate in the Valley after the formation of Jefferson County in the year 1820. He located near the Smith place, where Wheeling is now situated. He was a first-course student from Lexington, Ky., and never took a second course of lectures. He did a large practice in that section for twenty years.

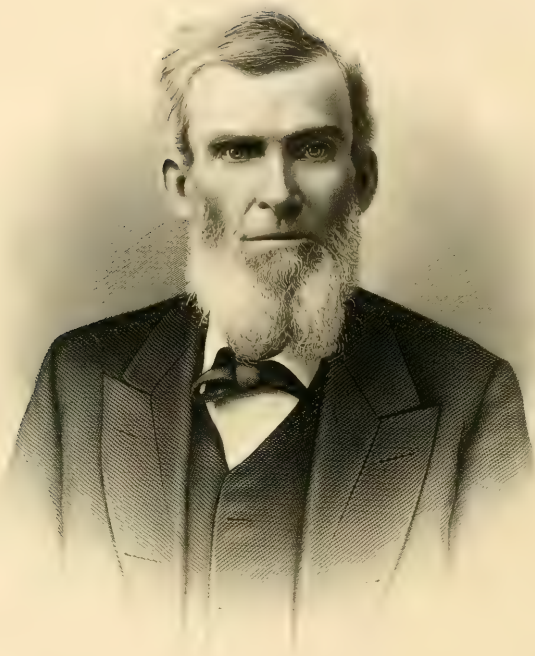
Of the successful practitioners of medicine in Jefferson County during the early history of the county, who were non-graduates of medicine, were Drs. Samuel S. Earle, of Elyton, and Daniel Davis, of Davis Place. The first of these, Dr. Samuel S. Earle, attended one course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in the winter of 1818-19. He was a native South Carolinian, of honorable birth and good education. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the county for fifty years. He was born in 1799, and came to Alabama in 1820. He represented the county in the legislature in the years 1832-42. His high literary attainments, his polished manner, his practical good sense, and many excellencies of character soon gave him prominence. The Elyton Sun of Dec. 21, 1870, contained the following on his death: "Dr. Earle died Tuesday, the 20th of December, at 7 o'clock P. M. Dr. Earle has been for fifty years past the most prominent citizen of Jefferson County, and his death obliterates one of the very few landmarks which now connect the present with the far-distant past of fifty years. He was a man of grace, of culture, of literary attainments unusual, of rare medical skill and science, and of qualities of both head and heart that rendered him a distinguished and exceptional man in any land and amongst any people. * * * He lived to the ripe old age of seventy-one years, and his death was caused more from worn-out nature than from any specific disease." It was said of him by the rich, the poor, the high, the low, the good and bad, that "he was to all alike." Though he had but poor advantages in the prosecution of his studies in medicine, he never remained idle or lingered in the field of study and investigation until his knowledge of medicine was unexceptionally thorough. In the practice of his profession he was honorable, in politics he was noted as fair and correct, and in private life a congenial companion. His conversational powers were exceptional. Having a brain guided by a pure heart he truly lived a life of honor and usefulness. Brewer's Sketch of Public Men of Alabama closes the sketch of his life in these words: "To add greater honor to his age than man could give him, he died fearing God."

The last of the men of this period was Dr. Daniel Davis. Dr. Davis moved to Alabama from North Carolina in the year 1818, and settled in Tuscaloosa. In 1820 he returned to South Carolina to marry. After his marriage he came to Tuscaloosa, where he began the practice of medicine, after a course of home study. He came to Jefferson County in the year 1822, and did a successful practice until the year 1844. He was one of the pioneers of this country. He left a home of culture, luxury, and ease to cast his lot with the adventurer—I say adventurer, for it was

nothing less. In Alabama, with his cultivation, in the midst of a new and ambitious people, he applied the skill of his ingenuity to the development of the country. It was not his pleasure to practice, nor was it a necessity, as he had of money, lands, and negroes a sufficiency, and far beyond that possible for his professional income to supply; but realizing the great need of medical aid in the country to direct hygienic regulations and to administer to the suffering, he was, from a sense of duty to his friends, persuaded by them to resume the practice of medicine in Jefferson County. And he gave it his time and study as though his living was in it. He was popular among his medical associates, and no greater eulogy can be paid to his memory than the words uttered by Dr. Jos. R. Smith, while in conversation with the writer a few days ago. Dr. Smith said: "Dr. Davis was the young man's friend and the people's servant. When I came to the county in 1841 he was doing the practice of the neighborhood gratis. He gave me my first case at Bucksville, and aided me in my first attempt at surgery in the dressing of a fracture of the neck of the femur, in which he gave me the consideration which he would have accorded to any surgeon in the land." Once a young man, he knew the feelings of an aspiring boy, and never failed to assist him. This was not confined to his profession alone, but was evinced many times in other fields. I remember one occasion (as related to me) when a nephew left his father's home, in an Eastern State, Mr. Davis received a letter from his sister requesting him to refuse her son shelter and force his return home. The boy sneakingly approached the house of Dr. Davis, and when discovered Dr. Davis opened his arms and home and took the boy in with a loving, familiar and fatherly "God bless you." It was so different to the reception which he had been in the habit of receiving that he was inspired to new effort, and receiving an education at the hands of Dr. Davis became a very successful physician, and when he died at the age of forty years he left an estate worth over \$200,000. Dr. Davis was widely renowned for his extensive knowledge and profound learning. In another department of this work will be paid a tribute to his intellect and culture, more fitting than can naturally be expected of a grandson. Of a large family of sons and daughters, he had two sons to select the chosen profession of their father. The elder, Elias, was the father of Drs. J. D. S. and W. E. B. Davis, now of Birmingham, and the younger, Ralph, now resides at Montevallo, Alabama, and is doing a large practice. Dr. Davis' ancestry dates back to Dr. Daniel Davis, a Welshman by birth, who practiced medicine in London, England, during the sixteenth century. To meet Dr. Davis was not only to see the polished exterior of a

gentleman, but to soon learn that he was in truth a gentleman. In the year 1861 he fell from the platform of his plantation ginhouse and broke his right forearm, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was characterized with the faith of a true believer in Christ, and ever rejoiced in a hope of the future. From pneumonia, on the 12th of July, 1869, like the full blown leaf that has lived and fluttered away its spring and summer, and has lived out its full life drops in autumn, draped in gorgeous funeral robings, like the fruit which has ripened and fell, he passed away to the realms beyond.

Dr. John Spearman Edwards came to this county in the year 1830 to engage in the practice of medicine. He located at Elyton, and soon afterward removed to Trussville, twelve miles north-east of Birmingham. He was one of the wealthiest men in North Alabama, of good South Carolina birth, of fine education and pleasing address. He was a true type of manhood, culture, and honor. Soon after beginning the practice of medicine in Alabama his health gave way, and he retired from the active service of professional and business life. He had four children, one son and three daughters. The son, Merideth, a respected farmer, still lives at Trussville, and has a son, Dr. R. S. Edwards, who has selected the profession of his grandfather; the eldest daughter, Georgiana, died at the age of fourteen years; the second daughter, Pollie, married George Robinson, and had a son, Dr. J. B. Robinson, of Woodlawn, Alabama, to follow in the footprints of his ancestor; the youngest daughter, Rhoda T., married Sinkler Lathem, of South Carolina, and left a family of three children, a son and two daughters—John E. T. Lathem, a planter, married the granddaughter of Dr. Zachariah Hagood, of this county; the eldest daughter, Sarah T., married Dyer Talley, and after a widowhood of fifteen years from his death she married Alfred Griffin, and both died in the year 1885; the youngest daughter, Rhoda Georgiana, married Dr. Elias Davis, the son of Dr. Daniel Davis, and is the mother of the Drs. J. D. S. Davis and W. E. B. Davis, of Birmingham. Dr. Edwards came to Alabama to invest his wealth and to practice his profession. He was simple, yet brilliant in literature and in science; he was pure, and ever held up a high standard of medical ethics; he was practical as well as theoretical. Though prevented, by reason of bad health, from following the profession of his selection, he did not fail to stamp his impress upon the profession of that age. Many of his papers on medical subjects are now in the library of his great-grandsons, the Drs. Davis, in Birmingham. They show the results of a progressive, investigative, and logical mind. Dr. Edwards was born January 1st, 1791, and died January 18th, 1841.



Major E. Smith Sr
"

The following are the names of the physicians who practiced in the county before the year 1850: Dr. Nimrod Randolph (non-graduate), who was located four miles south-west of Birmingham at a place called Carrollsville, the county seat, now known as the Mrs. Nabor's place. He practiced from 1823 to 1827. He died in the year 1829. Dr. William English (non-graduate) came to the county in the year 1830, and removed after one year to Talledega, Alabama. Dr. Weaks practiced in the county from 1843 to 1845. Dr. Jones Hay from 1843 to 1856. Dr. Lipsicum at Jonesboro from 1841 to 1842. Dr. Bagsdale on Cahaba River, near the place of the old Indian town called "Mudd Town," in the year 1850, and afterward practiced in St. Clair a number of years, and then returned to Trussville in the year 1864, and remained until the year 1870, when he went to Texas and died of malarial fever. Dr. Zachariah Hagood lived and practiced at Hagood's Crossroads, in the north-eastern part of Jefferson during the years from 1840 to 1856.

It now becomes my duty to record the history of Dr. Jos. R. Smith, the most remarkable practitioner and successful business man this county has ever been blessed with. It is no desire of the writer to attempt anything like fulsome laudation of a friend, nor is this a tribute presented with the hope of adding to the fame of one whose life has been devoted to active, fruitful industry in usefulness to his fellowmen, governed by a singlemindedness to truth, and unswerving fidelity to the discharge of every duty pertaining to his position as a citizen, a genuine philanthropist, and a much-beloved and highly-accomplished physician. Dr. Smith's fame is written in the annals of scientific medicine, and though retired he yet exerts an influence upon the members of the profession which he has done so much to advance. In him we find a rare type of exalted manhood. My father, Dr. Elias Davis, once said of him, "He is honor," and he spoke the whole truth. Dr. Smith graduated at the Transylvania Medical College of Lexington, Ky., in the year 1841. He was given his first case by Dr. Daniel Davis, whom Dr. Smith ever recognized as a friend and honored companion. Dr. Smith attended a course of lectures in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the winter of 1846, and during the Mexican war he was present and saw Generals Scott and Butler leave the St. Charles Hotel for Mexico. Dr. Smith was very successful in the practice of his profession, and performed many operations in surgery. His sound, practical method of dealing with all cases, together with his success as an operator, gave him the reputation of *the surgeon* of the county. Dr. Smith is truly a medical philosopher. A mere glance at the list of his contributions to medical literature will show the versatility of his genius.

Most of his papers are to be found in the volumes of the *Western Lancet* and *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*. The following papers were from his pen: "Typhoid Fever and its Treatment, with reference to an epidemic which prevailed in Elyton and vicinity during the spring of 1858," "Iodine in Snake Bite," "Removal of an Iron Scale from the Eye by Chemical Solution," "Notes of a case of Dropsy, where paracentesis abdominis was performed, and after the operation a silver tube introduced," and others. In the practice of medicine he was noted for his unmeasured scorn and contempt for the impostor and polypharmacist. In the study of the natural history of disease he was a very close observer, and possessing a strong and analytical mind naturally became the leader of the profession in the county. Every prescription he made was with a definite purpose, guided by a remarkably charming simplicity, and may he live to see the "shot-gun" prescription of modern times buried beneath the slow lashing waves of oblivion. As a citizen his life has been one of exemplary habits; of this, however, the reader will learn more from another department of this work. There are few men in this county who have become so endeared to the people as Dr. Smith. May he live long and enjoy the wealth of his toil, the experience of his age, and feast on the hope for the future.

Dr. Elias Davis, a son of Dr. Daniel Davis, read medicine at Elyton with Dr. Joseph R. Smith in 1852-53, and graduated from the Medical College of Georgia in 1856, and located at Trussville, where he did a large and successful plantation practice until the year 1861, when he volunteered for the Confederate service. In all things Dr. Davis was a man of marked independence and fearlessness—not that so-called independence and fearlessness which manifest themselves in acts of turbulence and indifference to public opinion, right or wrong, but they were of that character which animate chivalrous manhood and dare to brave public censure when panoplied with truth and right. In the secession movement of 1861 he promptly offered his services to the Confederate Government and went on duty. It was said of him by the Rev. Dr. J. J. D. Kenfro, Chaplain of the Tenth Alabama Regiment: "He discharged his duties with an efficiency and noble daring unsurpassed by any son from Alabama. * * * Many hard-fought battles all conspire to attest his devotion to the cause and his gallantry in action."

While an eminent and dearly-beloved physician, he possessed a mind of varied and rare endowments for philosophy and history. His assiduous and systematic study during the years of his college course and short professional career made him quite proficient in these branches as well as in



M. H. Jordan M. D.

medicine. He was a surgeon of no small ability, and had an unmeasured contempt for the surgical jobber—dexterous in using the knife, but ignorant of the higher and better parts of the science. During his private career as a practitioner of medicine and surgery, as well as when called upon to serve his poor wounded companions, he was never known to attempt the so-called brilliant operations, but he proceeded under all circumstances slowly, with a conscientious view to the best interest of the patient. He would make all possible preparation, and then taking the knife would proceed slowly and systematically to the work, the results showing a marvelous skill. He never contributed to medical periodicals, but he left in his library many valuable papers. These papers, which were the fruits of a clear, logical, and analytical mind, prove the constant and steady progress of the student and physician. His papers have been bound, and are in the library of his only sons, Drs. J. D. S. and W. E. B. Davis, of Birmingham.

He never made merchandise of principles in order that popular approval might signalize his efforts. He was benevolent, and his donations to charitable institutions were always liberal. He was ever ready and willing to help the needy, and it is remarkable, nevertheless true, that no applicant for aid ever left his presence unprovided for. He was warm-hearted, friendly, hospitable, and generous to a fault. In his treatment of classes he displayed to all alike such a gentleness, tenderness, and sympathy that the patient soon saw that he was in the hands of a wise, prudent, and considerate friend. He delighted in argument, and was always prepared to maintain a thesis, and above all a paradox, with logic which few could answer and wit which fewer could emulate. He seldom failed to conquer, but perhaps, almost as rarely to convince. He was eager to persuade, and hard to be persuaded. Though somewhat impulsive, his wit was such as "loves to play, not wound," and an antagonist left him with increased esteem and respect.

In the year 1857 he was married to Miss Rhoda Georgiana Lathem, whose ambition for his success was unexcelled in the history of the true Southern women. No loftier type of honor ever blended than in this marriage. Miss Mary Gordon Duffee's tribute to Mrs. Davis' memory and devotion to her love is beautiful and true: "She was in her youthful days 'divinely tall and most divinely fair,' with a modest timidity of manner peculiarly becoming and graceful, and the kindest of hearts. Two little boys were left her by the war that made them fatherless, and set the chrism of perpetual heartache and regret upon her fair young brow. She has watched and wept over their lives, and trained them up to the worthy

standard of their noble sire, until now they stand forth on the threshold of a superb and useful manhood as physicians of Birmingham, alike noted for their morality as for their talent and culture. Truly, she is a widow indeed, rich in patience and resignation; steadfast in the faith of the saints, prayerful and strong in works of charity, like those few righteous ones who have kept their souls clear, 'and shall walk with him in white.' "

On the 21st of August, 1864, while commanding a company of a battalion of sharpshooters of the Tenth Alabama Regiment in that bloody battle on the Weldon Railroad, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, he was snatched from the din of battle and from the career of a Confederate soldier to appear before the Great Physician and Officer beyond,

" Where the Great Physician heals,
Where the Heavenly armies sing."

Dr. Renfro says he was "a man of fine native mind, a well-informed and accomplished physician and gentleman, a man of fine personal appearance, a brave soldier, a competent and faithful, yet mild and affectionate officer, and, above all, a meek and devout Christian. It was not astonishing that he was the pride and idol of his company, that he was honored by the regiment, and that he died leaving his praise in the mouths of all who knew him."

Dr. Francis M. Marshall read medicine under Dr. Rufus Haywood, of Tuscaloosa, in the year 1849; graduated from the University of Louisiana in New Orleans in the year 1852; located at Trussville in 1852, and did a good practice for twelve years with assiduity and success. In the year 1860 he moved to Hagood's Crossroads, where he continued his practice for four or five years. Early after his removal to Hagood's Crossroads his health began to give way, and he gave up the practice of medicine. Since that time he has taught school when in a state of health to allow. He is a natural poet, and his song on "The Lost Life," in stately verse, gives true evidence that in this poem he mastered the "stately verse" as completely as did Byron. In the failure of his health the people have lost a benefactor, and the profession a ray of genius which would have reflected its light into remote ages. But the arm of disease and family troubles have stretched their gigantic forms to blast and darken a brilliant and prosperous career. His life has been one of adventure and disaster, upon which volumes could be written. In all his misfortunes and troubles he has held himself aloof from the corruption of the world, and is untouched by the stain of dishonor. His health is much

improved, and it is to be hoped that he will yet be in a condition to reach that acme of fame he so much desired.

Dr. G. T. Deason practiced at Elyton from 1859 to 1861, when he joined the Confederate army. After the war he returned to Elyton and practiced until his death, which was caused by small-pox.

Dr. Nathaniel Hawkins graduated from the University of New York in the year 1846, and practiced at Elyton from 1847 to 1877, the year of his death. He was a successful practitioner.

Dr. James E. Kent came to Jefferson County from Selma, Ala., in the year 1874, and located at Oxmoor. He did a large country practice for two years. He represented the county in the legislature two years. He died in the year 1882 in Birmingham.

Dr. J. B. Vann graduated from the University of Louisiana at New Orleans in the year 1860. He practiced in Montevallo, Ala., about six months, at Trussville about six months, and then located at Elyton, where he practiced successfully for fifteen years, and had to retire to farm life on account of bad health. In 1885 he came to Birmingham and went into the undertaking business. He is now in the real estate business in Birmingham.

Dr. Ralph Davis, a son of Dr. Daniel Davis, graduated from the Medical College of Georgia in the year 1858, and practiced a few years in Jefferson County, about fourteen miles south-west of Birmingham. He is now doing a large and successful practice at Montevallo, Ala.

The first medical society organized in the county was formed in the year 1865, with Dr. Joseph R. Smith President, and Dr. G. T. Deason Secretary. In 1869 the Jefferson County Medical Society was organized under the old constitution, with Dr. F. M. Prince, of Jonesboro, President, and Dr. R. N. Hawkins, now of Shelby County, Secretary. The organization did but little more until the year 1873. It was revived to active work during the cholera epidemic. The members of the society did faithful and honorable service in the relief of suffering humanity in Birmingham. The society records and transactions of the Medical Association of Alabama can show the true activity of this society at the time. I cannot pass this period in the history of the profession without making honorable mention of the heroes who stood the test during the cholera epidemic of 1873 in Birmingham. Some of these were Drs. J. B. Luckie, J. W. Sears, M. H. Jordan, and W. P. Taylor, deceased. The latter mentioned gentleman, who worked in concert with his co-laborers in that fearful scourge of 1873, died at his home in Birmingham in the year 1883. He was a man of remarkable culture, and of that polished gentle-

manly appearance and gallant bearing that won for him friends among every class of people. The other three have been honored and exalted by the people and profession from time to time. They still live to enjoy the praises of an appreciative people.

Dr. Sears has been President of the Board of Medical Examiners of Jefferson County for nearly ten years.

Dr. Luckie has been a member of said board, and filled the position with dignity and impartiality. He represented the county in the State Senate in 1881-82. While in the Senate he made no offensive display of learning; no dogmatic prejudices, pedantry, or egotism ever deformed his character. He developed no adventurous spirit, but, on the contrary, that conservatism that would safely keep and justly administer what was already achieved. It was mainly through his efforts that a bill was passed through the legislature of Alabama authorizing Birmingham to issue bonds for sewerage, and the present system of sewerage in Birmingham was introduced by him. When representing the people he was just to the country, just to himself, and just to his office. He was defeated for the mayoralty in Birmingham in 1886 by Hon. A. O. Lane. We feel that if he had been elected he would have treaded the walks of such a station with true judicial dignity, proving himself just and honorable.

Dr. Jordan has filled every office in the Jefferson County Medical Society, been a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and was made president of the Medical Association of Alabama in 1883. He has made many valuable contributions to medical literature. In October, 1886, he was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica in the Alabama Medical College at Mobile, Ala. He has ever been an earnest man, with an earnest work to do. He is a social favorite, and full of humor. To be associated with him is to be pried up by his witticisms, be shocked with laughter until your eyes are closed, sides split, and prayers offered for a solid brace to prevent an explosion. He is a hard worker, and while much of his time is spent in serving jokes in all kinds of dishes, with them we see the foaming, sparkling crest of the ocean that carries upon its bosom a magnificent cargo. He is a very entertaining man, and we trust that as he goes from us to refresh and build up his feeble constitution in the institution of medical learning in Mobile he will help mold and shape the hearts and intellects of Alabama's medical students.

In the year 1873 Dr. J. W. Sears was elected President of Jefferson County Medical Society, and Dr. M. H. Jordan Secretary. Dr. Sears filled the chair of President until 1879, and Dr. Jordan remained Secretary

until the year 1878, when S. M. Gillespie, Ph. D., was elected to serve until the year 1879.

In the year 1879 Dr. M. P. Taylor was elected President and Dr. W. H. Cook Secretary. This last election was under the new constitution of the Medical Association of Alabama. Dr. Taylor remained President until the year 1881. Dr. Cook was Secretary one year, and Dr. S. L. Ledbetter was elected for the year 1880.

In the year 1881 Dr. M. H. Jordan was made President and Dr. Ledbetter reelected Secretary. Dr. Jordan remained President until 1883, when Dr. Henry N. Rosser was elected to the Presidency and Dr. Ledbetter reelected Secretary.

In 1884—Dr. H. P. Cochran, President; Dr. A. J. Douglass, Secretary.

In 1885—Dr. J. C. Dozier, President; Dr. B. G. Copeland, Secretary.

In 1886—Dr. Charles Whelan, President; Dr. E. P. Earle, Secretary.

In 1887—Dr. John D. S. Davis, President; Dr. B. L. Wyman, Secretary.

THE ALABAMA SURGICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The above Association was organized December 15, 1886, in Birmingham.

In November, 1886, in the office of the Drs. Davis, Dr. Henry N. Rosser and Drs. J. D. S. Davis and W. E. B. Davis, in consultation, decided to organize an association to advance the science of Surgery and Gynecology in Alabama and the South. These three gentlemen called a meeting of a few of the physicians of Birmingham and Pratt Mines to take the preliminary steps to organize such an association necessary to advance these sciences. An enthusiastic meeting was held November 14, 1886, and a temporary organization was effected by the election of Dr. H. N. Rosser, of Birmingham, Chairman, and Dr. W. E. B. Davis, of Birmingham, Secretary. December 15, 1886, was the day appointed for permanent organization. The association was organized and elected the following officers, committees, and honorary members:

Drs. H. N. Rosser, of Birmingham, President; C. Toxey, of Mobile, First Vice-President; Benjamin H. Riggs, of Selma, Second Vice-President; W. E. B. Davis, of Birmingham, Secretary; H. P. Cochran, of Birmingham, Treasurer.

Orator for the next annual convention, Benjamin J. Baldwin, of Montgomery.

Judicial Council—J. D. S. Davis, Birmingham, for five years; J. F. Heustis, Mobile, for four years; J. H. McCarty, Birmingham, for three years; R. D. Webb, Livingston, two years; Benjamin H. Riggs, Selma, one year.

Publication Committee—W. E. B. Davis, Birmingham; Peter Bryce, Tuscaloosa; Benjamin J. Baldwin, Montgomery.

Committee on Arrangements—J. B. Luckie, B. G. Copeland, E. H. Sholl, of Birmingham.

Committee on Voluntary Essays—Peter Bryce, Tuscaloosa; C. Toxey, Mobile; W. Locke Chew, Birmingham; Benjamin H. Riggs, Selma; Frank Prince, Jonesboro.

Essayists for Next Convention—J. F. Heustis, Mobile; Charles Whelan, Birmingham; John C. Parham, Gainesville; O. L. Shivers, Marion; J. R. Hoffman, Athens.

Committee to Obtain a Charter—Frank Prince, J. B. Luckie, C. Toxey.

Honorary Members—Robert Battey, Rome, Ga.; H. F. Campbell, Augusta, Ga.; W. F. Westmoreland, V. N. Taliaferro, Wm. Abram Love, Atlanta, Ga.; W. T. Briggs, Duncan Eve, W. D. Haggard, Nashville, Tenn.; D. W. Yandell, W. H. Wathen, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Maury, Memphis, Tenn.; J. F. Y. Payne, Galveston, Texas; A. B. Miles, E. S. Lewis, New Orleans, La.

The following letter to Drs. J. D. S. and W. E. B. Davis, editors of *The Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal*, December, 1886, gives good evidence of the thorough work being done by the profession in Jefferson County:

“Editors *Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal*: When I received the first number of your valuable journal last July, I predicted for Alabama a new era in her medical literature. That prediction is beginning to be realized. In the November issue of the *Journal* I see a notice of the temporary organization of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association. Originating in the office of *The Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal*, and supported by such surgeons and gynecologists as Birmingham affords, means much for these sciences in Alabama. It is apparent that these branches have long been neglected in Alabama, and while our State Medical Association, from year to year, gives us some valuable contributions to medical literature, very little is said and done for the sciences of surgery and gynecology. No profession

in the Union is so well organized as Alabama's, and yet the medical literature of Alabama is far in the rear. The founding of the Journal for Alabama was the stepping-stone to her future attainments. Evidently so, for, as a result of that move, we have the Surgical and Gynecological Association. I congratulate the originators of this Association for inviting only fifty of Alabama's doctors to become charter members. It is too often the case that a new organization is stagnated by the *too largeness* of its membership. With the contemplated charter membership of fifty plans can be perfected for a grand and glorious work for Alabama doctors. I infer from your notice that the membership will not be restricted to numbers, but to qualification, which, I think, is a display of wisdom and policy. The selection made for the charter membership is as good as possible to make it.

I feel honored and flattered to be remembered in the invitation extended by the committee on membership. I am eager to see this work pushed to success. I will be present at the permanent organization December 15, 1886, and you can count on me in every movement looking to the elevation of the profession of Alabama.

Wishing your journal every success, and thanking you for your honorable efforts to do something for the medical profession of Alabama, I subscribe myself, A FRIEND TO THE ALABAMA SURGICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION."

Below is a list of the members of the profession in the county, with their colleges, dates of graduation, offices filled by each, and post-office addresses, who are members of the Jefferson County Medical Society:

Dr. Tillman Purifoy Burgamy, Jefferson Medical College, 1845, Birmingham.

Dr. William Dudley Cooper, Jefferson Medical College, 1869, Birmingham.

Dr. Hardin Perkins Cochrane, University of New York, 1874, Birmingham. President Jefferson County Medical Society in 1884.

Dr. Benjamin Grigsby Copeland, Jefferson Medical College, 1883, Birmingham. Secretary Jefferson County Medical Society in 1884 and 1885.

Dr. John Daniel Sinkler Davis, Georgia Medical College, 1879, Birmingham. Member of the American Medical Association; Censor in St. Clair County in 1879 and 1880; one of the founders of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association; one of the founders of The Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal; member of the Council of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association for 1887 to 1892; President of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1887.

Dr. William Elias Brownlee Davis, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1883, Birmingham. Member of the American Medical Association; one of the founders of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association; one of the founders of the Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal; Secretary of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association, and Chairman of its Publishing Committee for five years, from 1887 to 1892; Treasurer of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1886.

Dr. John Calhoun Dozier, University of Nashville, 1858, Birmingham. President of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1885; Health Officer of Jefferson County in 1887.

Dr. Charles Drennen, Alabama Medical College, 1880, Birmingham.

Dr. Edward Pickens Earle, Medical College of South Carolina, 1880, Birmingham. Secretary of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1886, and Censor for 1887 and 1888.

Dr. Robert Smith Edwards, Georgia Medical College, 1871, Trussville.

Dr. John Moore Hayes, Nashville Medical College, 1857, Pratt Mines. State Physician.

Dr. Albert Thomas Henley, University of New York, 1869, Birmingham. State Physician.

Dr. Brice Martin Hughes, University of Louisiana, 1882, Birmingham. Censor from 1882 to 1886.

Dr. Mortimer Harry Jordan, Miami Medical College, 1868, Birmingham. Secretary Jefferson County Medical Society in 1873 and 1874, and President in 1882 and 1883; Censor in 1885 and 1886; Senior Counselor in Alabama Medical Association; member State Board of Censors in 1881 and 1882; President Alabama Medical Association in 1883.

Dr. Edward P. Lacy, Vanderbilt University, 1883, Wheeling.

Dr. Samuel Leonidas Ledbetter, University of Louisville, 1869, Birmingham. Secretary of Jefferson County Medical Society for 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Dr. James Buckner Luckie, University of Pennsylvania, 1853, Birmingham. Health Officer for Jefferson County from 1881 to 1884; Censor for 1885 and 1886.

Dr. Percy Bradford Lusk, University of Louisiana, 1883, Birmingham.

Dr. James Henry McCarty, Atlanta Medical College, 1880, Birmingham. Professor of Anatomy in the Atlanta Medical College in 1881 and 1882; Member of the Judicial Council of the Alabama Surgical and

Gynecological Association; Vice-President of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1886.

Dr. John Mortimer Naff, Vanderbilt University, 1885, Pratt Mines.

Dr. Francis Marion Prince, Jefferson Medical College, 1849, Jonesboro. President of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1869, and Vice-President of the Alabama Medical Association in 1877 and 1878.

Dr. Thomas F. Robinson, Vanderbilt University, 1881, Jonesboro.

Dr. Henry N. Rosser, Atlanta Medical College, 1869, Birmingham. President of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1883; one of the founders of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association, and made its first President in 1887; Censor of Jefferson County Medical Society from 1887 to 1890.

Dr. John William Sears, University of Pennsylvania, 1850, Birmingham. President of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1879; Censor of Jefferson County Medical Society for ten years, and Counselor of Alabama Medical Association.

Dr. Wooster Ney Shoemaker, Columbus Medical College, 1878, Birmingham. Treasurer of Jefferson County Medical Society for 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Dr. Edward Henry Sholl, Pennsylvania Medical College, 1856, Birmingham. Orator for Alabama Medical Association for 1883; Counselor in Alabama Medical Association, and Censor in Jefferson County Medical Society from 1884 to 1887.

Dr. Henderson Stallwart Duncan, Vanderbilt University, 1880, Birmingham.

Dr. Charles Whelan, University of Louisiana, 1866, Birmingham. President of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1886; Censor of the Society of Jefferson for five years, and Counselor of the Alabama Medical Association.

Dr. Cunningham Wilson, University of Pennsylvania, 1884, Birmingham.

Dr. B. L. Wyman, College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 18—, Birmingham. Secretary of Jefferson County Medical Society in 1887.

Dr. Henry Jasper Winn, University of Louisiana, 1858, Birmingham. Health Officer of Jefferson County in 1884 and 1885; now Postmaster of Birmingham.

Dr. Samuel Harvey Wooleston, University of Pennsylvania, 1880, Birmingham.

Dr. Joseph B. Robinson, Vanderbilt University, 1882, Woodlawn.

REGULAR PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF JEFFERSON
COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. John Pattison Abercrombie, Alabama Medical College, 1880, Cedar Grove.

Dr. Barwell Gideon Abernathy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1879, Birmingham. Recently removed to Florida.

Dr. Jones Cadwallader Abernathy, University of Louisiana, 1859, Birmingham. Surgeon in the Confederate Army.

Dr. Samuel W. Acton, Alabama Medical College, 1860, Trussville.

Dr. James Madison Bevans, certificate of the Madison County Board, 1871, Warrior.

Dr. Andrew Jackson Brewster, Alabama Medical College, 1880, Birmingham.

Dr. George Washington Brown, Atlanta Medical College, 1877, Pratt Mines.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Brown, Vanderbilt University, 1885, Pratt Mines.

Dr. Samuel Mardis Cross, Georgia Medical College, 1860, Woodlawn.

Dr. Andrew Jackson Crow, Atlanta Medical College, 1868, Warrior.

Dr. Russell McWhorter Cunningham, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1879, Pratt Mines.

Dr. Gideon Wesley Ellis, certificate Elyton Botanical Association, 1872, Morris.

Dr. Albert Gallatin Douglass, Vanderbilt University, 1881, Birmingham.

Dr. A. C. Edwards, ———, Birmingham.

Dr. Ezeva Foster, certificate County Board, 1880, Toadvine.

Dr. Robert Smith Green, Alabama Medical College, 1860, New Castle.

Dr. F. P. Lewis, ———, Coalburg.

Dr. John P. Gillespie, Miami Medical College, 1883, Birmingham.

Dr. Robert Julius Mathews, Georgia Medical College, 18—, Warrior.

Dr. J. W. McClendon, ———, Irondale.

Dr. D. D. Oates, University of Pennsylvania, 1860, Leeds.

Dr. William Felix Posey, Alabama Medical College, 1851, Mt. Pinson.

Dr. Milton Ragsdale, Medical College of Atlanta, 18—, McCalla.

Dr. Martin Roberts, certificate County Board, 1878, Hagood's Cross-roads.

Dr. J. J. Duncan, Kentucky School of Medicine, 1886, Birmingham.

IRREGULAR PRACTITIONERS IN THE COUNTY.

Dr. Albert E. Meadows (homeopathist), Hahnemann Medical College, 1883, Warrior.

Dr. Julius J. Faber (homeopathist), Homeopathic Hospital Medical College, 1884, Birmingham.

Dr. A. L. Monroe (homeopathist), now in Louisville, Ky. Practiced in the county during the years 1883 and 1884.

PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM PRACTICE.

W. A. Cook, University of Louisiana. Removed to Atlanta, Ga.

T. D. Nabors. Now in the drug business in Birmingham.

George W. Morrow, Miami Medical College, Ohio, 1868. Now in the drug business in Birmingham.

J. W. Maddox.

M. S. Sykes, University of Louisiana, 18—. Removed from the State.

T. W. Garner, Vanderbilt Medical College, 1880. Removed to St. Clair County.

James Bird Vann, University of Louisiana, 1860. Now in the real estate business.

DECEASED PHYSICIANS.

Arthur R. Jones, Miami Medical College, Jonesboro. Dr. Jones died in the year 1883 while on his knees reading a mock prayer. He was a man of culture, and had every advantage to train his mind in several of the sciences. During his college course his mind took a strange line of skepticism, which resulted in making him an infidel. He did much to influence his friends and associates to follow in his footsteps and accept his theories, but with little success. His name has been flashed to every civilized land on account of the memorable circumstances surrounding his last moments. I can but paint his life as one of night, his death of night, his future of night. What a solemn thing is night in the wilderness of skepticism! Night among the mountains of temptation! Night

on the sea of learning! Frightful night among tropical groves! Flashing, fearful night amid Arctic severities! No calm night on Roman Campaigna! No glorious night 'mid sea after a tempest! Oh, thou blind mariner, with so many beaming, burning, flaming, glorious truths to guide you, you failed, I fear, to find your way into the harbor.

Dr. Joseph M. Burton, Nashville Medical College, 1877. Died near Birmingham in the year 1884. He had done a successful practice in the county for several years.

Dr. H. P. Heard, graduate of the Georgia Medical College at Augusta, 1857. Practiced one year in Birmingham, and died of angina pectoris.

THE ALABAMA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

The profession of Jefferson County has ever shown a spirit of progress, and it has given to Alabama the first and only medical and surgical journal. Its editors are Drs. J. D. S. Davis and W. E. B. Davis. We modestly refer to the following extracts on the journal:

THE ALABAMA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—This is just such a journal as we should expect from a land hallowed by the footsteps of J. Marion Sims. It is essentially different from any other journal on our table. There are forty-six pages of original communications, embracing such articles as "Pelvic Inflammations," "A Case of Meniere's Disease," "The Immediate Restoration of Parts to their Normal Position after Tenotomy," "Boric Acid," "Spontaneous Rupture of a Large Multilocular Ovarian Cyst," "A Case of Opium Poisoning," "Simultaneous Double Primary Amputation Complicated with other Injuries," "Destruction of an Eye by Calomel." Each of these articles is ably presented, and there is a tendency throughout to simplicity in style. The good old Anglo-Saxon words are used far more plentifully than we find them used in any of the Northern journals. Of course, this is an element of vigor. It is a comfort to read articles in which the writer is telling facts with as little fuss as possible.

We find a page and a half devoted to original translations, and eight pages to society proceedings.

In the salutatory a fine tribute is paid to literature, and afterward the importance of medical literature is pointed out.

The editorial department has the following under "Criminal Abortion:" "The low muttering thunders of destruction and roaming blizzard of the birth-strangled babe have just swept over our sister city, Atlanta, and now begin to disturb the gentle zephyrs of the Magic City. It is

rumored that a lady (?) of Birmingham, who contemplates marriage at an early date, had an abortion committed on her about the 20th of May. The infamous scoundrel and she devil who are guilty of this heinous crime will be remembered and watched. They have been cunning and sly, but our promise for it, if they are not careful, law and public sentiment enough will yet be stirred up to get a verdict of guilty. May something be done to eradicate this wholesale slaughter of the helpless!" Amen and Amen.

Here is the very place where the chivalry of the South and North can unite and work for a grand good. This journal is good in its youth; it will be grand in its old age.—*Denver Medical Journal*,

THE ALABAMA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—Filled with professional patriotism and State pride, Messrs. Davis undertook to supply the State of Alabama with a first-class periodical, devoted to the interests of the medical profession of that State. The effort has been successful beyond the average; it has the real stamp of enterprise and editorial ability.

One of the leading features of interest may be found in the department of diseases of the eye, conducted by Ben. J. Baldwin, M. D., of Montgomery. Dr. Baldwin is an accomplished physician and a graceful writer.

The Alabama Journal came into existence at the same time Progress made its first appearance. We submit it to the profession that Progress and the Alabama Journal have already attained a growth and development amply sufficient to establish their claims to a perpetual existence.—Progress, of Louisville, Ky.





BIRMINGHAM.

Early Railroad Building.

PROSPERITY IN THE OLD ERA—THE FIRST RAILROAD—THE
RAILROAD AS AN EMANCIPATOR—EXPLORING
FOR MINERALS.

CHAPTER VI.

Universal prosperity and content prevailed in Alabama in the decade of 1850-60. No recognized premonition of the great revolution disturbed the supreme confidence of the whole people in the virtue and stability of their industrial and social organization. In this decade the value of real and personal property in the State increased 117.01 per centum. Bank deposits were fourfold at the end as compared with the beginning of the period: one hundred and thirty-seven miles of railroad, at the beginning, had increased to nearly eight hundred; the river traffic had increased greatly; agriculture had increased its products near threefold; there had been an addition of 24.96 per centum of population.

David Hubbard, a cotton planter of the Valley of the Tennessee, had read of the new method of transportation, a short line of railroad, just built in the interior of Pennsylvania as an experiment. He went expressly to see it, with the purpose of determining its availability to overcome the

obstruction to freight traffic on the Tennessee River, caused by the Mussel Shoals. As a result of his investigation the legislature of Alabama was applied to, in 1830, to grant a charter to a line of railroad running from a point opposite the town of Florence, where the new iron manufacturing town of Sheffield now is, to Tuscumbia, two miles southwardly from the river. This point is the lower terminus of the Mussel Shoals. Cars were placed upon the road drawn by mules. Two years later, in 1832, the Tuscumbia, Courtland & Decatur Railroad was chartered to make a line forty-six miles, running along the west side of the river and terminating at Decatur, the upper terminus of the Shoals. Benjamin Sherrod, a cotton planter of great wealth, was made president of a company of cotton planters who undertook to build one of the principal railroads of the Union at that day. The grades were light, and the roadbed was completed inside of the estimated cost of \$5,000 per mile. But the cost of equipment, even with bar iron placed on parallel wooden stringers, proved very burdensome to an agricultural population. The president found it necessary to support the fortunes of the road by his individual endorsement of its obligations. He lost a large part of his fortune as the penalty exacted of his generosity. The cars along the whole line were for many months propelled by mules. This, the earliest of the railroads of Alabama, is now a part of the line of the Memphis & Charleston.

The Tuscumbia, Courtland & Decatur Railroad was built in the interest of the cotton-planting industry of that magnificent part of the Valley of the Tennessee traversed by it. Now there is a railroad just completed running southward from Sheffield, the spot where the original short line initiated, into the iron-ore beds and coal seams, some forty miles distant. Had these mineral resources been reached in 1832 by railroad, their unparalleled richness and the ease of their development, taken in connection with the wealth of the Southern Valley of the Mississippi at that period, would have created conditions which, apparently, must have located on the Tennessee, rather than later at Pittsburg, the iron manufacturing center of the United States. The Valley of the Tennessee would, in that event, have now been to the iron manufactories of Alabama as the agricultural counties of York and Lancaster are to those of Pennsylvania. Had this other direction been given to the railroad of the Sherrods, Hubbards, Deshlers, and the cotton planters of the Valley, into what other channel must that determining force have carried the industrial and political history of Alabama! At the period of the initiating of this first railroad in the Valley of the Tennessee, the industrial revolution originated by the cotton gin had begun to overturn the

emancipation sympathies fixed in the South, by the well-known views on slavery held by Jefferson and practiced by John Randolph, of Roanoke. Had iron manufacture by free labor been safely established in 1832 in the center of the South-Western Cotton States upon the bank of the Tennessee in Alabama, to be supported by the unparalleled resources of the Alabama mineral region, it would have been wholly within the probabilities of cause and effect that the "irrepressible conflict between free labor and slave" of 1860 must have been anticipated by thirty years. Instead of developing itself as a sectional issue, as in 1860, it must have matured as a local issue. The mutually supporting industries of the mines and of the cotton fields of the same State and the same section must have been reconciled by the influence of the railroad.

The presence of iron ores in Jefferson County had been known to capitalists in Alabama for many years prior to 1860, but it was only in the decade from 1850 to 1860 that organized effort was made looking toward railway connection with them. The six-horse stage line, carrying the mail and travel from Montgomery *via* Elyton, the county seat of Jefferson, to Huntsville, passed over Red Mountain, and the iron ties of the wheels and the iron shoes of the coach horses had aided the farm wagons and cattle's feet to crush the surface ore of the roadbed for miles, exposing its dazzling red dust to view, but seldom exciting a serious inquiry respecting the import of a long neglect.

It is strange nobody thought of running a railway out from the Tennessee, opposite the old town, Florence, where Sheffield now is, toward Russellville, to get coal, at least known to be there, which railway need not have been over thirty-five or forty miles long.



The North-East & South-West Railroad.

Michael Tuomey—The Revelations of Geology—

Two Great Railroads—The Elyton Convention—

Dr. Garland First President—Robert Emmet Rodes—

Land Grants—A Beautiful Country—Commissioner Anderson.

Two lines of railroad—first the North-East & South-West (now the Alabama Great Southern) and the Alabama Central (now the South & North)—had been projected to penetrate the mineral region in 1850-60. A general interest throughout the State had now manifested itself in railroad building, and especially in those lines which promised to open to enterprise the mineral wealth believed to exist in this section of the State. It is true very vague and indefinite ideas prevailed everywhere respecting the proportion, or the commercial value, of the Coal Measures or iron-ore deposits. Professor Michael Tuomey was one of the early disciples of Lyell, and one of the most enthusiastic devotees of the science of geology, at the early period of its history when Southern universities made small provision for the study of its peculiar attractions and singular practical importance in Southern fields and forests, prairies and mountains. Mr. Tuomey held a professorship in the University of the State at Tuscaloosa. He had succeeded in impressing the legislature with his own belief that the mountain counties abounded in mineral wealth. As early as 1834 coal had been mined near Tuscaloosa. From 1850 to 1860 a considerable trade in coal had been established at points along the upper Warrior River above Tuscaloosa, and Demopolis, a town at the junction of the Bigbee and Warrior Rivers, and Mobile. The bed of the river in certain localities above the falls runs through a seam of coal, and the mineral may be dumped from the excavations on the banks into barges on the water below. It was perilous navigation to

carry barges laden with coal through the rugged, tortuous, and rapid channel over the falls of the Warrior. It could only be attempted in seasons of high water. The boats must be steered by poles, and none other but a steady hand, brave heart, and thoroughly familiar knowledge of the course could hope to carry them over in safety. The barges were always sold along with their cargoes.

Professor Tuomey was encouraged by a small appropriation by the legislature, a few hundred dollars only, to spend the months of his summer vacation in verifying his faith in the mineral wealth of the Alabama mountains. The high price of slaves was then operating to concentrate the limited supply of this kind of labor in the hands of the already richly-provided planters. As plantations grew larger in the hands of a gradually-reduced number of planters, the profits of merchants, lawyers, and doctors sought the banks. The presence of this cash capital, which could not find investment in negro labor, already too high as compared with the price of cotton, suggested the further investigation into the mineral wealth of the mountains.

Toward the middle of the decade 1850-60 the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Railroad was chartered and the construction begun. The southern terminus was Selma, and the northern some point on the Tennessee River, north-east of Selma, the road to pass through the coal seams near Montevallo. The road had been built beyond these mines as far as Oxford, Calhoun County, in 1860, and the product of the mines had then entered the Mobile market to so great an extent as to materially interfere with Pennsylvania and English coals hitherto relied upon. This road remained incomplete until some years after the war, when it was carried forward into Georgia, and now forms an important line of the Virginia, East Tennessee & Georgia system.

In the summer of 1854 there assembled at Elyton, the county-seat of Jefferson, a mass-meeting to consider the building of the North-East and South-West Railroad to connect Chattanooga with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at a point near Meridian. Colonel William S. Ernest, a citizen of Jefferson County, was very active in the initial steps to call this convention. When the day of assemblage arrived he had succeeded in preparing a grand subscription *barbecue*, under the noble old oaks of the village, for the feasting of the visitors and the multitude. A *barbecue* is a form of feast peculiar to the South-West. The meats—fresh beef, veal, pork, mutton, and poultry, are baked by being laid on poles stretched across shallow pits, under the shade of the trees, in which very hot coals are kept. Constant turning and seasoning with vinegar and condiments

during the process of baking result in giving to them a delicious flavor in no other manner attainable.

The meeting at Elyton was attended by capitalists from different parts of the State. It was a success. The scheme to introduce the project to the public was well laid. Canvassers were sent out to obtain subscriptions, and in a short time the grading of the track had begun.

Dr. Garland, occupying a chair in the University faculty, was made President of the railroad company. Labor, available for the grading of the road, was almost exclusively negro slave. There was an abundance of labor settled among the mountains, but it was of the white proprietary class of small farmers who tilled their own fields. This was a most peculiar class of people. With no definition of their status could their native pride be more rudely assailed than in an insinuation that they were *laborers*. They were *white men*, and negro slaves were "laborers." They owned their land, owned the "critter" which drew the plow in the week and carried the "old lady" and a couple of the younger scions of the race, astride withers and croup, to "meeting" on Sunday. The fact that the males of the family held the plow handles, split the rails, and kept up the farm, while the females cooked, took out the weekly wash to their own tubs at the spring at the foot of the hill, and indulged in like domestic habits, was merely a personal arrangement which any white family, the "equal" of all other white families, might enter upon at will, or abstain from, as circumstances favored one or another family custom. These white men had been held at arm's length from the blessings of wage-paid labor by the institution of slavery. There was no place for them in the economy of the cotton plantation. The negro was not only physically the more robust man and more capable plowman, ditcher, rail-splitter, and the like, but he was a machine in effect, and his prolific race qualities were features of value in commerce. There was no labor on the face of the earth to surpass or even, we venture to believe, to equal the slaves of the old plantation. They were bred to labor, fed to labor, trained to labor in that degree which reduced every individual to his place in the farm methods and economy, and whoever, not familiar with the practical operations of the old plantation, might, in this later time of emancipation and reform, imagine that the negro slave was a degraded man, without ambition, without energy, without zeal, born of a soul-kindling manhood, stands with conceptions apart from facts. The negro became, under the tutelage of the plantation, a plowman without a rival. As valet, cook, barber, as the divinity of the family nursery, as fast friend to his owner, or his owner's friend, in sickness and in health, in peace or in war, there

was never safer, truer, or better friend than this black man. We wait upon the vicissitudes of fortune through many generations, we of the free white race, for that discipline in labor, and fidelity to our parts in our life work, which the methods of the plantation gave to the negro slave, and speedily brought forth from his crude nature a well-perfected man to fill not a low place only, but a high place as well.

We say the negro of the lowland plantations along the line of the projected North-East & South-West Railroad had kept the white labor of the mountain country away from the patronage, the training, and the blessings of wages. Thus when the time came that capital had been augmented by the profits of the plantations, and had begun to overflow the plantation borders and methods, it could not find the surplus negro labor it needed for its own employment.

When the planters along the line of the projected railroad were appealed to in their homes by the canvassers sent out from the Elyton meeting to subscribe to its stock, they oftentimes subscribed the ascertained value of a fixed amount of grading to be done by their own plantation slaves and took stock to cover it. The work was contracted for in such proportions as the subscriber-planter might consider convenient to be executed by his able-bodied men in spare time, now and then, from the crops at any period of the year. While some planters may have given more regular labor than this to their contracts, the general habit was as is here indicated, and slave labor alone was used.

The outbreak of the war of 1861-65 resolved all other enterprises in Alabama into war measures. The railroad could not be completed then. The slaves were called home to make corn and pork for the army. The railroad abided the coming of peace; and when the season again returned for the restoration of the work of construction, the slave had become free, and the tide of prosperity, destined to feed the railroad, had been turned from the plantation of the valley to the region of the mountains.

ROBERT EMMET RODES

Was a native of Lynchburg, Va., and a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, with high standing in his class. He chose the profession of civil engineering, and after several years of experience gained in other States, came to Alabama to be made Chief Engineer of the North East and South-West. Making his headquarters in Tuscaloosa he married the acknowledged belle of the aristocratic society of that University town, Miss Virginia Woodruff.

The war opened and quickly absorbed the young engineer. The man and the occasion had met. The military record of Major-General Rodes is one of the brightest pages of the history of the grandest and most awe-inspiring of modern wars. He loved his country, and war was his element of delight and glory. He neglected nothing, not even the smallest details which go to create, in the aggregate, the perfect soldier. Routine duty as a task to be half done, or done only as far as necessary, was not in Rodes' ideal. His chin was as close shaven in camp as in the parlor; his moustache and hair as well dressed; his spurs and their "bells" were always burnished bright; his horse perfectly groomed. Was this the holiday soldier? Was this a martinet? Ah! When in the thickest of the last of his many great battles he fell dead in front of his advancing lines, those near by concealed from his followers knowledge of the fate of their young leader until the charge should be ended. That night many of the wounded of his command had been gathered into a large warehouse in Winchester, Va., near the battlefield. None had suspected the fate of their great leader. Darkness impenetrable and the groans of the dying prevailed. Presently another ambulance train sent in to the improvised hospital its fresh consignment. These brought the news that "General Rodes had been shot through the head, dead, on the battlefield." In an instant every voice was silent; in an instant hundreds of voices cried out in sobs of mourning that General Rodes was dead! and long into the night, amid such a scene of unutterable physical suffering as beggars description, the cries of strong men, helpless, resounded in this old warehouse bewailing in anguish the light of many battlefields which had gone out forever.

General Rodes was born a soldier. His attitude, his voice, the significance of his yea or nay, were the impersonation of authority, zeal, and courage. Purpose was eloquently expressed in his bearing, and no troops could resist his persuasions.

LAND GRANTS.

The North-East & South-West and Wills Valley system of railroads existed on paper when the war ended. J. C. Stanton, a bold and energetic man from Boston, came to its relief at this juncture. He was quick to see the ultimate advantages of a line running for many miles parallel with Red Mountain and coal fields which must be considered a connecting link, on almost an air line, between the mountain of ores with Cincinnati on one side and New Orleans on the other. The Western

markets for Alabama iron and inevitably the South American coal and iron trade would sooner or later be supplied from Alabama through the ports of New Orleans and Mobile. This road runs upon the dividing line between the Warrior and Cahaba Coal Fields. It bisects an agricultural country of unsurpassed advantages. These lands are very valuable. It is easier to make a substantial and pleasant home on them than, perhaps, on any of the average lands of the United States. The first consideration to a farmer in selecting a home is healthfulness of location. After this, productiveness of soil, availability of labor, and accessibility of produce to market. Here the altitude is sufficient to secure equability of temperature in the summer season, and not sufficient to allow severe cold in winter. The nights are refreshing after the longest summer days; the heat is never overpowering, and sunstroke is unknown. Years come and go without any snow, and occasional snow-storms never cover the ground longer than two or three days, nor at greater depth than two or three inches. The soil is a sandy loam, naturally drained by ceaseless, gentle undulation. There are ever-recurring springs of the clearest and purest water, cool in the heat of summer, light on the lips, and delightful to drink. The springs form branches which afford live stock an abundance of water. The boundless forest commons make excellent ranges for cattle, sheep, and hogs from April to December. Beech, hickory, white oak, post oak, and red oak mass keep hogs fat in midst of winter. Deer, foxes, squirrels, and opossums are plentiful to hunt. The fertility of the soil and the equability of the climate conspire to promote a magnificent agriculture, rich in almost limitless variety.

The wild clover and grasses grow in the forest a foot high, and the forest trees are numerous in kind and stately in size. These are indications of what we may expect from the cultivated crops and prove what will be their response to the skill of the farmer. Red clover in summer grows two to three feet high; vetch, three feet high in winter; yellow and white clover cover the ground in mid-winter; turnips and onions with green tops all winter in the fields; wheat is seeded as late as December; January is the favorite season for seeding spring oats; green (English) peas are sowed in January and February; there are hardly two consecutive days in winter when storms would interfere with the grazing of live stock upon rye, barley, or clover pastures; the climate has been tested for ensilage and proved itself favorable; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, many varieties of early and late peaches, pears, nectarines, quinces, and pomegranates grow to perfection; the apple can nowhere in the United States be surpassed, if equaled, as we find it on these lands. All kinds of

garden vegetables grow to the highest known perfection. We can safely estimate the practical farmer's returns in staple crops as follows: Wheat, fifteen to twenty bushels, with soil capacity for forty bushels; corn, twenty to thirty bushels, with soil capacity for sixty to seventy-five bushels; potatoes, three hundred and turnips three hundred bushels per acre; oats, beets, carrots, millet, clover, and various other grasses may be estimated from the figures we cite, and which we pronounce wholly within the realization possible.

A beautiful, picturesque landscape; a full twelve months of crop growing and crop harvesting (for there is practically no cessation of either should the farmer's enterprise cover the variety permitted by soil and climate for his crops); a surface highly favorable to good wagon roads; Chattanooga, Birmingham, Meridian, Vicksburg, all growing markets, and the entire world around in reach; labor attainable without extraordinary difficulties; an economical State government in Alabama, enlightened, and founded on universal suffrage, with constant tendency toward reduction of taxation, constant progress in the scope and significance of free public education—these are prominent among the recommendations to settlement and the establishment of domiciliary interests offered by the territory along the line of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad.

Mr. Stanton changed the original name of his road to the "Alabama & Chattanooga." Under this name it was completed from Chattanooga to a point on the Mobile & Ohio Road, near Meridian, Mississippi, a distance of two hundred and ninety-five miles, about the year 1870. There are forty-eight stations, including the termini.

The lands in Alabama, of which we particularly speak now as the property of the Alabama Great Southern, were granted by the United States to the road. They comprise about 600,000 acres and lie in the counties of DeKalb, Jackson, Marshall, Etowah, Blount, St. Clair, Jefferson, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Greene, Hale, Sumter, and Choctaw. Some of these are mineral lands, but have not been geologically surveyed to fix the value or extent of their mineral deposits. Timber abounds on all, and much of it is merchantable.

Passing beyond Alabama we find the Queen and Crescent system of railroads, of which the Alabama Great Southern is a part, extends from Cincinnati, southward, to include the Vicksburg & Meridian, and the Vicksburg & Shreveport. This system controls upward of 2,000,000 acres of land, the great bulk being agricultural. They lie in alternate sections of one mile square (640 acres) fifteen miles on each side of the line. This princely domain commences at the dividing line

between the States of Georgia and Alabama, and terminates with the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas. The great variety of soils contained by it and the situation it maintains, in the heart of the civilization of the country, give it rare value.

Frank Y. Anderson, who is Land Commissioner of this great land system, resides in Birmingham, where the headquarters of the Land Department are located. Mr. Anderson is a Marylander by birth, his ancestors being of English extraction. He was born in 1847, and reared and educated in Washington, District of Columbia. At the age of twenty-three he graduated from the law department of Columbia College, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Washington. Two years later he removed to Mobile, and gave his attention to the division of the practice respecting lands. After eight years in Mobile he came to Birmingham. As an efficient agent and manager of great corporate interests, Mr. Anderson ranks high. The land he controls is wholly owned by English capitalists, who can know their agent only by the worthy manner in which he discharges his trust.

Mr. Anderson is happily established in the society of Birmingham, not alone by virtue of his own intelligence and public spirit, but by the long-fixed influence of his wife's family in Alabama. Mrs. Anderson is a daughter of B. F. Paine, of DeKalb County, and descended from the Winston family, so distinguished in wealth and political honors in the State.

The Alabama Central.

Governor Moore and State Aid—John T. Milner—A Great Work
of Engineering—The Gulf Commerce—
Cullman Colony.

The line of railroad now known as the North and South Division of the Louisville & Nashville system was originally projected as the Alabama Central. The legislature appropriated, at its session in the winter of 1858, \$10,000 for making a reconnoissance for a route for a railroad from the Tennessee River to some point on the Alabama & Tennessee

Rivers Railroad, and to make a thorough survey of the most practicable route to connect the Tennessee River with the navigable waters of the Mobile Bay with reference to the development of the mineral regions of the State. The original conception, it will be seen, did not make Montgomery, but "some point on the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Railroad," now the Selma, Rome & Dalton, the southern terminus. The original plan was to connect the Tennessee River in Alabama with the Alabama River by the shortest and most available route consistent with the proper development of the mineral resources of the State.

The Governor wisely appointed John T. Milner, Chief Engineer, to make a survey and to report to him respecting the cost of the projected road, the character of the country to be traversed, the value of the minerals to be reached by the road, and the general recommendations of the public policy of the enterprise.

John T. Milner became, from that time until now, a conspicuous character in the industrial revolution in Alabama. He has been emphatically a leader in the new path which leads to that greatness of development so plainly now in view. Mr. Milner studied nearly four years at the University of Georgia, and is a native of that State. He had pursued the profession of civil engineering in various parts of the Union, even as far as Oregon. His judgment had been ripened, and his faculty of observation quickened by long and wide acquaintance with countries and with men. So varied had been his experiences he had even rolled a wheelbarrow and worked for years with a pick and shovel in a California gold mine.

When Governor Moore selected him to locate a line for the new railroad, there was a condition annexed, as we have said, that the engineer should report to the Governor his impressions, received from observation of the country he was to explore, respecting its capacity to support a railroad, when built.

Mr. Milner wrote to the Governor, on sending in his report, November 1st, 1858, "It was my first duty to ascertain where the mineral region of the State lay. In this I was guided mainly by the valuable and reliable report of the late Professor Tuomey, State Geologist."

The engineer recommended that Decatur, on the Tennessee, be selected for the northern terminus, and that some point near Montevallo be made the southern terminus of the line of the Central Railroad.

Finally the intersection with the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Road was made at a point in the woods seven miles east of Montevallo, as a legislative compromise between Selma and Montgomery, it being precisely

the same distance to either city from Calera. At the crossing a village sprung up, called Calera. Calera now justly entertains aspirations toward the mission of a city. Streets have been laid off by a land company; a good hotel has been built; the most extensive manufactory of lime in the State is there, and a company has been organized to build a blast furnace.

But the engineer explained that his selection of "some point near Montevallo" for the southern terminus of the survey ordered by the Governor had an ulterior as well as a present motive. He thought the point thus selected would be "easily accessible by railroad from Montgomery, and from South-East Alabama, and also from Mobile, *via* Jackson, Uniontown, Marion, and Centreville."

The line has been extended, as we have seen, in a straight line from Calera, "near Montevallo," to Montgomery. The line "from Mobile, *via* Jackson, Uniontown," etc., is now being built, and the line from East Alabama will soon be under contract. "Examine the map of Alabama herewith submitted, and the projects thereon indicated, and these facts will become evident," wrote the engineer. Birmingham then had no place on this map. The general views of the engineer were accepted by the Governor. Now, all roads in Alabama lead to Birmingham, and roads of other States seek connection at the "Magic City" with the original Alabama Central.

Engineer Milner stated in his report to Governor Moore, when his laborious and painstaking surveys had been completed, that he had been successful in obtaining a line for the Alabama Central which would compare favorably "in cost, grades, alignments, and everything else with the railroads in the neighboring States, and is far better in these respects than any other route across the Alleghany Mountains, except, perhaps, the Georgia State Road." He considered the long season of doubt and perplexity, which for forty years had embarrassed and confused the desires of the people to build the road, finally settled. The cost would be moderate, say \$23,000 in round numbers per mile; the air line would be one hundred and four miles and the surveyed line was only one hundred and twenty-one miles. The difference, per cent., of variation from the air line in the Georgia State Road was more than double the variation in the Central Alabama. Having offered convincing proof of the practicability of the road, at moderate cost, he proceeded to demonstrate its great importance.

When the engineer set out in obedience to the instructions of the Governor "to locate the mineral regions of the State," which might be penetrated most profitably by a line of railroad, he successfully accom-

plished a great work, the importance of which cannot be described. He began to do that which has, at last, unlocked the greatest mineral wealth of the world, contained in any connected area. A man small in stature, taciturn, as strong men of action usually are, quiet and well bred in manner, and more ready to hear than deliver opinions, Southern born and educated, possessed of the instincts of the Southern gentleman in his walk among men—this is the man who, near thirty years ago, came into the wilderness of Alabama, far from the trails of commerce, to go back to the State capital to speak the portentous words to the Governor: "We are now at the beginning of the development of gigantic National resources." He wanted the Governor to press forward the action of the legislature in the project to aid the Central Railroad. "The ports of the Gulf of Mexico are destined soon to be the recipients of the richest commerce the world ever saw. Even now one half of the exports of the United States pass over this inland sea of ours." These eloquent words of statesmanship found utterance before their time. In 1858 Alabama was more busily engaged in discussing "the rights of the South in the Territories," than in the line of Mr. Milner's explorations. The predominant prosperity, great as it was, and benign in its influences, did not see that it was not self-poised or self-sufficient. Slavery had even then passed the "dead line." The battle waged for its perpetuation, with gunpowder as the arbitrament, came as the inevitable.

The pioneers of the new industrial life of the State, the civil engineers, whose weapons were compass and chain, had indeed decided the problem of slavery by preparing the way for its most insatiable enemy, the manufacture of iron by free labor. "We are now in the beginning of the development of gigantic National resources," Milner warned Alabama; so gigantic indeed, that the disclosed power to reverse the seat of National influence, to bring it South from the North, to make of "the ports of the Gulf of Mexico the recipients of the richest commerce the world ever saw."

Thirty years ago Engineer Milner—the young Southerner, silent, meditative, and enthusiastic, told the Governor of Alabama, for publication to the world, "we can safely say that coal can be delivered by the Central and connecting roads at Mobile and Pensacola, at from five to six dollars per ton." This high price for coal stood as an argument in 1858 in favor of railroad connection with the mineral region. We find the Mobile Register of September 1st, 1860, announcing that Alabama (Montevallo) coals, even at eight to twelve dollars per ton, were fast driving out Pennsylvania coal from that market and had materially reduced prices by competition.

The Central Railroad now having been completed and become a part of the Louisville & Nashville Railway line, and the way opened to the half score of great coal mines opened in reach of it, we find the engineer's estimated prices of Alabama coals delivered at Mobile to be not "five or six dollars" in fact, but about one half of that price, with the certainty of early reduction.

Referring to the inevitable, Engineer Milner told the Governor, in view of Mr. Jefferson Davis' scheme for building a railroad from San Francisco to the Atlantic, "the Pacific Railroad, if built from Vicksburg to San Francisco, cannot carry freight one half as cheaply to the last named city, or to China, as *via* Tehauntepec, or Panama. The greatest drawback to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific is the cost of coal. Supply this fuel at a cheap rate and the highway of commerce will be directly over the Gulf of Mexico and through some one or more of the isthmian connections with the Pacific." In intimate relations with the Gulf commerce in coal, Mr. Milner pointed out the advantages which must follow to the cotton trade with Europe and the North. Alluding to New Orleans he said, "only small vessels can enter that port." But the great social and political revolution which was destined to precipitate the opening of the mines of Alabama, also brought to the attention of the world the hydraulic engineering talent of James B. Eads. "Eads' Jetties," at the mouth of the Mississippi, have opened the port of New Orleans to the largest ocean steamers. This was one preparatory step toward that gigantic development in close connection with the 1858 survey of the engineer, which he had predicted as a consequence of its completion. It was one, and a most important victory, easy to win, but grand to plan in that succession of circumstances which expose the attitude of Alabama toward the countries around the central basin of the Western Hemisphere—the Gulf of Mexico. These enumerated circumstances elevate Alabama into a position toward all the States of the Union bordering on the Gulf, and all the country of Central and South America and the Pacific States, China, Japan, and the Sandwich Islands, correspondent to the position of Pennsylvania toward the Atlantic States and Europe.

The work of Milner and Rodes was the key that unlocked the sources of the greatness of Alabama. All honor to them! Southerners, they were prophets of labor; broadened into the realm of mind; forerunners of the mighty army of thinkers who catch the thought of the Great First Cause.

The two railroads having been crossed on the site of Birmingham, let us inquire into their direct influence in promoting the interests of Alabama.

When the line of the Central Railroad had been laid there was not a single village between Montgomery and Decatur, its full length of over two hundred miles. Now there are numerous towns and villages which pay a large part of the State taxes and stimulate the industries of the intervening country. The landlocked and unequaled wealth of the mountains seek this artery of interstate commerce, which carries an influence as wide as the Union and overflowing the bounds of the Union. The mountain population along its line, which before had been limited in industry to a rude agriculture without accessible markets, have discovered occupations more enlarged and enlightening in the mines and manufactures, in the railroad, telegraph and express offices, in the trading shops, hotels, and the like. They see more of life, hear more of knowledge, read more, and are better citizens and wiser voters.

The agricultural and manufacturing colony called Cullman was settled by the munificence of the South & North Railroad. John G. Cullman, a German citizen of the North-West, contracted about 1872 with the railroad to take several thousand acres of its land, part of Blount and other counties lying along the line of the road. This done, Mr. Cullman, with promptness and energy, brought settlers to it from the German colonies of the North-Western States and from the Fatherland direct. When the colonization began, the taxes, State and county, of the area now embraced in Cullman County, did not exceed \$500. The State taxes alone now reach the sum of \$5,099.63.

This experiment is pursued on the poorest quality of land in Alabama. Yet it is notably successful. The colonists are industrious and contented. Their farms are devoted to profitable market crops, after a sufficiency for home consumption has been made safe. At the State Fair of 1886 "the Paul Mohr Fruit Company," of Cullman, exhibited a rare and beautiful display of fruit brandies of many kinds, port wines, claret, cordials, sirups, etc., manufactured from fruits and grapes grown in the county of Cullman. The exhibit proved conclusively that the soil will produce and the climate ripen grapes, the wine-making qualities of which successfully compete with California.

The South & North Alabama Railroad terminates at Decatur, and crosses the Alabama near Montgomery. Decatur is at the upper end of the Mussel Shoals on the Tennessee River. So soon as the canal, now nearing completion, shall be opened to navigation, heavy freights from Birmingham for the West will have only about one hundred miles rail transportation, *via* the South & North line, to reach water for Paducah and all points on the Mississippi and its tributaries.



Initial Influences.

JOHN T. MILNER.

THOMAS PETERS.

THE ELYTON LAND COMPANY.

JOSIAH MORRIS.

JAMES R. POWELL.

H. M. CALDWELL. W. J. MILNER. D. S. TROY.

THE WATER WORKS.

J. W. SLOSS.

H. F. DeBARDELEBEN.

CHAPTER VII.

JOHN T. MILNER,

THE GREAT ENGINEER.

John Turner Milner was born in Pike County, Georgia, September 29, 1826. His father, Willis J. Milner, was a native of Wilkes County, Georgia, and his mother, Elizabeth Milner, *ne* Turner, was born in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. His grandmother, on his father's side, was a sister of the Rev. Joshua S. Calloway, who, in his lifetime, was one of the most eminent Baptist divines of the State of Georgia.

The Calloways and Milners of Georgia, and the Turners of North Carolina, were plain, matter-of-fact people, and the subject of this sketch comes honestly by his simple and unpretentious manners. Like most



John T. Milnes

boys of his part of the State, of that day and time, he went to school and worked on the farm alternately.

He was ten years old when his father moved to Lumpkin County, Georgia, to engage in gold mining. This date records the beginning of his eventful and interesting career. It commenced in the following incident: A little negro boy, a year older than himself, and who had been his playmate from birth, was employed as a laborer in rolling the earth, containing the precious metal, from a tunnel, or drift, under the mountain, on the Pigeon Roost gold vein. This naturally led to a desire on his part to be similarly engaged, and he was indulged in the privilege of taking a wheel-barrow, suited to his strength, and, joining his playmate, learned his first lessons in mining. Learned them, too, in a far more practical and valuable way than could have ever been gained from books.

In the interim, from his twelfth to his fifteenth year, his father was engaged in railroad contracting, on an extensive scale, in Georgia, and here again we find the future engineer engaged in all kinds of work rendered necessary in railroad construction, not even refusing to lay his helping hands to anything that required his personal superintendence. He was everywhere, an active and progressive spirit, and the valuable experience thus attained was of inestimable service to him in the labors of manhood. He attributes his great success in later enterprises to the early-learned value of a day's labor by the actual observation and personal experiences of his youth. Labor is the source of all wealth, and no one can direct it so well and properly as he who has performed that part himself which he directs others to do.

At the age of seventeen young Milner is again found in the gold mines near Dahlonega, Georgia, laboring in wet and mud from daylight until dark. This is not exaggeration, but a truthful realization. It was impossible for one to have become a practical and skillful miner without complying with such hardships and fulfilling such conditions as fell to his lot. While engaged in this work one of those incidents which seem to be the premonition of fate, and which, in their effects, have controlled and directed the destinies of many a man, was encountered by this youth. To the uninitiated it is well to state that the gold in placer, or deposit mines, lies usually in streaks along the branches or creeks, sometimes running along the bed of the creek, and again on the one side or the other, often crossing from side to side in a zigzag course. The Pay streak, on the south side of Cane Creek, at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, had given out or been lost, or was covered by alluvium from twenty to forty feet deep. The

father had a suspicion, but only a suspicion, where it lay. The practical execution of his theory necessitated a deep excavation, and, besides costing a great deal of money, required much labor. To such an ardent spirit as the subject of our sketch, however, this task appeared very inviting, and no sooner had his father's idea been made known to him than he set about to attempt its practical attainment. He took four old negroes, who by age were incapacitated for active and hard labor on the farm, and began with their assistance the work of making the excavation. For weeks and months his father watched the progress of the work with patience and hope, earnestly promising himself and his God, as he frequently afterward told his son and his family, that if the undertaking proved a success, "John should go to college." At last the bottom of the excavation was reached and a little hole was scooped out, and a trial with the first pan of earth yielded one dollar, showing that the rich Pay streak had been struck. Without further parley the old negroes were called out of the pit, and the next morning, in fulfillment of the conditional promise, John went to Dahlonega, had two suits of clothes made, and soon left for Athens, the seat of the University of Georgia. It was in June, near the Commencement Exercises of the institution, and he could not be allowed to enter any of the college classes at that season. He did not know the Greek alphabet, but Professor McCoy undertook to prepare him for college, and in August he entered the Freshman class, and, after the second session, stood at the head of his class, where he maintained himself for nearly three years, until failing health forced him to leave college.

While wandering around his father's home, gloomy, disappointed, and in wretched health, he met the late George H. Hazlehurst, the distinguished civil engineer, then engaged on the Macon & Western Railroad, under the presidency of the late General Daniel Tyler. The magnetic manner of Mr. Hazlehurst was irresistible, and young Milner immediately went to work for him, beginning at the bottom, cutting bushes and carrying the chain. His advancement here was rapid, for in less than two years we find him locating, as the principal assistant engineer, the Muscogee Railroad, now a part of the Columbus & Macon Railroad.

As an illustration of the relations then existing between young masters and their young negro playmates, we mention an occurrence in which the same negro, Stephen, his playmate already mentioned, figured. Stephen was with his young master on this survey under Mr. Hazlehurst. He was as black as a raven, and almost as sleek, was then about twenty

years old, and of a timid disposition. Hazlehurst was full of life and vigor, and would not allow time to hang heavily on his hands. At night, rainy days, and on other leisure occasions he would propose a game of cards, usually "seven-up." On the particular occasion now referred to, Hazlehurst, Milner, Schley, a son of ex-Governor Schley, of Georgia, and Steve formed the "gentlemen" of the party, the others being negro axmen, cooks, etc. Hazlehurst and Steve were partners, playing against Milner and Schley. Neither Milner nor his negro knew the name of a single card in the deck, much less how to play a game. Mr. "Hazledy," as the negro called his partner, undertook to initiate him into the mysteries of the game. Hazlehurst, with great earnestness and care, taught the negro and explained the game to him. After several games of instruction had been tried the playing began in earnest. Stephen was told not to let any one look into his hand, and what to do and what not to do; among other points he was instructed how to handle his trumps, aces, and other cards. The cards were dealt around, and Stephen, showing the whites of his eyes with a broad grin on his countenance, was called on to play. Down went the wrong card, and instantly Mr. "Hazledy" reached across the table, grabbed Stephen by the wool, and, shaking him, exclaimed: "Stephen, you good-for-nothing black —, didn't I tell you not to play so and so?" The negro, good humoredly and laughing, would reply, again and again, "Mr. Hazledy, I thought dat was right, sah." Order being restored, the game begun again, and in a few minutes Stephen would violate the rules of the game, and the same hair-pulling and head-shaking would be gone through anew. This was the only game of cards Mr. Milner ever learned, and the introduction of this incident here serves mainly to illustrate the kindly manner in which servants were, in the old era, treated by gentlemen of character in the South.

Hazlehurst and Milner both afterward reached the highest places in their profession as civil engineers, and moved in the best society wherever they went, and yet, when negroes were held as slaves, occupying the place Nature appeared to have assigned to the race, they were treated by men of social position as companions. Negro slaves and body-servants, as a rule, at the South, were privileged characters. They occupied no unnatural or strained relations, and acted no such foolish part as they do now in the political atmosphere of freed men and women.

In 1842 young Milner drove an ox team across the plains to Oregon and California. Here his knowledge of mining and the use of the pick and shovel, learned in the early days, served him a good part. His education and profession also came into play. He was appointed by General

Riley, the then Provisional Governor of California, City Surveyor of the city of San Jose, the capital of the State.

In 1852 he returned to Georgia, and shortly afterward went to Alabama, and began his career in this State on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, at Chehaw, in Macon County. He was, at various times, employed on all the railroads of East Alabama. December 30, 1855, he was married to Miss Flora J. Caldwell, daughter of John C. Caldwell, of Greenville, Ala.

In 1858 he was commissioned by Governor Moore, under an act of the legislature, to survey and locate a railroad line, connecting the navigable waters of the Alabama River with those of the Tennessee, with the view of developing the mineral regions of the State. The line upon which the South & North Alabama Railroad was built was selected and recommended by Mr. Milner. He was elected Chief Engineer of the South & North Alabama Railroad Company November 3, 1858, and continued in this position until the railroad was completed, and placed under the control of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad system October 1, 1872.

Apart from the confidence inspired by Mr. Milner's earlier record, those who became familiar with his work in this latter enterprise, bear the highest testimony to the industry, integrity, and intelligence brought to bear upon the responsible duties of his high position. As chief engineer and superintendent of this great company his name must live in Alabama history.

Retiring from the active management of the South & North Alabama Railroad, after its completion, Mr. Milner began to build up his own fortunes. It seemed that everything he touched prospered and turned into money. The splendid saw-mill interests at Bolling, Alabama, were founded and fostered by him. The great city of Birmingham was projected by him, and before Colonel Powell, Josiah Morris, or any others thought of such a place, he had entered into a written agreement with Mr. R. C. McCalla, as the chief engineer and representative of the managers of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, to buy for their respective companies the land at the crossing of the two roads, with the view of building a great industrial city. The ground selected and actually purchased was in Village Creek Valley, several miles north-west of the present site of Birmingham, and extending from a point near Pratt Mines toward the east. The whole tract embraced about seven thousand acres. This location for the city would have been superior to the present one in many respects, and among other things would have possessed the more convenient water supply. He was thwarted in his purposes by the sudden

and unwarranted withdrawal of the managers for the Alabama & Chattanooga people from their written agreement. Instead of continuing the construction of their road to the point already agreed upon, they changed the location of their line, and, as a preliminary step, bought the present site of the city of Birmingham, without any notice whatever to Milner. Not knowing exactly where Milner would cross their line, with the South & North, they, as a matter of precaution, only took sixty-day options on the purchases they had made. After ordering the change of their line from the Village Creek Valley to the Elyton Valley, there was no other available crossing except where Birmingham now is. When the change of purpose above stated was announced to Milner he felt lonesome and forlorn; as if he were an iceberg, indeed, alone in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean. He had been reading and hearing of "Yankee tricks" all his life, but his first experience in that line with the Boston men was enough to make the red blood in his veins curdle and refuse to circulate, and the hair of his head to turn gray. The news of the purchase was brought to him by Baylis E. Grace, in his camp in the middle of the proposed site of the new city, where he and the Alabama & Chattanooga engineers were busily engaged laying off streets, railroad lines, etc. The enormity of the transaction staggered the engineers of both companies, and a written protest against the change, signed by Milner and McCalla, the respective chief engineers and actors in the matter of locating the new city, was sent to Chattanooga. No reply was ever made. There was no alternative for Milner but to be "left out in the cold," or to beat his adversaries. The latter he claims to have done, thoroughly and well.

Surveys were made for crossings at every available point above and below Elyton for miles. No human being, not even his principal assistant engineer, knew his chief's purposes or plans. The late Colonel Powell, Major Thomas Peters, and others exercised all the ingenuity of their acute minds to ascertain where the crossing of the two railroads would be located. Threats of personal violence were made. The president nor any one of the directors knew any more than an outsider. Throughout the sixty days the little dried-up enigma (Milner was a man of short stature) sat in his tent giving out no intimation or sign. The excitement and uncertainty grew apace; the sixty-day options were about to expire; the owners of the lands repaired, with their lawyer, Colonel Martin, who held their deeds in escrow, to Montgomery, to complete the transaction and get their money. The fifty-ninth day passed and no funds were at the banking house of Josiah Morris & Company to pay the options. The sixtieth day passed and no funds. Five minutes past noon

on the sixtieth day Major Campbell Wallace, now of Atlanta, entered Mr. Milner's office in Montgomery and threw up his hands, and, with that inimitable smile on his face, and that peculiar manner that has won for him so many victories in life, said: "Milner, I want you to tell me something, if it is right for you to do so, and if it is not right, don't do it. Where will the crossing be?" The major was told to come back in three days. Three days, the three days of grace allowed in such transactions, passed, and punctually to the minute the major reappeared. He was told that the dropped, or forfeited Stanton options, covered the site of the Great City. In a few hours Josiah Morris had taken up the last one of these options and paid the money on them, and the Boston men were left on an iceberg of their own creation. This transaction fully exemplifies Mr. Milner's character and capacity. Faithful to the trust confided to him as the engineer of the South & North Alabama Railroad, he had arranged for his company to own half of the great city of the future. Thwarted in this he set about deliberately to compass the defeat of his adversaries. Mild-mannered, gentlemanly, and well balanced, he rarely ever fails in the end to come out even with an adversary.

We see displayed here the elements of character, caution, patience, perseverance, and intelligence, which have placed John T. Milner in the lead among the thinking and successful men of Alabama in the new era.

His later achievement, the development and sale of the Coalburg Coal property, near Birmingham, to the Georgia Pacific Railroad people, in May, 1883, at a profit of over two hundred thousand dollars, is in perfect accord with the features of his past record.

Before effecting the sale of this valuable property, Mr. Milner had already begun the development of his present splendid possessions at New Castle, about nine miles east of the city of Birmingham, and situated on the road which he, as chief engineer, located about a quarter of a century ago. New Castle coal, in addition to the usual good qualities possessed by Alabama coals, will also make splendid coke, an indispensable requisite to pig-iron making. It is not at all unlikely that furnace fires may soon be seen glowing there, enhancing, in a threefold degree, the value of this property.

He is also an owner of valuable property in the city of Birmingham, being a stockholder in the most important land companies here, and being yet remarkably well preserved; and with his present large accumulations of wealth, and with his known energy and sagacity, it would be not easy to predict what his course in the future may reveal, of fortune or honor.

Mr. Milner, while making no pretensions as a man of letters, writes

sensibly, fluently, and even eloquently. His book, "Alabama as It Was, as It Is, and as It Will Be," written soon after the war, sustains appreciably the truth of this view of his attainments.

His newspaper discussion of the Convict Question in Alabama, a few years ago, proves him to be a no mean antagonist in that line of controversy.

Mr. Milner has lived to see the verification of his hopes and predictions respecting the mineral region of the State of Alabama. He entertained these views tenaciously, when other men considered them the creations of a vain fancy.

His home is the seat of perfect domestic felicity, and he is now surrounded by his children and grandchildren, who are to him sources of perennial happiness.

THOMAS PETERS,

THE PIONEER EXPLORER.

While as yet no railroad had opened to commerce the land-locked mineral wealth of Alabama, and the fame of no city had published it to the world, Major Thomas Peters traveled on foot across the mountains of ore and coal, and the valleys of limestone between; and his narrative of what he saw was better heeded and did more at that time to persuade men of means and enterprise to come to see for themselves, and, following their inquiry, to buy and take up their abode in the midst of this unparalleled prodigality of resources than any other moral influence known to history.

Thomas Peters was born October 29, 1812, in Wake County, North Carolina. His ancestors were one of the English families who came to Virginia, three brothers, and settled near Petersburg, in the reign of Charles II. When Thomas was three years old James P. Peters, his father, moved from Wake County, North Carolina, to Maury County, the celebrated agricultural and live-stock breeding region of Middle Tennessee, and settled near Spring Hill. Fifteen years later the family moved to Henry, one of the western counties of the same State.

After receiving the limited degree of education which the common schools of a thinly-populated country, then mostly in forest, could offer, Thomas entered his long and distinguished business career as a clerk on a steamer plying between Nashville and New Orleans *via* the Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers. Several thousand bales of cotton and one or two hundred passengers, many of these the owners of the cotton, constituted a boat load in those days for first-class craft on these waters. The planters,

with their wives and daughters, were bound for New Orleans, there to sell their crops and lay in a twelve-month supply for the family and the slaves of all that the market afforded of luxuries and necessities. On the passenger manifest were often names of professional sports, and gambling ran high in the fortnight or so of time in which the passage was consumed. On these boats was wont to be seen the celebrated Bowie, the inventor of the knife bearing his name, which settled many disputes arising from the games played by him and his *compagnons de voyage*. In this trying school young Peters learned to be patient, brave, and temperate. The sympathetic nature of the young man ripened under the discipline of this responsible position, and this varied observation of human nature. His life was enlarged, and his mind learned to weigh the strength and the weakness of men with wonderful accuracy. All comments now made upon a long and useful life, closed in honor, with one consent agree that no motive ever entered it which was not exalted, and no hope ever moved it to action which was beneath the standard of the strictest integrity and the highest sense of responsibility to society and to God. Like refined gold his character came from its trials purified.

At the early age of twenty-one Mr. Peters was successfully engaged in buying and selling lands in the South-Western States. He bought considerable tracts from the Indians in the northern counties of Mississippi, who sold their possessions preparatory to their removal to the trans-Mississippi reservations.

In 1837, when twenty-five years old, Mr. Peters married Miss Ann Eliza Glasgow, of Tennessee. He then moved to a plantation and became a cotton grower. Five years later his wife died, childless. Nine years from the date of his first marriage he married Miss Sarah J. Irion. After thirteen years she died, leaving a daughter as the only offspring. This daughter, Amelia L., grew into a rarely beautiful and accomplished woman, and became the wife of Robert H. Henley, the first mayor of Birmingham.

As contractor Mr. Peters built thirty-five miles of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. He was living in Memphis as a real estate broker at this time, and besides the railroad work took contracts on levee building along the Mississippi.

While living in Memphis the war of 1861 came on, and he entered it with zeal in his forty-ninth year. He was appointed, by the Governor of Tennessee, and commissioned as chief quartermaster of the State troops. On a more complete organization of the Confederate army he was commissioned major in that service, and assigned to the duties of quartermaster on the staff of Major-General Leonidas Polk. Major Peters remained in

the field in this capacity until after the fall of General Polk and the assumption of the command of the Army of the Tennessee by General Hood.

In 1864 he was ordered to Selma to take command of army transportation under General Richard Taylor. Here the surrender of the Confederate armies found him.

There was a Confederate arsenal at Selma, and Alabama iron was used there for casting cannon and other military purposes. The excellent quality of the metal suggested, to the quick faculties of Major Peters, an investigation of the sources of supply. From this preliminary came his early explorations and transactions in mineral lands in Jefferson County. He received his parole from the Federal authorities in April, 1865, and promptly directed his energies toward explorations for ores and coal into the mountains of Alabama. He spoke urgently of his faith to all who would listen. He was too poor to buy a horse, but he walked alone on his mission. Penniless and on foot he traversed the unknown forests, locating mineral lands, and making the way plain to men of wealth, whom he declared, in his enthusiasm, must come to them.

Having accomplished all that any one man might before the railroads should penetrate the favored lands, Major Peters went to reside in Minnesota with his son-in-law, Mr. Henley, who was forced to try that climate for his failing health. From there he went to Savannah, Ga., to engage in the cotton trade. In 1869 he returned permanently to Jefferson County. Birmingham was not then on the map. He settled in Elyton, the county seat, and engaged in mineral land speculations, and in concentrating on Jefferson County a most valuable spirit of inquiry.

Major Peters was living in Birmingham, one of the most generally respected and beloved of citizens, when the Louisville Exposition of 1883 invited the display of specimens of the mineral and other resources of Alabama there. Against the protest of friends, who thought a man in his seventy-first year should not undergo the fatigue of the office, he went to take charge of the large exhibit made by the Alabama railroads from their lands and those bordering. He soon succumbed to overwork and an acute attack of cold, and died, attended by many friends, at an infirmary in that city. The remains were brought to Birmingham at once for interment. When the last offices of respect to the body were to be performed the demonstrations of public sympathy were complete. The houses of business in the city were closed, and a great procession escorted it to the city cemetery.

From early life Major Peters had been an active member of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church South. His unobtrusive charity in deeds, and the entire absence of slander from his tongue, and the transparent purity of his life, erected a character beloved by all classes and trusted everywhere.

THE ELYTON LAND COMPANY.

THE FOUNDER OF THE NEW ERA—A NATIONAL BENEFACTOR.

Stock worth Seventeen Cents rises, gradually, to Thirty-Five Dollars—An Original Capital Stock of \$200,000 Pays Annual Dividends of 100 to 340 per centum, and is now Valued at over \$15,000,000—Gives Birmingham more than \$1,000,000—A Policy of Progress and Liberality.

When Mr. Josiah Morris, the Montgomery banker, came forward to close the options taken on the 4,150 acres of land by Mr. J. C. Stanton, as we have seen, and which Mr. Stanton had forfeited, the titles were all taken in Mr. Morris' name, and the land became his individual property. There was, nevertheless, no purpose on the part of the transferee to hold possession longer than necessary to allow the company to relieve him of the purchase. He reserved 500 shares of the 2,000 shares issued for his bank and for himself individually, and assigned the remainder to the company. The number of shares now held by the same parties is 520.

TITLES.

Property rights in the land purchased had a short and exceedingly simple history. Every acre was known by township, range, section, and fraction of a section, the numbers having been located under the survey of the United States Government. The settlers who came to enter it originally had acquired the Government titles, all of which were of record in the Government land offices. These original settlers had been a remarkably conservative, contented, and patriotic class, seldom carrying any part of their lands into the market; or, if selling them at all, never failing to convey clear title deeds, as the terms of sale required. There were no banks or other facilities in the vicinity to encourage speculation. The agricultural monopoly was unbroken, and the crops were all consumed at

home, except the cotton ; and even of that staple no inconsiderable part was spun by the teak wheel, found in the corner of every family sitting-room, and woven by the hand-loom, which sat, under a shed beneath the eaves of the humble family abode, on the ground.

The vendors of Mr. Morris' 4,150 acres of farm land, a large portion of it lying in brush, tanglewood, and stately timber of oak, dogwood, walnut, cedar, chestnut, hickory, ash, elm, and pine, the other in corn and cotton plantations, were possessed of the mountaineer's devotion to his home, and consented to the banker's terms with no undisguised reluctance. Twenty-five dollars per acre was the purchasing price, cash. This price, however, carried with it an irresistible temptation ; it could never be expected from any other source. The desired area, in a body, was obtained, some of the settlers preferring to take a part of the amount due them on the sale in the stock of the company. It thus appears that disputed titles to lots sold by the company are not to be numbered among the possibilities overhanging its business in the real estate line. The lawyers of Birmingham seldom find a case involving claims to titles to lots in litigation, and all such cases, of the fewest as they are, originate between parties without connection in the most remote degree with the validity of the company's transfers.

THE NAME.

Among the land agents of the Federal Government on duty in Jefferson County was one Ely, a "down-easter," hailing from the State of Connecticut. The hearty hospitality which had opened its arms to the stranger at the threshold of every pioneer's cabin hidden in the forest, throughout the long distances of his journey, touched that spring of human nature in his heart which "makes all the world akin." Mr. Ely found the few scores of settlers of Jefferson County who, sixty-six years ago, became, perchance, his generous hosts, as the shadows of night closed in upon his weary tramp with compass and chain through the wilderness—found them animated by the true spirit of American citizenship, anxious to establish a village and trading center to be the capital of Jefferson County. In ardent sympathy with their hopes and needs, he gave the county, as a pledge of his affection, a quarter section of land (160 acres) for the site of its capital. In just appreciation of the generous act the county named its capital Elyton. "The Elyton Land Company" is a euphonic title, and no fault is to be laid against the organizers on the score of taste in choosing a name. It is destined to become a

classic name. But why did they select it? The land of the company, lying about the railroad crossing, had been purchased to found a city upon, and the village of Elyton, being only one or two miles distant to the westward, must inevitably be absorbed in the growth of the city, provided the company should succeed in building up a city to perpetuate its own name and mission. The gift of the humble but generous Connecticut land agent, cast upon the fortunes of Jefferson County, has returned to his memory with rich honors. His humble name is indissolubly united to the most active, most comprehensive, and most enduring incorporated enterprise in the entire Southern country, and one which is even now named throughout the commercial world as the most influential factor in the central city of the future greatest iron manufacturing industry in the United States. When we reflect that iron manufactures possess the singular power to call into activity a greater multitude of subsidiary industries than any other influence known to man, we may discover how amply secure in fame is the name of the humble land agent incorporated into the work of the great company.

EARLY CAREER.

The company organized, January 26, 1871, under a charter granted by the State of Alabama. James R. Powell was elected President. The President took up his abode in the new town, and devoted a restless energy, suggestive mind, and indomitable will ceaselessly to the work of advertising throughout the United States and Europe the mineral wealth surrounding it. It was he who surprised the country by calling upon the Alabama Press Association to meet here two years in succession, and to invite the New York Press Association to participate in its last meeting. The New Yorkers were twitted by the pluck of the proffered hospitality of a town boastfully claiming a future, while at that moment it had neither place on the map to be pointed out to the traveler, nor convenient inn for the entertainment of visitors. Turning to the project of Colonel Powell, the New York newspaper men resolved to accept the consequences of what they presumed to be a practical joke. They came, saw, and by their pens conquered a place in the literature of the world's journalism for Birmingham. They saw Red Mountain, near an hundred miles long, a bank of red hematite. They saw the farmers living around the new-born town hauling over its clay streets, or in by-cuts across its vacant, unfenced lots, ox-team loads of the most beautiful coal, grubbed from the hillsides of their pasture lands. With one consent the New York Press Association

turned upon the world a flood-light of information on their discovery of Birmingham. Hundreds of thousands of laborers, mechanics, investors, and speculators in the United States and in Europe saw that light reflected from the white paper which beguiled their evening hours. This masterful stroke of policy on the part of the first President of the Elyton Land Company incalculably advanced the future of the city. It stands out in the narrative of the marvelously rapid growth here seen like the fame of Desaix at Marengo, or of McDonald at Wagram. It accomplished by a single move the safety of a grand and crowning plan.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY

was effected January 26, 1871. The plan of the city was determined, and Major M. P. Barker, a thoroughly-educated and accomplished civil engineer, began the important work of laying off the streets, avenues, alleys, reservations for churches, parks, and the railroads, already here, and others to come. And what a perfect plan was this so admirably executed?

The area of old fields and tanglewood to be checkered off into squares, bound by highways of the future city, under the skill, taste, and painstaking care of the faithful engineer, lay stretched out before him. Charged in this arduous professional work stood the task of laying the foundation of the grand industrial revival of Alabama! Around Birmingham it was felt by all who had hope, as the pioneers here hoped, must gather the springs of the new life which, in due time, would diffuse its energies into the rich gifts of nature concentrated in the bounds of this commonwealth. Timber lands as bountiful as those of Michigan; farming lands as rich as the valley of the Mohawk, the Susquehanna, the Ohio, or the Mississippi; many deep and beautiful streams, suited to the carriage of commerce; a matchless climate, and in the center of this magnificence of endowment lay the most abundant deposits of iron in the world; the thickest coal seams in the Union; limestone in inexhaustible supply, and marble beds, to which the world must turn in amazement at proof of their profusion and excellence of quality.

Here sits the city, its plan a model, in harmony with the simplicity and rugged strength of iron. Like a chess board it spreads out, upon which are daily and hourly moved the fortunes of thousands of men, women, and children, who live here to work and to prosper amidst becoming occupations, and in the atmosphere of a matured society, where the most liberally-constructed public-school system of the South prevails, and

churches and social organizations flourish in a degree commensurate with the material prosperity.

Major Barker ran his lines over nearly two thousand acres of the Elyton Land Company's purchase. The squares are 300 to 400 feet front. The streets are fifty-six feet between sidewalks, which are twelve feet wide on each side. The streets are laid out from north-east to south-west. Across all the streets, running at right angles are avenues sixty feet between the curbstones. Thus the western and eastern sides of every square in the city are bounded by wide streets, while the northern and southern sides are bounded by wider avenues. Every square is bisected by an alley twenty feet in width, and running in the same direction with the avenues. The ventilation thus provided is admirable.

THE RAILROAD RESERVATION

is a tract of open land running through the center of the plan, from north-east to south-west, and therefore parallel with the avenues. This reservation is devoted to the purpose of railroad entrance and exit to and from the city. It is a reach of valley with abundant fall, however, to drain storm water. It is easily approached from all the highways of the city, and, as the railroad buildings and commercial warehouses begin to border the open space, the many long reaches of iron tracks, laden with a ceaseless hurrying up and down of long trains of cars, bearing the private brand of many corporations and lines of commerce, create of the railroad reservation a little world in itself. There is an open free public bridge spanning the railroad reservation, at a central point, and connecting Birmingham "South" with Birmingham "North" of the railroads. Over this pass continuously a stream of foot-passengers, trains of street cars drawn by steam motors, pleasure carriages, and loaded drays. It is one thousand feet long, and is a present to the city by the Elyton Land Company. From the arch of the bridge are plainly seen the furnaces in the distance, with their quenchless fires, at either end of the city, the various other iron industries, the flouring mills, the magnificent Union Passenger Depot, the rolling mills, the wholesale grocery warehouses, the cotton warehouse and compress, numberless lumber yards, railroad shops, all lining the mazy iron pathway stretching out to the northward and southward.

THE FIRST SALE

of lots of the company was advertised to begin June 1, 1871, nearly six months before the date of the city charter. The bouyant spirits who came to pledge their faith by putting down their cash for titles to these were the pledges of the new life to Alabama. The railroads had not then become available to passenger travel. The Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad had a finished track passing Birmingham, connecting both termini, but no management had as yet been provided for it equal to performing the ordinary duties and conveniences of a railroad. There were no regular trains, either by the day or the week. The South & North Railroad had not been completed to within many miles of the city from the North. The railroads, however, had driven out the long-operated four-horse stage-coach lines, thus reducing the opportunities of the traveler to the greatest certainty.

The bright June day came for the marketing of Birmingham lots. These had all been numbered and wooden pins driven into the ground to mark the limits. The branch water flowed across them in undisputed right of way; the browsing cattle and the birds, feeding their unfledged broods in the boughs of the trees, were the sole visible occupants. Many hopeful speculators had come, some of both sexes, and some who had walked for miles, because at the termini of one of the railroads they could find no conveyance, private or public. The initial day of the destiny of Birmingham opened clear and bright. The sale of lots was satisfactory. The first lot was bought by Major A. Marre. He may then be properly termed

THE FIRST SETTLER.

His ample fortune has matured from the faith that was then in him. The major paid the company \$150 for a lot, now in the heart of the city, on the corner of First avenue and Nineteenth street. The value of this property now, after some six or seven years steady growth of the city, may be indicated in the market value of the lot corner of First avenue and Twentieth street, one block away. The latter lot, unimproved, was sold recently for \$1,000 per front foot. By corresponding ratio of increase Major Marre's original investment of \$150 would now command \$100,000. The lot on the opposite side of the street from Major Marre's \$150 purchase was sold at public auction, in the rain, last June, to Mr. Josiah Morris at \$635 per front foot. It will be remembered that Mr. Morris owned

this land less than twenty years before, and transferred it to the company at the rate of \$25 per acre. Upon the Morris lot is now being erected a five-story business house, stone and iron front, to be of the latest architectural design.

The two years following 1872-73 the company sold less than \$100,000 worth of lots. It did not sell as much as \$25,000 worth in 1873. In 1873 the cholera epidemic visited the city. The stores were closed and the population deserted their houses. The president of the company, who was then mayor of the city, remained at his post of duty, and participated, in the most active manner, in every available relief measure, giving his personal attention to the details. The financial panic, known as Black Friday, of September of this year, originating in New York among the speculative stocks of Wall street, at once involved every innocent commercial business throughout the Union. In Alabama the people were almost wholly dependent for the means of paying their debts and providing means for life upon the sales of their cotton crop, then being harvested. For weeks no sales could be made. The banks were practically closed. Even the depositors could only procure a small *pro rata* of their cash by paying discount on their own drafts.

An agricultural community recovers slowly from such panics. It was upon the more adventurous of the agriculturists that the Elyton Land Company must chiefly rely for the sale of its lots. The sons of cotton planters who might hope to better their fortunes by removal here, to engage in the new opportunities—the lawyers, doctors, school teachers, was the population to be expected. In 1874 the sales reached \$7,955.83. Indeed, from 1873 to January, 1879, the aggregate sales had amounted only to \$55,516.70—five years time. In all this time there was scarcely a movement amidst the stagnation ponderously settled upon the hopes of the town. The desk of the secretary of the company had been attached for debt. The stock was offered at seventeen cents on the dollar, and with difficulty found a purchaser. Within this time the company had borrowed \$100,000 to erect the complete system of water works now in operation. Payment fell due. All the stock and assets of the company were far below the cash value of \$100,000. The creditors resorted to the courts. There was a meeting of the stockholders. It was agreed that the mortgage bonds of the company should be issued for a sufficient amount to pay off the debt. The money was raised after considerable difficulty upon the bonds, and the original creditors satisfied. But the water works, constructed to supply enough of the waters of the neighboring mountain stream, Village Creek, must find rent-payers. Vacant store-

houses and private residences must open, and new ones must be built, or the enterprise of the company in supplying the pipes and hydrants would return to plague the inventor.

Colonel James R. Powell had resigned the presidency, and retired to his cotton plantation in the Yazoo Valley.

DR. HENRY M. CALDWELL,

a native of Butler County, this State, then forty years old, one of the original incorporators of the company, was elected to be his successor. His quick perception convinced him that this spot was to be the heart of the revived life of Alabama. From this source would spread outward the nerves of all industry. To it would ultimately be attracted the character of a distributive center for a great commerce. The lines of this commerce would multiply so as to penetrate the regions of the great plantations, would establish towns, villages, and trade along their courses, would influence the value of lands, and the wages of labor in remote regions. Here, therefore, this man of forecast, motive, energy, and courage cast his lines.

We are apt only to call him a statesman who makes wise laws and provides for their execution. He is first a statesman who approaches the wealth of nature, and taking it by his will power, bodily up, distributes its blessings in reach of the manipulation and usufruct of the multitude. He is first a statesman who prepares the public to rise to the need of laws, and to the circumstances of community interests. He it is who realizes the value of public character.

Dr. Caldwell was made President of the Elyton Land Company in 1875. There was practically no salary. The highest aim of the great corporation was to draw the breath of life. But in this comatose state physically, so to speak, the company, under his masterful and courageous policy, laid a plan of action. It persevered in opening streets; it advertised its property, and sold what it could at merely nominal rates; whoever wanted a lot, to build on it a storehouse or residence, fixed his own price and paid it. It has also been the policy of the company to assist enterprises seeking entrance to the city. It paid no dividends until 1883—thirteen years of patience and faith and labor.

Every \$1,000 originally invested in the stock of the Elyton Land Company had paid about \$18,000 in dividends up to January 1, 1887.

The assets of the company were, originally, \$200,000; that is, of the face valuation in 1870, when the stock was all taken.

The assets of the company now, some sixteen years later, but with only eight years of actual solvency and growth, are fully \$15,000,000.

The sales of the company in August, 1886, amounted to over one million of dollars, and in October of the same year were even greater.

The stock is not on the market. A few shares might be bought possibly for \$35 on the \$1, face value.

The dividend declared for 1886 was 340 per cent. The increase of the value of assets of the corporation, estimated December, 1886, as compared with the same date of the year previous, was, perhaps, 50 per cent.

There are fifty-four stockholders at present. The smallest number of shares held by any one person or interest is one; the largest is five hundred and twenty. The individual holders are of both sexes, mercantile firms, trustees, and bankers.

THE ALICE FURNACE COMPANY,

with a capital of \$800,000, was the first iron-making industry erected in the vicinity of Birmingham, and it is suggestive of the character of the Elyton Land Company that the iron company should have become, in the initiation of its efforts, the beneficiary of its favors. The land company gave of its own strength to the iron company, giving the land upon which it operates its capital; the iron company gave to the land company of its fame, to be thenceforward known throughout the channels of the commerce of the world.

The Alice Furnace Company made the first pig iron thrown on the market from Birmingham, and the enterprise was presided over by Mr. Henry DeBardeleben, a pioneer investor in the mineral development of Alabama, and who has the honor of having led the first practical coal mining by the opening of the Pratt Mines.

THE BIRMINGHAM ROLLING MILLS,

with a capital of \$100,000, built its works (the only works of its kind south of the Ohio) on lands given to the company by the Elyton Land Company.

MORE THAN ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

present value of property, has been given by this company to the city of Birmingham, not including the streets, avenues, and alleys. This princely

donation consists in real estate and improvements. The public parks within the city, lots to churches, to schools, markethouse, county courthouse, railroad reservation, a free public bridge, one thousand feet long, arching the railroads, are among its donations.

The private property of the company in public service is various and numerous in details. The water works owned by it, now completed and in use, consist of two engines, with the latest improvements, erected on the bank of Village Creek, some two miles from the center of the city. The rocky bottom of the stream, and the never-failing supply for a population of 50,000, not omitting the recommendation of nearness to the consumers—an item of no inconsiderable moment to a corporation undertaking to supply water to a town, not yet built, by the expenditure of \$100,000 in machinery and fixtures—these conditions prevailed to fix the works where they now are. The reservoirs for receiving the creek water, are placed on the summit of a mountainous elevation on the northern outskirts of the city. They are well guarded and protected from pollution. The pressure of the water is sufficient in the pipes leading to the city for all practical purposes. Water can be thrown from hose to the top of an ordinary three-story building. The steam fire engine is, however, relied upon to extinguish fires. The water rents of the company range from \$4.75 to \$6.25 per quarter for private residences and like consumers. The company supplies water to the furnaces, all industries, and to the city fire-plugs on fixed terms.

There are a number of wells relied upon by families within the city limits. The Birmingham Brewery, the ice factory, and one of several steam laundries take the water consumed by their respective works from a large running stream which breaks out from the rocks at the foot of the mountains on the southern boundary of the city.

LAKEVIEW PARK.

The company owns some fifteen hundred acres of mountainous wood land of rare natural beauty, where narrow serpentine valleys and rocky acclivities mark the landscape, situated about a mile to the south-east of the city. In the midst of this wilderness of nature the springs flowing out from the mountain sides have been trained to form, in the crescent-like valley, a lake of limpid waters, whose borders follow the curves of the base of the elevated hillsides around them. Bordering the lake is a pavilion overlooking it; a boathouse, where small boats in fanciful colors, the beaming "Water Nymph," "Naiad," and other becoming names,

are kept for pleasure-seekers. A wide veranda to seat large numbers of lookers-on, a dance hall opening over the water, a modern restaurant adjoining, and bathrooms are the conveniences of the pavilion.

On the bordering mountain-tops the company has built cottages for a summer tenantry. Among them is a clubhouse, where gentlemen of leisure may resort to engage in games, read, or swing in hammocks under the trees, while looking over upon the busy life in the city in the valley below. Lakeview is connected with the center of the city by the company's steam-motor railway. Every thirty minutes, from sunrise to midnight, trains run over the line. It is a most delightful ride, on a bright day, to take the train for Lakeview, which circles around among the valleys and along the hillsides, at every turn exposing to the eye some new enterprise—a solid brick residence here, a fresh-painted cottage there, a pile of lumber and earnest workmen with tools yonder.

There is a mineral spring at the pavilion of rarest medical properties; indeed, as a renovator and tonic its waters are unsurpassed in the Union, in some cases. On Sundays and holidays thousands from the city flock to Lakeview. The mineral spring and cool freestone spring waters, the rustic seats along the hillsides, the boats on the lake, the timely refreshments at the ever-ready and always-neat restaurant, the broad drives are there. Some go by coach-loads, some fair maids to drive themselves in handsome light phaetons, some young men by bicycle, crowds walk the near by-ways over the fields, fun-seeking by the way—but the great multitude go by the five-cent motor line, fifteen minutes time to go or come.

The profits of the line, as a separate enterprise, do not comprehend its most material benefits to the company, the line passing in and out for the several miles of length among the company's building lots, small patches of hillside and mountain-top. Facility for reaching these lots is afforded the merchant, banker, and others engaged in business in the city. Accessibility determines the value of even natural advantages. Hence, both directly in fares and indirectly in appreciation of values in realty, the motor line proves itself to have been a masterly policy in the president's management; other conceptions of his have been equally so.

It is related that, along in the earlier months of the revival of the fortunes of the company, a few years ago, Dr. Caldwell invited Mr. Josiah Morris, with one or two others of the stockholders, to drive in a hack with him into the suburbs. Passing through the streets of the city, and across the valley surrounding, the vehicle presently began to climb the hills, the wheels running here into the washed-out ruts of a country path, and, with a great jolt, there striking against a tree-stump or a boulder.

"Where are we to stop, Dr. Caldwell?" shouted Mr. Morris in alarm and amazement at the progress of the journey. "We are bound for the Park," exclaimed Dr. Caldwell, with mock solemnity and matter of course. "The Park? It is an impracticable drive we are on, and a Pickwickian 'Park,' I vow, we are invited to see," retorted the jostled banker. "Ah! Dr. Caldwell, you had your own way," the banker now placidly exclaims, as the motor dashes around the graceful curves, of the railway successor to the old hack path, to the realized "Park," to deposit him with his *compagnons de voyage*, bent on resting in the shades over the lake, and drinking the health-giving waters of the springs.

We ought to say something of the corporate life, which presents to the world so remarkable an exhibition of practical sympathy with the general life around it as does this company. It is not necessary to surmise that the single motive of the Elyton Land Company is self-aggrandizement. We have only to follow up the singleness of its purpose in the paths, it has chosen to walk in, to discover that it has, from first to last, worked for its own promotion. It is in the wisdom of its methods we find the felicitous exercise of its right to live. The company has always been a land speculator. It bought, as we have said, 4,150 acres of land for \$100,000. Upon, say, one half of this area streets are laid off, now incorporated or to be incorporated speedily. The company was organized to build a city. The earnings of many individual citizens of Birmingham, men and women, through their lives of labor, have reached the original amount of the capital stock of the company. The company now owns about the same number of acres as in the original purchase. It has sold about two-thirds of its original purchase in realty, and selling so many acres here, has purchased, from time to time, other lands near by, so as to approximately preserve its acreage. The company, as we have said, has so used its lands—for it owned nothing but lands to start upon, and moreover its lands and water works only have been allowed to enter its operations—it has so used its lands that, practically, it has raised their market value from \$100,000 originally invested to some \$15,000,000, present value. Has the action of the corporation been consistent with the rights of individuals not of the corporation? Admitting that the stockholders, each man and woman, each adult and minor, have grown rich in the operations of the company in buying and selling land, has the prosperity of the few benefitted the many, or has it existed, in great part, as extortion and unjust power? This company is the most important and the richest corporation in the State of Alabama, and fair inquiry into its methods becomes especially interesting at this time. It has been more

active than any other agency in inviting new energies to enter Alabama, and has accomplished more than any other influence in bringing to the test the willingness and capacity of the people of Alabama to lay hold of the wealth of natural resources around them, to exalt it into "a thing of joy forever."

Thousands of workmen and women have flocked to the city of the Elyton Land Company. The policy of the company invited them to come, and the practical dealings of the company with the industries, which employs them, and often with the individual men and women has continued their domicile here. The company has always sold its lands within a very moderate market price. As we have already remarked, the purchaser who desired to build a house to live in or to do business in, in the early years of the life of the company, fixed his own price and took titles to the property. Later the company has not wavered from its policy, except that the conditions being changed, it has advanced definite terms and prices to correspond. It sells land now to parties who design to build manufactories, to railroad companies, who need terminal facilities, on long time and comparatively low rates. It contributed the ground and took stock in the latest built of the blast furnaces of the city. The company will build houses for workmen to live in on its own land and accept monthly payments on the sale of the property to the occupant, to extend over many months' time, without charge of rent on the same holding. In a word, the tenant becomes practically a purchaser of the property, which he acquires in fee simple, by gradual extinguishment of the debt, for the purchase, in the liberal but reasonable system of monthly payments of installments.

The needed encouragement thus given to practical industries has diversified and enlarged very greatly, even in this early period of the experiment, the opportunities for labor in Alabama; and it is the Alabama people who have most largely embraced them and profited by them. The development of the county of Jefferson, mainly accruing from the foundation and growth of Birmingham, has already elevated it from the former rank of "pauper," drawing more from the State Treasury for ordinary support than it contributed, to a highly important taxpayer. Not only does the property accumulated in the county pay largely of the taxes of the State, but the railroads crossing at Birmingham, and which could not live without the support of the industries concentrated here, pay largely of the receipts reaching the State exchequer.

It is easy to trace the ramifications of the policy of the Elyton Land Company, as they disclose themselves in the interest of labor, brought by

that policy to live in Birmingham. Let us inquire what the indirect results have been. The existence of the town has not been more marked by rapid progress in building and growth in population than it has been in freedom from feverish excitement, "bulling" and "bearing" in markets of all kinds. The conservative administration of the preponderating interests of the company has been a break-water to all such conspiracies against the public interest. Speculation in lots has been regulated by the *ipse dixit* of the Elyton Land Company. No one operator, or scores of operators, or syndicates of operators can survive a policy contrary to that of the company. With moderation and steadiness the company pursues its way. All others follow in the trail. They cannot find room to pass by, either to the right or to the left. There is no halt or balk in the company's progress; no crushing of the weak, only a gentle setting out of the way of the tardy and the skeptical.

Through the influence of the company there has been no suspension or apprehension of delay in values in Birmingham since the company paid its first dividend. Its object has been fixedly, comprehensively, and enthusiastically adhered to. Individual capitalists who have come to build up industrial enterprises have been made safe by the immutable safety of the company.

If, in a purely abstract and theoretical line of inquiry, the company should be required to respond to a comparison of its periods of relative public utility, if it should be required to say that it will continue in like degree of influence in the future as in its past history, then it might only be bound to say that the city is growing rapidly stronger than the company, and the company's responsibility correspondingly reduced. The city is fast acquiring the control of all influences in and about itself. The wants and the power of tens of thousands of self-incorporated people are no longer infantile. The child must soon let go the "apron strings" of the mother and begin to provide for her who so proudly fostered its growth; otherwise the proverbial embarrassment of family rights and customs might be anticipated in this case.

The Elyton Land Company hoards no money, owns no transportation other than street railways, keeps no bank of discount, and yet continuously devotes all its energies toward the steady, well-matured, non-speculative growth of Birmingham, in numbers of people, numbers of industries, and intrinsic value of realty.

It does not deny the manifest self-interest of its policy in all details. It does, nevertheless, claim, with experience as the interpreter of its methods, that it has given full measure for all that it has received. It has

received into its crucible a mass of untried and undetermined conditions, and it has formulated laws for their reduction to practical uses, to the betterment of general society, to the maintenance of law, the enrichment of individuals, the education of youth, the employment of labor, and the support of the cause of religion. Given, the novelty of the opportunities of the company, it has wrought out for itself a power, not less peculiar than comprehensive and catholic. Its opportunities stand upon the border line between a past civilization and a new civilization. The agencies it must use relate to the long concealed and yet incomparable land-locked mineral wealth of Alabama; the erection of a great city, with banks for money, storehouses for supplies, mills to grind grain, mills to manufacture goods, a long line of investments to employ all degrees and conditions of men, women, and children. This artificial creation, a modern city, is the key to unlock the wealth of the mines of coal and iron surrounding. The Elyton Land Company has opened the door to Red Mountain and Pratt Mines.

To build the city has been the work of the company. It is coincident of a most remarkable character that the opportunities of nature found so apt a channel for development. The short sketches of the work of the individuals who shaped the policy of the company following, trace its origin and progress in Southern-born energy and comprehensiveness of plan.

JOSIAH MORRIS,

THE FOUNDER OF THE ELYTON LAND COMPANY.

This, the first published narrative of Mr. Josiah Morris' active life, finds him a strikingly handsome gentleman; nervous, yet always suave and graceful in manner; scrupulously well dressed after the fashion of a business man, and with small outward evidence that the weight of sixty-eight years is given him to bear. His figure is yet erect, his step elastic, and countenance alive to every passing interest.

The parents of Josiah Morris were Jephtha and Eliza A. Morris, *nee* White, both natives of Maryland. On the eastern shore of that State, so famous for its aristocratic traditions, Josiah Morris was born in 1818.

The youth was preparing for college in his native State when an unanticipated change of circumstances brought him to the far South. First he came to Columbus, Ga., and entered the employment of a mercantile house, then a lad of fifteen years. Arriving at the duties of manhood he

engaged in merchandising and the cotton trade, as was then the custom in the interior towns of the Cotton States.

After nineteen years of residence and business occupation in Columbus, Mr. Morris, in his thirty-fourth year, the year 1852, went to New Orleans to enter the greatest cotton trade of the Union. There he followed his chosen course with distinguished success for four years.

In 1856 Mr. Morris came to Montgomery, Ala., to devote his whole attention to private banking. His conservative course has never varied to admit any kind of speculation. The bankers of Montgomery advance large sums to cotton planters to make their crops in spring and summer, and large sums to cotton brokers to move the cotton bales stored in the warehouses of the city in the fall and winter. The number of bales stored is about 120,000 annually. The value of the crop of each year is about \$6,000,000. The banks of the city handle most of this, and a sum equally great, representing the trade of the merchants in farm supplies with the cotton planters only. Of this feature of business, besides others incident to a prosperous town, Mr. Morris' bank has handled its full share.

Mr. Morris was married, in his twenty-sixth year, to Miss Elizabeth Harvey, a native of Georgia. The fruit of this happy marriage is one daughter, herself married to a distinguished young physician of her native city, Montgomery—Dr. B. J. Baldwin—he being a nephew of one of the most widely known physicians of the South, Dr. William O. Baldwin, of Montgomery.

The family of Mr. Morris are active members of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. They live without ostentation, but in style of home life becoming to the large fortune he has accumulated.

Mr. Morris was the organizer of the Elyton Land Company. His perfect acquaintance with the agricultural conditions, before and after the revolution of 1860, in the magnificent agricultural country for which Montgomery has been the distributing center, taught him to appreciate fully the new and timely opportunity, opened to capitalists by the railroads about to cross each other in Jones Valley, for founding an iron manufacturing city at the crossing.

At the suggestion of John T. Milner, Chief Engineer and General Manager of one of those roads, the South & North, Mr. Morris came forward and took up the options placed by J. C. Stanton, Superintendent of the other road, the Alabama & Chattanooga, before known as the North-East & South-West, when it became known that Mr. Stanton's financial inability had disappointed his own expectations, leaving him unequal to close his land trades.

Mr. Morris came forward on the assurance of Mr. Milner that the roads would cross at the only available spot, some two miles north-east of Jefferson County courthouse at Elyton, and paid for 4,150 acres about \$100,000. This done he gave the city of the future its name, and, as we have said, organized the Elyton Land Company; sold to the company the majority of the stock, represented by the land he had bought, and lifted the company along over rough paths for years by his personal aid, never doubting the end.

Josiah Morris & Co., bankers, and Josiah Morris individually now own 520 of the 2,000 shares of the company's stock. The dividends accrued to the 520 shares amount, probably, to \$500,000 to date. The estimated value of the company's assets Mr. Morris believes to be \$15,000,000.

Besides his large interest in the Elyton Land Company's stock Mr. Morris owns valuable real estate in the city, which he is about to improve in the best manner.

Mr. Morris displayed wisdom, sagacity, and courage of the highest order when, alone, and surrounded by the doubt and dismay of the times, he came forward in 1866-67 to pledge his faith in the future of the city to be founded. He probably built wiser than he wot of, for to the success of his venture the entire State of Alabama owes an industrial revival unsurpassed in the Union. The incalculable wealth in iron matured and ere now reposing in invincible supremacy in Pennsylvania is menaced, and has learned to turn with anxious inquiry to the growth of the enterprise Josiah Morris was among the earliest to lift up in the neglected forests of Alabama.

The bank of Josiah Morris & Co. has been of essential aid to the State of Alabama in its efforts to rectify great financial errors of management in the period of revolution from 1866 to 1876.

In association with others he has secured for Montgomery the location of the State Agricultural and Horticultural Fair, by donating to the Association which manages it the splendid grounds, some forty acres, necessary for the buildings and race tracks.

JAMES R. POWELL,

"DUKE OF BIRMINGHAM."

The year 1818, before Alabama had been admitted into the Union, a tall, fair-skin youth, yet in his teens, rode out, a solitary horseman, from his native county in Virginia into the interior of the wilderness of the Alabama territory. This was the beginning of a long life of adventure and enterprise spent in Alabama by James R. Powell. He was a man of most varied talents and most indomitable energy. He literally sat by the cradle of one civilization in his adopted home; saw it flourish like a green bay tree; saw the forest fall in every county with astonishing rapidity, and the fertile new-cleared fields spring up in wealth; saw the rivers float the most magnificent steamers, laden with the riches of the earth and the chivalry and culture of a matchless society; saw all this mature and fructify and decay, and he followed it literally to the grave. Turning like a hero from the dead past, James R. Powell, in even rank with the foremost, and with brighter vision and fiercer resolve than the multitude, led the way of Alabama into the resurrection morn of her destiny.

Young Powell stopped first, on his ride into Alabama, at the little hamlet, on the hills above the Alabama River, called Montgomery. His faithful horse and less than \$20 in cash were all the available assets at his command. He pursued his course from Montgomery into Lowndes, an adjoining county. Soon he sold his horse and found occupation, perhaps not regular or very remunerative. He became a contractor to carry the horse mails. Later on he became a contractor to carry the mails by passenger stage coach. He became, as was the law of prosperity in those days, inevitably a cotton planter and a member of the legislature. His passenger and mail-coach line so prospered that it reached a position of serious competition with the line run by Robert Jemison, Esq., of Tuscaloosa. Mr. Jemison was a gentleman of great wealth, industry, enterprise, and intelligence. The brave Powell met him on his own ground and joined a relentless contest with him. Finally, after both had been depleted in this mad rivalry, they came to terms of union. The organization became known as the stage line of Jemison, Powell, Ficklen & Co. It traversed Alabama from border to border at every point of the compass.

Colonel Powell did not raise a regiment and enter the field when the war opened, as may have been expected of so earnest a worker; nor did he become a soldier at any time during its progress. He remained at Mont-

gomery an active supporter of the military establishment of the Confederacy in various practical ways. Gifted with rare powers of persuasion, he exercised a marked influence in society, and directed this influence in behalf of the Confederate cause. Some examples of this activity may indicate the character of the man. When the great orator, William L. Yancey, the acknowledged representative of the Southern zeal and motive, returned from an unsuccessful mission to England in behalf of his Government, Colonel Powell, knowing Mr. Yancey personally, and appreciating his proud spirit and the personal distress which the rebuff his mission had encountered across the seas had visited upon him, invited several fellow-townsmen to unite with him in presenting the great statesman a splendid horse, handsomely accoutred, for the promotion of his health and amusement in his favorite exercise of riding. Mr. Yancey wrote a beautiful and eloquent expression of his gratitude to his neighbors and friends. The first name on the list of donors was James R. Powell. Slander is many tongued and exhaustless in resources, hence this act of private and neighborly esteem for a public servant was industriously poisoned to the public ear. It was promptly announced by partisan foes of the statesman that the citizens of his city of abode had sent around to his residence, before breakfast, a fully-equipped war horse, with a suggestion that he should take the field to combat for his principles! Mr. Yancey had been unanimously elected by the Alabama Legislature to the Confederate Senate. He had sent three sons, only one of the number being a man, into the Confederate army.

Another characteristic incident of Colonel Powell's services to the Confederacy may be noted with propriety. When, in the winter of 1863, the Alabama River was found sheeted with ice, a phenomenon of so rare occurrence that few, if any, of the citizens had ever before witnessed it, Colonel Powell promptly bent every available resource at his command to harvest the priceless crop. The ports of the Confederacy were effectually closed to importations of the article and artificial ice was then unknown. When the wind veered around and the accustomed climate of the latitude began to melt the coating over the river, so successful had Colonel Powell's ice harvest appeared that he was offered \$40,000 for it. He refused to entertain any proposition of sale, but presented the whole supply to the Confederate Army Hospital Department, for use in Georgia and Alabama hospitals for soldiers.

During the war Colonel Powell purchased a large area of cotton lands on the Yazoo River, Mississippi. Immediately after hostilities ceased he began to hire labor to cultivate these lands. He made a contract with a

young gentleman of great enterprise, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, grandson of the famous statesman, to operate these rich cotton plantations.

The scheme attracted wide attention and created no small adverse comment in some parts of the older Cotton States. Mr. Calhoun appointed agents to collect select negro laborers in several parts of South Carolina and in Alabama. The planters were very much in earnest in their efforts to make cotton at fifty cents per pound. Soon Colonel Powell's example excited many other similar efforts. The Lower Mississippi Valley drew to it thousands of the best trained labor of the older plantations which could not be replaced. This loss was keenly felt by the planters who lost the labor, much of which had been born and bred on their lands, and which they had believed to be as fixed as the land itself in their service. No increase of wages or increase of shares in the crops to be grown could avail to stop the exodus until those who had gone out first began to return with information of the hard work, sickly climate, and strange experiences they had encountered as emigrants.

The enterprise of Colonel Powell in colonizing his lands on the Yazoo River was in the line of that leadership which ever distinguished the man. The step was well adapted to the prevailing conditions. Its execution touched harshly upon the sensibilities of the planters who had never been before compelled to enter the market to compete for the privilege of hiring "hands." But Colonel Powell had the sagacity to realize first in his class a legitimate opportunity which all land owners must seek in course of brief time; that is, that under the new era labor must be free to hire itself.

Colonel Powell came to Birmingham soon after the railroad crossing had been fixed which was to determine the site of the town. On the organization of the Elyton Land Company he became its first president.

There was much work to be done through the influence of this corporation, which was of a widely different character from the work now falling to it. To found a city, in the wilderness of a State fresh from the devastations visited upon it by the Federal Government, and which was, at the very period of Colonel Powell's accession to the presidency of the new corporation, governed most disastrously by aliens and negroes, was his task. The founder must himself receive the "pardon" of his Government to become a citizen of the town of his own building. The city to be built must depend upon lines of transportation, then so feeble that, as to one, the Alabama & Chattanooga, it was shackled by law suits, and no regular trains or regular traffic existed over the line. The South & North had not been completed, and its completion was either doubtful or certain of delays and difficulties.

Even so late as 1875, five years after the organization of the Elyton Land Company and the initiation of its efforts to build the city of Birmingham, the people of Alabama, upon meeting in convention to deliberate and frame a new constitution for the State, sent one forth to be ratified, and which was ratified by a very great majority of the popular vote, which actually omitted all provision for the proper government of a new city. No general impression had, as late as 1875, taken possession of the popular mind in Alabama that the venture of the Elyton Land Company would materialize into respectable proportions. The cities of Alabama and many of the counties, and the State in the aggregate, had been enormously oppressed by debts voted upon the taxpayers by the non-taxpayers. The new constitution was framed in the interest of reform in the taxing feature of government. Thus cities were prohibited, by one of its provisions, from laying a heavier tax for municipal purposes than one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the assessed value of their property. The assessed value of Birmingham property was so low that, under this limitation, it was seen to be impracticable that the city should perform many municipal acts necessary to its growth and efficient self-government.

These obstructive conditions were fully known to the president of the Elyton Land Company. They did not for an instant damp his ardor or slacken his persistency. The iron ores, analyzed, were found to be near by in unexampled profusion. The coal seams had been tested and proven. The great agricultural regions to the North and the South were distant less than a half day's journey by rail. The forests all around Red Mountain were rich in timber. The lime quarries had long turned out the best product in their line. The stone for building, the clay for the brick kiln, were in sight. The immeasurable wealth of the marble fields of the adjoining counties of Bibb and Talladega was known and duly treasured in the general estimate.

Colonel Powell's nature rose to the exigencies of the occasion. He carried no morbid sentiment into this, his supreme opportunity. He saw plainly into the political future and reasoned deeper than the accidents of the situation in Alabama. Revolutions in government must need make changes in the habits of the people. The South had been happy under industrial and social conditions, which had passed away forever. Must that great change forever debar the South from recuperation? Colonel Powell answered this fearful inquiry in the negative, and his tones took volume from the emotions of his heart and from the vigor of his intellect: "Yes, we may pass over in sorrow and in silence the depths of the darkness that is in man if we rejoice in the purer visions he has attained to."

Unconscious of his own powers, however, yet in obedience to an enthusiasm which underlies heroism in all forms, Colonel Powell worked steadily to the light he saw ahead, and wavered not a moment in his confidence.

Colonel Powell became President, as we have said, of the Elyton Land Company at its organization, and held the office until 1875, when Dr. Caldwell was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation. Under his administration the water works were built, which now (1887) are sufficient for 40,000 population. The completion of the works gave character to the city. It proved the faith of the company in its venture. It was not possible, indeed, to attract capital without them. The herculean task was appreciated by the president of the company before he resolved to undertake the construction of them, but he entered upon the responsibility, as he had entered upon all others in his previous eventful career, after earnest deliberation and with the courage of his convictions. We have shown that upon the completion of the water works the company was wholly without funds to meet its bonds issued as collateral on the loan received to pay for them. The course of Colonel Powell in this emergency had its due influence upon the continued life of the company.

After the untimely death of the first mayor, R. H. Henley, Colonel Powell was elected to succeed him. There were four competitors for the mayoralty at the election which chose him, and he received a small majority over the combined vote of the other three. He still retained his presidency of the land company. Under his direction only, when president of the land company, Major Barker, an accomplished engineer, laid off the streets, avenues, and alleys of the city. Under his advice the land company made donations to the public of the streets, avenues, and alleys; to the city the parks; to the railroads the wide reservation bisecting the city from east to west; to the churches the lots on which to build houses of worship. His was the directing mind, shaping the policy on the widest, most liberal, and politic ground. He gave his salary as mayor to the public schools. He invited capital and labor to come here and locate. He advertised the iron and coal resources of the surrounding country in every part of the United States and in Europe. His enthusiastic zeal knew no bounds, and so influential had become his position that he was generally known in Alabama by the sobriquet, "Duke of Birmingham."

One of the most sagacious strokes of policy adopted by Colonel Powell, in his ceaseless efforts to publish to the world the fact that the Elyton Land Company had enlisted in the enterprise of building a city at the base of Red Mountain, occurred in his successful connection with the

Alabama Press Association. He invited the association to meet at Birmingham at its annual spring convention of 1873. At this meeting he was elected an honorary member. Admitted to the floor, he made a motion that the convention select Birmingham as the place for holding the next succeeding convention. The motion was stoutly opposed, but prevailed. Colonel Powell then proposed that the New York State Press Association, which would convene in annual session about the time of the meeting of the Alabama Association, should be invited here. This was a bold proposition and fell like a bomb into the meeting. The New York press had by a large majority supported the Grant Administrations in deposing the Southern State governments, and had approved of the latest suppression of a democratic legislature in the capitol of Alabama. Amid no small excitement this motion prevailed also, and the invitation was sent forward.

In the spring of 1874, the year following Black Friday and the cholera visitation to Birmingham, the meeting of the two associations occurred as had been agreed upon. Colonel Powell placed before the joint bodies all the information at his command favorable to the prospects of the new city, then appearing, for causes we have mentioned, in its most unpromising aspect. He showed the guests the ore deposits, the coal seams, and the authentic analysis of both ores and coal. The vast deposits and the seams could be readily seen with the naked eye, and their value understood. At once the press of New York, metropolitan and provincial, was ablaze with accounts, written direct from Birmingham, revealing the marvelous discoveries the letter-writers had made. Their reports were republished throughout the Union and in Europe. It was after reading these that Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, exclaimed: "The fact is plain. Alabama is to be the iron manufacturing center of the habitable globe."

During the ravages of the cholera in the summer of 1873 Colonel Powell remained at his post, nursed the sick, and maintained order. The citizens presented him, as a testimonial of their esteem, a beautiful pocket knife of many blades, manufactured in England to their order, and at a cost of \$130.

In 1874 Colonel Powell retired from Birmingham to his cotton plantations on the Yazoo. He yet owned large and valuable real estate in Montgomery.

In 1878 he was invited to return to Birmingham to canvass for re-election to the mayoralty. The solicitation was granted. After a campaign of much acrimony and activity he was defeated by a workingman. The



Wm Caldwell

defeat was bitterly resented by Colonel Powell. He made immediate arrangements to contest the election, but his contest was fruitless. He had aged, and misfortunes had thrown him out of the current of influence. The very forces he had been so influential in introducing had become too strong to be controlled by him.

Returning to his plantations on the Yazoo, he met death from a pistol shot at the hands of a beardless youth in a neighboring tavern in the fall of 1883.

Colonel Powell had ever been a temperate man in his habits. Great energy, strong will, clear judgment of men and affairs, ready resources, and a kindly heart were the features of character which distinguished him.

• In his later years his temper had become more imperious than the new elements of society which had overcome the South would well tolerate. When he ran for mayor last in Birmingham he brought less conciliation and sympathy to bear than an apparent assertion of authority and right to demand the office.

The youth, who fired the shot which ended his life, slayed a gray-haired man who could not moderate a sense of injustice offered to his superior rights on the occasion.

HENRY MARTIN CALDWELL,

PRESIDENT ELYTON LAND COMPANY.

We have seen that the Elyton Land Company, having established a domicil, in the fields and forests, comprising several thousand acres of Jones Valley, proceeded to mark off lots along the streets and avenues of the promised city. Extraordinary invitation could alone be relied upon to bring immigrants to build upon the lots, and there to wait for successive evidences of the correctness of the judgment of the company which had brought them here. The Elyton Land Company had necessarily to be as wise as the serpent and as harmless as the dove in its policy of building up a city in the wilderness, a hundred miles from any other organized settlement of five thousand people. It is true Red Mountain, the coal fields and lime beds flanking it on either side for a hundred miles of its length, lay in sight of the crossing of two trunk lines of railroad; and at the crossing it was proposed to build an iron manufacturing city. But the State of Alabama, and every other State of the Union closely allied with her in industrial and political sympathies, had been lately denuded

of nine-tenths of its capital and was practically without credit. Whence would come the capital, whence the confidence equal to investment in a new enterprise requiring management in which our people were wholly unskilled? Granted, that iron ores and the basic materials necessary for their manufacture were here, whence would come the skilled labor to handle them? Should these difficulties be overcome, what political influences would be directed toward them? Our State Government had well nigh been bankrupted in the same years that the Elyton Land Company had been organized. Thieves and aliens, ignorant knaves and knavish experts in legislation, had seized the government at Montgomery, and in almost every county, and had run up a State debt from \$5,000,000 to \$33,000,000, besides county and city indebtedness of unknown and incalculable dimensions. Should there be no hidden fate, to consume the bud of promise for the plans of the company in these things, and should good iron be made here, would hostile Federal legislation be encountered by it, or hostile transportation regulations impair its natural rights and powers of competition? Were these idle questions? Does not even now a wide-spread misapprehension prevail in distant States that the success of our furnacemen is largely founded on abnormally cheap labor, and that the price of labor in Alabama is a National political question? It is not to be denied that the promoters of the effort to found a city, in sight of the most wonderful iron deposits and coke-making coal seams in the United States, were resting under serious menace from various extraneous public influences, so late as ten years ago.

The city of Birmingham has now passed the crucial test of its right to a foundation and a history. But it had not always been sunshine with it. There have been days of doubt when the result was hidden in the clouds, and when the bravest so understood it.

The project of the Elyton Land Company, if executed, evidently required men of rare qualifications to direct it. There was not alone the task of building a city in the wilderness before the company, but the further task of encouraging the growth of a new line of industry in the face of great prejudices, some at home and others abroad.

Dr. Henry Martin Caldwell became second in order of the Presidents of the Elyton Land Company in the year 1875. Mr. Josiah Morris' influence originally led to his selection, and the affairs of the company have been entirely committed to his administration. When Dr. Caldwell took the office it was without salary virtually. He has been annually reelected, and his salary has been increased on several different occasions without demand from him. Had he received from the company the usual

commissions charged by real estate agencies, on the sales made by him for the company in the months of August or October, 1886, he would have pocketed the moderate fortune of \$50,000 or better for each month. Dr. Caldwell sells, in person, all the lots offered by the company, and selects the lots to be offered. He lays the plans, which the General Manager, Major Milner, carries forward to completion with such unvarying success.

Dr. Caldwell was born in the village of Greenville, Butler County, Alabama, in 1836. He grew up there, received a good education, and in his twenty-first year graduated in medicine at the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Following the profession at home, after the usual routine of a young country doctor, in a prosperous community where slavery prevailed, he was fully imbued with the politics which matured into the formation of the Confederacy. He entered the medical department of the army, and until the end of the war served partly in the field with the Thirty-third Alabama Infantry, and partly at various posts.

Dr. Caldwell is undoubtedly in a position of the highest commanding influence in Alabama. He determines to a greater degree than any one man in the State what shall be the influence of Birmingham. He controls the market prices of 4,000 acres of land in and near the city. The ceaseless activity of the selling market, and the uninterrupted policy of the company in holding the market open to purchasers, is sufficient assertion of the liberality and wisdom of its course.

Dr. Caldwell is thoroughly in earnest in his attachment to Birmingham. He is a large individual property holder in the city and its suburbs. He is President of the Caldwell Hotel Company, now engaged in erecting a first-class hotel. In order to provide the most eligible site for this beautiful structure he subscribed to its stock the lot on which his handsome private residence then stood, besides making the largest individual cash subscription to the project. He is a projector of the Belt Railroad and of various private enterprises. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Birmingham, of the Williamson Iron Company, and of the Birmingham Iron Works.

Dr. Caldwell married in early life, and has established two sons in active business in Birmingham. He is too busy to accept public office, but possesses qualifications, in fluency of speech and breadth of view, to become a political force should ambition in that line tempt him.

We have so minutely given the history of the Elyton Land Company in the years of Dr. Caldwell's administration of its affairs, and his career is so comprehended in that history, that, without unprofitable ratiocination, we need only to remark on the inseparable alliance of the two themes.

Dr. Caldwell lives in a central position in the city of the Elyton Land Company, in the easy style of a Southern gentleman of means and education. He walks to his office after early breakfast and labors faithfully all day. His manners are unostentatious, as those of a well-bred and self-respecting gentleman, and he may be seen overlooking the smallest details of a large and varied business, within and without doors, at any hour of daylight. His example of temperance, energy, prudence, and fidelity is a good one to younger men, and to all men who come to Birmingham to labor and to wait.

Mrs. Dr. Caldwell is a sister of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Elyton Land Company, Major Milner.

Mr. John T. Milner, the most distinguished civil engineer of Alabama, and who was Chief Engineer of the South & North Railroad, married Dr. Caldwell's sister. Circuit Judge John K. Henry married another sister, and Samuel B. Otts a third.

John C. Caldwell, the father of Dr. Caldwell, was a native of North Carolina, and Elizabeth Black, his wife, and the mother of Dr. Caldwell, was a native of South Carolina. Early in the settlement of Alabama by whites, John C., the father, came with his young wife to live in Greenville. There his children were born; there fortune attended him as merchant and cotton planter. In 1870 he died, and in the year following the companion, who had come to share with him the lot of immigrants into the Indian wilds followed him to the last resting place.

Dr. Caldwell is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. He and his wife are both members and active supporters of the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham. To him was intrusted the duty of procuring the plans from the architect for the large and costly church now being built by that congregation.

WILLIS J. MILNER,

THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ELYTON LAND COMPANY.

The execution of a policy laid out by a great corporation, whose plans are never beneath its ability to conceive and support, must always fall upon one responsible head. Wisdom in council consists not alone in devising schemes and voting the means, but also in finding the single executor for their practical inauguration and continued prosperity in operation. Executive tact, which is courageous enough to accept an original outline from



W. J. Wilbur

the projector of its plans, and honest enough to make them its own, is the indispensable element of corporate strength. It is the motive power which determines all questions of utility of agents and economy of means. It is the helm to direct the course of the ship which other hands have built and laden with resources.

Among the first steps toward organization made by the Elyton Land Company was the appointment of the subject of this sketch to be its Secretary and Treasurer. He has held that office continuously since, and is now its General Manager. The history of the company is a material part of the biography of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Major Milner is a native of Pike County, Georgia, where he was born May 3, 1842, of Georgia-born parents. He is the youngest of six children born to Willis J. and Mary A. Milner, *nee* Turner. Subsequently the father and mother moved to Greenville, Butler County, one of the lower tier of counties of Alabama, where first the father died in 1864, the mother following, in Birmingham, in 1879.

The father had led a life of enterprise. In Georgia he had been a railroad contractor and gold miner. The son had been placed at Mercer University, Georgia, and had entered into the course of the junior class when the enthusiasm of the revolution of 1861 swept over the South with resistless and matchless fervor. The college walls were deserted as if by some inspired call from without. Young Milner, like the best students in all Southern colleges, abandoned his studies for the field. His military record began as first lieutenant of a company stationed in Escambia County, Florida. There was no apparent opportunity open to this part of the army for active service, and the college student had gone in for war on a principle. War meant to him the battles which would bring quick and certain results. To gratify his purpose he must escape from Escambia County. Thus resolved, he resigned his commission and repaired to Pensacola, enlisted as a private in the Clinch Rifles, a company of the 5th Georgia infantry then stationed there. There was room in this zeal for the office of future general manager of the most famous and influential corporation of the whole reconstructed Confederacy.

After two years of the duty of private soldier in the field, marching and fighting on corn cakes, or roasting-ears, or rationless, as circumstances prevailed of a favorable or unfavorable turn in the army commissary, our subject was sent up to Company K., 33rd Alabama Infantry, as first lieutenant commanding. A slight wound at Murfreesboro, and a more serious one at Chickamauga, prepared the way for promotion. Adjutant Moore, of the 33rd Alabama, fell at Chickamauga, and young Milner was appointed

to succeed him. His executive ability attracted attention, and he was again promoted to the staff of Lowery's brigade of Cleburne's division, the most famous in the army of Tennessee. Cleburne's division was thanked by resolution of the Confederate Congress for saving Bragg's army from annihilation at Missionary Ridge, an honor never conferred on any single division of an army at any time before or since. Cleburne fell in the bloodiest battle of the war at Franklin, Tennessee.

Upon the consolidation of the 16th and 33rd Alabama regiments of infantry, Captain Milner was elected major of the new organization. At the time of the surrender of the Confederate armies he was in command of his regiment, because of the capture or fall of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel.

Major Milner was paroled with the remnant of his command, and of the armies of the Confederacy, not to fight against the Union until duly exchanged.

Along with the remnant of the hosts who had engaged to support a principle which had been overcome, he turned his attention to the restoration and rehabilitation of his despoiled country. Penniless he made his way to the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry M. Caldwell, a paroled Confederate surgeon, who had saved something from the wreck prevailing. First as Dr. Caldwell's partner in a drugstore in Greenville, and subsequently in various other responsible positions, he continued in business in that town until his removal to Birmingham.

In October, 1865, Major Milner was married to Miss Gustrine C. Key, only child of the late Dr. James F. Key, of Lowndes County. To this happy union the husband attributes whatever of success may have attended his efforts in life. Though long an invalid and a great sufferer, Mrs. Milner has been a true and faithful wife and ever a noble example of womanhood. Her opinions are always sought, and her counsel and advice in matters of grave importance valued far above those of any other living mortal. Her judgment is rarely at fault and her intuitive insight into character remarkable.

In 1871 Major Milner came to Birmingham as an employé of the South & North Alabama Railroad Company, but soon after was made secretary and treasurer of the Elyton Land Company, Colonel James R. Powell being then president. When Dr. Caldwell succeeded to the presidency of the Land Company Major Milner was retained in his office, and, in addition, was made superintendent of the water works.

The business enterprise of Major Milner has by no means been limited to the arduous duties assigned him by the Elyton Land Company.

Some view of the compass of these duties may be reached by recurring to a few of them. The secretary and treasurer, being a practical civil engineer, built the original water works of the company, costing \$100,000. The new water works of the company, involving the most elaborate particulars of the system of supplying water from mountain springs, seven to ten miles distant, by means of reservoirs, aqueducts, filterers, pumps, and distributing channels, is entirely under his control. The street-railway system of the company, covering many miles and including the management of Lakeview Park, is also under his control.

Major Milner is in business on his own account, and very successfully engaged. He is owner of valuable real estate, improved and unimproved. He is the senior member of a firm of iron and brass manufacturers.

One of the most important and interesting features of his enterprise is the Belt Railroad. This line, now being constructed, is a project of his. It is owned by a company, but is managed by him. Its name implies its object. It encircles the city, and will find employment in switching off loaded freight cars from trains entering the city from distant points, and unloading them at convenient points to consignees of their contents.

Major and Mrs. Milner are communicants of the Church of the Advent (Protestant Episcopal), Birmingham. They are the parents of one son and one daughter.

At a recent meeting of the directory of the Elyton Land Company the salary of its secretary and treasurer was ordered doubled, and this in the middle of the year, for which the original amount had been fixed and accepted, and without any suggestion from him.

Major Milner is a Mason in high standing with his order.

DANIEL SHIPMAN TROY,

THE LEGAL ADVISOR OF THE ELYTON LAND COMPANY.

Colonel Troy has lived an active and enterprising career, and few Southerners are more typical of the culture and manhood the section promotes than he. He is prompt, decided, and energetic in business, liberal in views, and generous to his opponents in action. He makes leisure a part of his right, and enjoys it for its own sake. Travel, society, polite literature, and domestic enjoyment are so interwoven with work, politics, and religion as to round off the years with pleasure, both physical and intellectual.

A resident of the capital of the State, a hundred miles from the scenes we particularly describe, Colonel Troy has been, from a very early day in the rise and growth of Birmingham, an active and increasing factor. Hence here stands his name to represent his fair works.

In the generation which lived next before the revolt of the American colonies the ancestors of Colonel Troy immigrated into Pennsylvania from Ireland. The grandfather had come down to North Carolina when the war broke out, and took his stand in the struggle of the patriots. In North Carolina Alexander was born, and there married Frances Shipman, and these were the parents of Daniel S., the youngest born of nine children. On October 9, 1832, Daniel was born in Columbus County, North Carolina.

Alexander Troy was a leading lawyer of his native State, and an active politician on the Whig side of the issues of his day. He held the office of State Attorney for twenty-five years. It is related that the majority of voters called to pass upon his aspirations for public honors were Democrats, opposed to his own party on practical public questions; nevertheless, so eminently satisfactory were Mr. Troy's services that both parties agreed to retain them by keeping him in the office. He had, in North Carolina, a political opponent, Mr. Simmons. Subsequently Simmons came to Pike County, Alabama, and was sent to the legislature of this State. Zebulon was then the name of the county seat of Pike. Representative Simmons promptly made use of his influence in the legislature to change the name, and, to honor his old competitor and rival, chose Troy. The flourishing distributive point of the commerce of a large agricultural community now represents the transformation of the times, and bears with increasing fame the name of the father of Colonel Troy.

The mother of Colonel Troy was of Welsh origin, and his maternal grandfather was also a participant on the side of the patriots of North Carolina in the Revolutionary war. The mother was a woman of marked courage and energy. Having been left a widow with a large family when Daniel was six years old, she managed to have all the children well educated, chiefly at home. During an entire summer Daniel and a brother several years older went to school to each other at a country church near the family residence. Daniel learned the Greek alphabet so as to hear his elder brother recite his lessons in the Greek grammar, and took great pleasure in requiring this elder brother "to get the lesson over again" if he missed, well knowing that the mother at home would sustain either one in exacting a full performance of duty by the other. When Daniel

was a mere lad of fifteen he was left alone with his mother in the management of the homestead plantation, and while conducting the farm successfully, under his mother's direction, he pursued his studies without any assistance whatever for two years, and during that time read most of the Latin classics, and acquired a taste for English literature and speculative philosophy which he has never lost. An extensive library of literary, religious, and philosophical works shows the wide range of his intellectual recreations. His first appearance in an institution for the education of young men was at Spring Hill College, near Mobile, in July, 1873, when, on the invitation of the faculty, he delivered an address to the graduating class on "Common Sense."

Daniel S. Troy, in his eighteenth year, came to Cahaba, the old capital of Alabama, and then the county seat of Dallas, the richest county in the State. He began work as a clerk for his brother-in-law, William Hunter, a lawyer. There he continued his studies of general literature for a year longer, and then began the study of law. In his nineteenth year he was admitted to the bar in the lower courts, and at the age of twenty-two he was admitted to practice in the State Supreme Court.

In Cahaba, in 1855, he married Miss Lucy, a daughter of one of the wealthy cotton planters of the State, Mr. Joel E. Mathews, and a lady of rare character and accomplishments. She lived only a few months after the marriage. In 1859 Colonel Troy was married to Florence L., daughter of Gov. Thomas H. Watts, of Montgomery, by whom he has an interesting family of children.

In 1860 Colonel Troy took up his abode in the city of Montgomery, and since then has been an active participant in public affairs, and has taken rank among the better class of lawyers. He owns an unpretentious, but beautiful and admirably arranged home in the resident part of the city. He is a zealous Catholic. He was State Senator for eight years, and among his reform measures was the railroad supervision law. He was president of the Montgomery water works until its recent sale to a new company. A year ago he established a new daily newspaper in Montgomery, called the Dispatch, which has been conducted with marked independence and ability. He is also president of the Alabama Fertilizer Company, one of the most successful manufacturing enterprises of the capital city. He abates no zeal in his law practice, however, and is at the head of one of the most successful legal firms in the State.

In 1862 Colonel Troy was made captain of one of the companies of the Hilliard Legion, organized at Montgomery by the distinguished statesman, and occasional pulpit orator, Henry W. Hilliard. In the

reorganization of a part of the Confederate army he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixtieth Alabama Infantry. His campaigns, as lieutenant-colonel, began in East Tennessee and Kentucky. At the battle of Bean Station one-third of his regiment, on the field, were killed or wounded.

Going into the Virginia campaign, under Longstreet, he was painfully wounded at the affair at Bermuda Hundreds. On March 25th, while in command of the Fifty-ninth Alabama, he was shot through one lung; and left on the field for dead. Having been removed to Lincoln Hospital, Washington City, he was well nursed and fully restored.

Colonel Troy's connection with Birmingham and the mineral interests of Alabama has been, as we have said, highly influential.

In 1868 he became interested in the present Eureka Furnace Company, which operates two stacks at Oxmoor, six miles from the city of Birmingham, with a capital stock paid up of \$1,000,000. It was originally known as the "Red Mountain Iron & Coal Company." The company was reorganized, by Colonel Troy, under a new charter, and, at his suggestion, the name of the place was changed to Oxmoor, in memory of his father's North Carolina residence which bore that name.

Colonel Troy claims, with every apparent reason of propriety, to have secured the first correct analysis of the iron ores of Red Mountain and the coal seams of the Cahaba district ever made.

In 1873 he became attorney for the Elyton Land Company, no doubt owing the appointment, in part, to the influence of Mr. Josiah Morris, the largest stockholder, and, his fellow-townsmen and friend. His legal advice has been of incalculable service to the company, and may be said to control largely its policy. He is a considerable stockholder, his stock being worth a very handsome fortune in itself. He has an orange grove and winter home on Lake Harris, in South Florida, where he spends, with his family, the coldest of the winter months. This place he has also named "Oxmoor," and nothing more beautiful can be found in the country of oranges than the scene which greets the eye from the various piazzas of this broad one-story house. High rolling lands, a silver lake, islands, cypress, long moss, and the bright green orange trees and golden fruit in the foreground combine to make a picture lovely beyond the power of language to express.

THE BIRMINGHAM WATER WORKS.

A NOBLE CONCEPTION—A MOUNTAIN LAKE AND PLEASURE RESORT.

In November, 1872, the Elyton Land Company began the construction of a system of water works more than adequate then for the wants of the infant city. These works were continued during 1873 and 1874, small additions being made in the latter year. On the 1st of January, 1875, the works consisted of one small Worthington steam pump, about four and a half miles of mains, and one service reservoir with a capacity of about one million gallons, the whole costing about \$60,000. The history of these works since that date has been one of continual growth by means of extensions and alterations, until what remains of the original plant constitutes a very small proportion of the works existing at present. The source of supply remains the same, viz: Village Creek, two miles north of the city, though, as will be seen further along, new works are in process of construction looking to the abandonment of this source as a supply. The \$60,000 invested in the water works at the time referred to came near bankrupting the Elyton Land Company. To raise this sum the company had executed sundry notes, maturing at short intervals, hoping to realize from the sale of lots a sufficient amount to meet them. Failing in this, its anxious creditors sued upon the notes, obtained judgment, and levied upon the company's property. Its stock went down to seventeen cents on the dollar, and more than one of the stockholders became alarmed on account of the "personal liability" clause in the company's charter, which made each stockholder liable for the debts of the company equal to the amount of his stock. Even the desk of the secretary and the other office furniture were levied upon by these clamorous creditors, and the struggles of the company for existence during all this period of depression would make an interesting chapter in the light of succeeding events, but it is not pertinent to the present purpose. In 1879-80 large extensions of mains were made to reach the Alice furnace and the rolling mills. The consequent increased consumption called for a larger pump main to the reservoir and an additional pump, which were added in 1881. The rapid growth of the city following, in 1882, called for still further pumping capacity, which was accordingly doubled by the purchase of another Blake engine, a duplicate of the one already in use.

In the same year a new reservoir was constructed and the old one enlarged, thereby trebling the capacity of the service reservoirs.

In 1866 the pump main was again found to be insufficient to the demand upon it, as were also the supply mains in the city. The former was, therefore, replaced by a twenty-inch main, and the latter doubled by additions.

In his annual report to the stockholders in January, 1881, the superintendent of the water works again called attention to the necessity of looking for an additional supply of water, and was authorized to make some examinations to that end. These examinations being made, further authority was given in 1882 to purchase certain lands needed for the additional supply. The plans then outlined are now being put into execution.

Five-Mile Creek heads in the mountains to the north-eastward of the pumping station, having its source in numerous crystal springs situated from eight to twelve miles from the city, and drains a water-shed of about twenty square miles. At the point where this stream cuts through the ridge, known opposite the city by the various names of "Reservoir Ridge," "Cemetery Ridge," and "Fountain Heights," numerous valleys converge to a common outlet. At this point, designed and prepared by nature, is to be constructed an artificial

MOUNTAIN LAKE,

in which to store the sparkling waters of those springs, and of the water-shed supplying them. This is done by the construction of a dam fifty-five feet high, and of an average length of six hundred feet, across the valley at the point named. The lake thus formed will be nearly two miles in length, covering an area of about two hundred and twenty-five acres, with a volume of fifteen hundred million gallons of pure water. The contour of the lake follows the meandering course of the valleys, broad here, there almost bisected by the closing-in spurs of the mountains, an island uprisen now, yonder a peninsula, long and narrow, pointing out, and again a bayou deep into the shades of the overhanging cliffs.

It does no violence to the imagination to picture upon this calm bosom gay gondolas and white-winged yachts, affording joyous relaxation to the thousands, who will doubtless throng its shores, transported up the valley by dummy lines of street railway running into the heart of the city; or, passing over a macadamized public highway in pleasure carriages. From this reservoir the water will flow by gravity through a canal, with

an inclination of about one in twenty-five hundred, a distance of nearly six miles to the present pumping station, where it will be delivered into another reservoir containing several days' supply. The present pumping machinery will be utilized, as far as it may go, in elevating the water thence into the service reservoirs. Another house of ornate appearance and ample capacity is to be built to receive another engine, already contracted for, to be delivered in May next. This engine is to be of the latest and most improved design, made by the Dean Steam Pump Works, of Holyoke, Mass., and is to be capable of delivering seven million gallons in twenty-four hours. The present reservoirs are to be enlarged, and another constructed on the Highlands. There will be also a high service pumping station and reservoir for a supply to the Highlands, so arranged as to give, within the city, the pressure due to the higher reservoir, in case of fire, simply by closing one valve and opening another.

Major Willis J. Milner, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Elyton Land Company, since its early days, and always serving it most intelligently and devotedly, is the projector of this admirable water-supply system. Under his personal superintendence it is being constructed. When completed it will be one of the most effective measures, for furnishing pure water to a city population, in the United States.

J. W. SLOSS.

In 1877 Colonel Sloss saw a man on the mountain side, some six miles north-west of Birmingham, digging a hole in the ground. His attention was arrested by the lumps of coal thrown out. From this unexpected and obscure beginning sprang the enterprise now known as the Pratt Mines, and which, in its full connections, carries an invested capital of some \$4,000,000. It was Colonel Sloss who originated the scheme of opening the mines.

Colonel Sloss is a native of Limestone County, Alabama, and is now in full tide of an influential and successful career. He has always lived in Alabama, and has been a leading factor in great enterprises.

A few years before the revolution of 1860-61 Alabama had chartered the railroad we have spoken of as the Central Road; also had chartered a road to run from some point on the Tennessee River in a northerly course to the line dividing this State from the State of Tennessee. The northern division of the road was run with one terminus at Decatur, crossing the

Memphis & Charleston Road at that place, and the other at the State line, in due course toward Nashville. This northern division had been completed just as the war opened. Colonel Sloss was president of the road.

The division now known as the South & North Road was not completed until after the war—not until 1872, the last spike being driven at Blount Springs.

The State had granted aid to these roads from the 3 per cent. fund, and from the Government lands a grant of each alternate section had been made, aggregating about 500,000 acres. These grants, however, have been practically valueless.

After the war, the two roads were placed under the presidency of Colonel Sloss, and are yet continued under him, as a part of the Louisville & Nashville system.

Colonel Sloss has undoubtedly earned title to a most successful individual enterprise in originating and directing transportation, mining, and manufacturing interests in Alabama. He organized the Sloss Furnace Company, operating two large stacks in the suburbs of Birmingham, and owning forty-eight miles long of Red Mountain ore, 20,000 acres of brown hematite, 15,000 acres of coal lands, two extra fine large stone quarries, and valuable sand deposits. This matchless undeveloped property, with the stacks, has been recently sold to Birmingham, Richmond, and New York capitalists for \$2,000,000. It probably did not cost the Sloss Furnace Company over \$500,000, including the furnaces.

His residence in Birmingham, though plain, is commodious and comfortable, in sympathy with his unpretending habits, and surrounded by extensive grounds. Being a gentleman of culture and refinement, his services are demanded by society. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Superintendent of a Sunday school. He was president, at one session, of the Alabama division of the Lake De Funiak Chautauqua Association.

With the sale of the furnaces, established and managed by him, Colonel Sloss has retired from active business. He assists in the inauguration, nevertheless, of new enterprises intended to promote the growth of Birmingham.

HENRY F. DEBARDELEBEN.

Mr. DeBardeleben is a native of Autauga County, Alabama. There he married the only daughter of Daniel Pratt, a New Englander, who came to that county a young man and became the founder of large manufacturing industries, fifty years ago, whose influence has been felt in every part of the South.

Mr. DeBardeleben has been a prime mover in the chief mining and iron manufacturing industries which, in the earlier developments, gave fame to Jefferson County.

Among them are the Eureka and Alice and Mary Pratt Blast Furnaces, the Pratt Coal Mines and the Henry-Ellen Coal Mines.

In the year 1886 Mr. DeBardeleben organized a company to found the city of Bessemer, some twelve miles south-west of Birmingham, on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad. Two blast furnaces of large capacity have been built there, a large area for the site of the city has been purchased, and encouragement to iron manufactures offered.

Mr. DeBardeleben has been, and is now, conspicuously a leader among the great enterprises originating in Jefferson County, and is probably the largest capitalist in the county.

He built for himself a beautiful three-story brick residence in the city, where, with his family, he entertains much of the local society of the city and the visitors coming here.

ROBERT H. HENLEY,

FIRST MAYOR.

The population of Birmingham, when the city charter was granted, was not of that patriotic class which the president and directory of the Elyton Land Company, and others of the more "solid men," considered to be trustworthy to act the part of suffragists to determine the degree of law and order proper to be preserved, or to be endowed with the right of selecting the officers to direct city affairs.

The Governor, therefore, by request of the more prominent people of the young town, appointed Robert H. Henley, a young man of perhaps twenty-six years of age, and the son-in-law of Major Thomas Peters, to the mayoralty. There was much disappointment among those

who had planned to elect a mayor of a different type. The mayor, thus appointed, promptly assumed the office, and administered it with great vigor, good judgment, and decision. His conduct contributed much to enforce order in the interest of the fair name of the city, and endeared him to the people.

Mr. Henley resigned, on account of ill health, after one year's service. He was a native of Demopolis, Marengo County, and his father, John W. Henley, was one of the most brilliant lawyers of one of the most wealthy circuits of the State. The mayor had edited in Elyton, and later in Birmingham, a weekly newspaper of marked ability and force, during a trying political crisis in the State, called the Sun.

Mr. Henley died in Savannah, Ga., where he had gone for rest. His remains were brought to Birmingham, and interred with distinguished public honors in the city cemetery. He had said he wanted no other epitaph on his tomb than "Here lies the First Mayor of Birmingham."



"Birmingham, Alabama, is destined to be America's greatest
metal-workers' city."—London Times.

Birmingham.

Its City Government—Its Growth—Its Industrial, Social, and
Religious Life.

THE MEN WHO LIVE AND LABOR TO PROMOTE ITS FAME—
THE RECORD OF THEIR WORK.

CHAPTER VIII.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Robert H. Henley, a young man of handsome person and courageous nature, a native of Demopolis, Marengo County, was appointed first Mayor of Birmingham by Governor R. B. Linusay. He went into office December 21, 1871, and to hold until first Monday in January, 1873. His health failed and he resigned before the expiration of his term.

The city officers under the Henley administration were: Mayor, R. H. Henley; Aldermen, James B. Francis, B. F. Roden, W. J. McDonald, A. Marre, J. B. Webb, John A. Milner, T. S. Woods. William Alexander, from Eutaw, was City Clerk; James McConnell was Treasurer;

O. D. Williams was Marshal, or Chief of Police, and the other policemen were Robert Bailey and H. Clay Atkins.

The mayor himself volunteered his services as policeman should occasion require it in those crude times of organization.

THE POWELL ADMINISTRATION.

Colonel James R. Powell, the President of the Elyton Land Company, was second in order of the mayors. He was elected, with considerable opposition, on the first Monday in January, 1873.

The officers of this administration were: Mayor, James R. Powell; Aldermen, J. B. Luckie, M. H. Jordan, W. H. Morris, B. F. Roden, John A. Milner, James O'Connor, C. F. Enslen, and F. P. O'Brien. O'Brien soon resigned, and Charles Linn was put in his place. J. B. Francis was Treasurer. R. B. Ryan, E. K. Fulton, V. H. Milner, and E. V. Gregory successively held the city clerk's office. W. G. Oliver was Marshal, and E. G. Taylor, A. Robinson, and Robert Bailey were Policemen. There were for extra police service in 1873 W. L. Cantelou, Jule Wright, James Armstrong, William Harris, J. D. Lykes, M. Hagerty, William Clay, J. L. Ellison, W. W. Coxe, and John Coxe. There were a few changes in the police force of 1874.

J. J. Jolly was made City Attorney in 1874.

THE MORRIS ADMINISTRATION

came into office January 4, 1875. The officers were: Mayor, W. H. Morris; Aldermen, C. E. Slade, William Berney, W. A. Smith, J. R. Hochstadter, J. L. Lockwood, J. B. Fonville, W. P. Brewer, and A. C. Oxford.

In this administration the ordinances of the town were codified by E. L. Clarkson, Esq.

SECOND MORRIS ADMINISTRATION.

The election was held December 4, 1876, the legislature having ordered the change of date. Mayor, W. H. Morris; Aldermen, C. E. Slade, William Berney, W. A. Smith, J. R. Hochstadter, J. L. Lockwood, J. B. Fonville, W. P. Brewer, and A. C. Oxford. E. C. Mackey was City Treasurer; P. H. Carpenter, Clerk; E. G. Taylor, Marshal; Robert Bailey, O. F. Percy, B. A. Thompson, and Thomas W. Reaves, Policemen.

Mayor Morris resigned in his second term, and Dr. H. M. Caldwell was elected by the Board of Aldermen to fill the unexpired term.

A city code was prepared and published in the Morris administration, second term.

THE JEFFERS ADMINISTRATION.

Thomas Jeffers was elected Mayor December, 1878. He was foreman of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Shops, and was opposed by Colonel James R. Powell, former Mayor and former President of the Elyton Land Company, the "Duke of Birmingham," as he had been known.

The officers of the city government became at this time: Mayor, Thomas Jeffers; Aldermen, B. F. Roden, M. H. Jordan, Frank Gazwell, F. D. Nabers, J. L. Lockwood, G. W. Allen, and W. A. Smith. J. P. Hutchinson was Treasurer; P. H. Carpenter, Clerk; B. Plosser, Marshal, William Seay and John B. Lewis, Policemen. L. M. Teal succeeded Plosser as Marshal.

THE SECOND JEFFERS ADMINISTRATION.

Mayor, Thomas Jeffers; Aldermen, C. L. Hardman, T. G. Paine, B. A. Thompson, C. C. Truss, C. L. Wadsworth, J. L. Lockwood, F. D. Nabers, M. H. Jordan; Treasurer, John L. Davis; City Clerk, P. H. Carpenter; Marshal, George H. Pond.

THE LANE ADMINISTRATION.

Alexander Oscar Lane was elected Mayor of Birmingham December 5, 1882. With this event the city government marked a new era. The better government then secured has contributed in no small measure to the phenomenal growth of the town. The following excellent Board of Aldermen came in with Mr. Lane's administration: C. P. Williamson, B. F. Roden, A. S. Elliott, E. Ellis, T. L. Hudgins, James O'Connor, F. V. Evans, and John G. Sheldon. B. A. Thompson was made Treasurer; W. A. Jones, Clerk; W. G. Oliver, Marshal; John G. Thompson, Captain of Police. G. W. Merritt, J. A. Brock, J. A. Mingea, W. S. Nelson, J. S. Barksdale, C. K. Dickey, G. J. Tomlin, and T. P. Hagood, were appointed Policemen; James Fogarty was made City Sexton, and Dr. A. T. Henley City Physician. The policemen were required to wear the metropolitan uniform. A pesthouse was built. M. H. Maury was appointed City Engineer in 1883.

THE SECOND LANE ADMINISTRATION.

Mayor Lane was elected for a second term at the regular semi-annual election December, 1884. The Aldermen then elected were, J. R. Hochstadter, N. R. Rosser, William Berney, W. J. Rushton, James F. Smith, J. A. Going, Fred Sloss, and E. V. Gregory.

B. A. Thompson became Treasurer, F. V. Evans, Clerk; Dr. A. T. Henley was reappointed City Physician. Toward the middle of 1884, J. R. Carter was made City Engineer. F. H. Gafford was appointed Marshal; Dr. H. J. Winn was made Health Officer; O. A. Pickard was appointed Captain of Police; J. H. Mingea, J. G. Smith, William Burwell, J. B. Donelson, H. U. McKinney, T. J. Boggan, A. H. Maynor, and James McGee were made Policemen.

The second administration of Mayor Lane resulted in great good to the city. The cause of law and order was maintained with vigor and discretion. The fire service was thoroughly organized. The public schools were put upon the highest and most efficient footing. Much improvement of the sidewalks and streets by paving and drainage was accomplished. The bonded debt of the city was maintained at a premium.

THE THIRD LANE ADMINISTRATION.

The success of the preceding two administrations of Mayor Lane prevailed on the people to demand his reelection for a third term. December, 1886, he came into office as his own successor. The Aldermen then elected were W. A. Walker, Jr., E. W. Linn, J. R. Hochstadter, D. M. Drennen, James O'Connor, R. W. Whilden, John Colley, and W. H. Eastman.

F. V. Evans was reappointed Treasurer, H. U. McKinney was appointed Clerk, Dr. A. T. Henley was reappointed City Physician, O. A. Pickard was reappointed Marshal.

The Policemen appointed were J. D. Anderson, Charles Martin, J. M. Nix, W. M. Turner, W. J. Carlisle, A. L. Sexton, R. M. Saunders, W. H. Pinkerton, T. Z. Hagood, Richard Smoot, Jr., James Turner, B. R. Childers, Thomas Hart, J. S. Oldham, O. M. Hill, R. H. McCullum, James Hillary.

The mayor's report, rendered December 1, 1886, shows the following financial comparison between the main items of expenditure for the years 1882 and 1886. The statements relate to monthly expenditures:

In 1882 the police pay roll was \$540; in 1886, \$970. In 1882 the public school teachers' pay roll was \$354; in 1886 it had gone over \$1,900. In 1882 the city water bill was \$145; in 1886 it was \$290. In 1882 the sanitary department pay roll was \$270; in 1886, \$400. In 1882 the fire department was wholly unpaid; in 1886 it was paid \$375. In 1882 there was no gas bill; in 1886 this item was \$140.

ASSETS OF CITY.

Northside Market House and lots	\$35,000
Southside Market House and lots	25,000
Central Park	48,000
East Park	32,000
West Park	32,000
Powell School buildings and lots	12,000
Henley School buildings and lots	10,000
Paul Hayne School buildings and lots	25,000
Lane Grammar School	12,500
Fifteenth street School buildings and lots	2,500
School furniture	5,000
Fire engine and hose	6,000
Fire plugs, gas lamps, etc	3,800
Live stock	1,200
Total	<u>\$250,000</u>

CITY LIABILITIES.

Northside 8 per cent. Market House bonds issued in 1882	\$ 7,000
First series 8 per cent. sanitary bonds, 1882	10,000
Second series 8 per cent. sanitary bonds, 1883	10,000
Third series 8 per cent. sanitary bonds, 1884	10,000
Fourth series 8 per cent. sanitary bonds, 1885	30,000
Seven per cent. school bonds issued 1885	20,000
Southside 7 per cent. Market House bonds	10,000
Convert the floating debt, to be floated December 1, 1886, into bonds	60,000
Total Liabilities	<u>\$157,000</u>

The assets appear by this statement to be \$93,000 in excess of the liabilities.

Estimates of the probable income of the city from various special sources for 1887 show the following, with indications favoring an increase over amounts named:

Licenses	\$30,000
Real estate tax	25,000
Personal tax	2,800
Special tax	1,500
Merchants tax	2,500
Tuition tax	6,000
Poll tax	2,000
Street tax	3,500
Fines and forfeitures	6,000
State school fund	1,500
Miscellaneous	1,500
Market House rents	4,000

\$86,300

To which add property tax 24,000

Total \$110,300

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR 1887.

Police department	\$12,500
Teachers, janitors, etc.	22,500
Gas	2,000
Water	4,000
Prison expense	4,000
Sanitary department	5,000
Fire department	4,500
Street department	6,000
Salaries	8,000
Interest account	11,660
Miscellaneous	1,200

\$81,360

Probable excess of income over expenditures for

1887 28,940

\$110,300

The following is a list of the floating debts, which 7 per cent. bonds will be at once issued to retire:

Mark L. Potter	\$10,000 00
Alabama State Bank	23,500 00
First National Bank	20,000 00
Berney National Bank	3,500 00
C. J. Knighton	1,200 00
Towner, Landstreet & Co. (horse)	5 00
Gutta Percha Rubber Company (engine)	4,200 00
W. T. Green & Co.	3 00

The rate of city taxation is 52½ cents on the \$100.

STREETS, DRAINAGE, ETC.

The total number of acres is 1,160 included in the city limits. Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth streets are one hundred feet wide; the remainder are eighty feet wide. First avenue and Avenue A are one hundred feet wide; the remainder are eighty feet wide. All alleys bisecting every block are twenty feet wide.

There are thirty-six miles of streets and avenues. The total length of the sanitary sewers is twelve miles. The sewerage is carried and discharged two and one-half miles below the city into Walker's Creek. About eight and one-half miles of the sewerage system was laid in 1885-86, and four or five miles are projected for the year 1887.

The city has expended thus far \$60,000 for sewers, about two-thirds of which has gone into sanitary sewers and the remainder into storm sewers. Disposal of storm waters is yet untouched work. About three-fourths of a mile of brick sewer is completed. The laying of street branches is going on daily.

The natural fall is too slight to be depended on for the congregation and removal of flood waters. The sewers must be carefully built to correct this fault, with the fall closely and sparingly guarded. Otherwise sewerage is not particularly expensive for work of this particular character. A large expenditure in this direction is designed for 1887.

Fifteen thousand lineal feet of curbing was set in 1885-86. Twenty-five thousand feet will be set this year.

Contracts have been made for the best grade of sidewalks, to meet the requirements of the business portion of the city.

The labor force actually employed by the city is small. About eight wagons run to look after the unsewered part of the town, cleaning streets, etc. The main force for grading is the convict gang. Their average is, say, twenty to thirty per day. The work of grading the streets will, probably, be soon accomplished. The street railways are now required by the city to grade the streets over which they pass, from gutter to gutter.

Extensive improvements in street paving are now being arranged for.



The Pen is Mightier than the Sword.

THE PRESS.

THE JONES VALLEY TIMES,

a small weekly published at Elyton, the county seat, was the first newspaper established in Jefferson County, and appeared in 1845. It came into life with the event of the Polk administration, but only to make a support for the proprietor. In politics it was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. After two years of precarious life it died a natural death.

In 1849 Dr. Joseph R. Smith and Baylis E. Grace, both now among the venerable patriarchs of the valley, purchased the outfit of the deceased journal and began the publication of

THE CENTRAL ALABAMIAN.

This was likewise a weekly, neutral in politics, and died, as had its predecessor, after one year's existence.

Moses B. Lancaster, of Greensboro, a practical printer, revived the paper, and ran it for three years, when for want of patronage it was discontinued.

John Cantley, of Tuscaloosa, came forward, bought the outfit, and established

THE ELYTON HERALD,

a weekly. The founder of the Herald sold it to Henry A. Hale. During the period of Hale's publication the city of Birmingham arose and absorbed Elyton. The Herald was moved to Birmingham.

Robert H. Henley, first Mayor of Birmingham, then purchased the Herald and converted its name to

THE BIRMINGHAM SUN.

Mr. Henley edited the Sun with marked ability for six months. Matthews & Laughlin bought the Sun and changed the name to

THE JEFFERSON INDEPENDENT.

Matthews was editor, and conducted the paper for several years. He then moved to Blountsville, and now publishes the Blountsville Sun.

The first daily was

THE BIRMINGHAM DAILY SUN,

founded in 1872. It perished after a brief experiment. Charles E. Cantley was editor, and became notorious by the publication of truthful accounts of the cholera scourge.

The Daily Sun did not live long. The Independent was resumed.

THE IRON AGE

made its appearance in 1874. F. M. Grace was editor and Cantley business manager.

Willis Roberts, a practical printer, from the cotton region, established the paper and published it until 1881.

In 1881 W. C. Garrett, of Greensboro, Ala., and F. V. Evans, of Georgia, both young men of practical experience as publishers and editors, came in possession of the paper, and published it under the firm name of Garrett & Evans.

In December, 1881, the same editors and publishers issued the first copy of the Daily Age.

In September, 1882, the Iron Age Publishing Company was incorporated. This movement involved the Sunday Observer, which became merged into the corporation. F. V. Evans was elected President and General Manager of the company.

In May, 1883, Evans' health failed from overwork. He sold his stock to J. L. Watkins, one of the original incorporators. Watkins then became President of the company, and editor-in-chief of the paper.

The Birmingham Age is now the only morning paper published in the mineral regions of Alabama which receives the Associated Press dispatches. As a business enterprise it is a success. It ranks next after the Atlanta Constitution, in advertising patronage, among the newspapers of the interior South-Western market towns. Its chief effort is to publish correct and full information of the developments of the mines and the industrial growth of the cities, especially Birmingham, of the mineral region. It is independent in politics, but supports the Democratic nominees. Its political views are advanced. It favors the protection theory as an intentional incident of Federal taxation, supports the efforts to secure National aid to public education, and all efforts to widen the sphere of public schools, and favors the movement to repeal the internal revenue laws. It is now devoting special attention to the encouragement of the polytechnic system of education by the State, and appeals to Congress to devote the 1,000,000 acres of land, now belonging to the Government in Alabama, to this specific purpose.

The Iron Age Publishing Company owns the franchise of the Associated Press for Birmingham, the possession of which gives to the company an exclusive use of the night dispatches over the Western Union Telegraph lines.

The influence of the paper has, probably, accomplished more for the steady growth of Birmingham than any other single enterprise. During the season of the World's Fair and Cotton Exposition at New Orleans the company published an extra edition of many thousands for free distribution from the headquarters of the Alabama Exhibit. This issue contained an accurate description of the mineral and agricultural resources of Alabama, and of the mines and manufactories then established. It was read by tens of thousands, and contributed incalculably to the fame of the State.

The Daily Age originated the project of calling the Waterway and Harbor Improvement Convention, assembled at Tuscaloosa in November, 1885, one of the most important, largest, and intelligent bodies of Alabama citizens ever convened. The influence of that convention spread itself over the entire State, and greatly hastened the industrial revival the people now enjoy.

The circulation of the Daily Age and the Weekly Iron Age constantly increases, and orders for sample copies come from all parts of the Union.

The officers and attaches are J. L. Watkins, Editor-in-Chief, with R. H. Watkins and John W. DuBose as assistants. E. R. Quarles is City Editor, and W. L. Hawley Reporter. C. M. Hayes is Business Manager, with L. C. Talley Cashier.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.

The first issue of this paper was an eight-column sheet, full of original and select matter. It took high rank from the start. It was founded by F. V. Evans, editor and proprietor, June 16, 1883. In September of that year George M. Cruikshank, a politician and newspaper man of experience, from Talladega, moved to Birmingham, and bought a half interest in the paper. It yet flourishes under the control of Cruikshank & Grace.

THE EVENING CHRONICLE.

This is an outgrowth from the Sunday Morning Chronicle. No enterprise ever founded in Birmingham has been more indicative of the maturing forces of this wonderful city than the Evening Chronicle. Founded in faith, nurtured in love, and brought to success by unflagging zeal, it has indeed been synonymous in meaning with Birmingham itself. A bold spirit plucks the flower of success from the nettle of doubt. So it has proved with many enterprises, founded upon faith in the future of Birmingham, and so it has proved with the Chronicle.

On January 17, 1884, the founders of the Evening Chronicle, Messrs. F. V. Evans, G. M. Cruikshank, and D. B. Grace issued the first sheet to the world, and it fluttered over the deluge of doubt as the white-winged dove flitted from the open window of the ark. The public extended the olive branch of welcome from the first, and, thanks to the people, it has survived all the tempests that engulf so many frail journalistic barks ere they clear the harbor. The Chronicle has kept pace with the rapid growth of Birmingham. The two are linked together with hooks of steel. The Chronicle has ever remained faithful to the best interests of the city to which it owes its present success, and has never faltered in that allegiance.

In the year 1885 Mr. F. V. Evans was elected city clerk, and sold his interest in the Chronicle to his partners, Messrs. G. M. Cruikshank and D. B. Grace, who have since successfully pushed it to its present prosperous position. The large number of intelligent workingmen in Birmingham, and the active life of the business men, who have leisure to read only in the evening, gives an afternoon paper an advantage it would not possess in scarcely any other city in the South. The Sunday Chronicle, an adjunct of the Evening Chronicle, finds a large circle of readers for a similar reason. The business men find the Evening Chronicle inval-

uable because of its full and reliable market reports from Liverpool and the Eastern centers, published a few minutes after the closing of the markets.

ALABAMA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

This paper is the property of the two Alabama Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It started, May 25, 1883, with a circulation of over two thousand, and at present has a circulation of more than four thousand. Rev. A. S. Andrews, D. D., was its first editor, and Rev. J. W. Christian, his associate. Rev. J. T. Rutlege was the publisher, and Mr. R. E. Sullivan had charge of the mechanical department.

At the end of the first year Dr. Andrews resigned and Dr. Christian became editor.

About the end of the second year Dr. Christian and Mr. Rutlege both died. Rev. J. W. Rush, D. D., was elected editor, and Rev. G. R. Lynch became the publisher. At the end of four years' work Dr. Rush resigned and Rev. W. C. McCoy was elected editor but was not expected to take charge until July, 1887. Dr. Rush still is editor in fact.

From the very first the Advocate has been successful in every way. Its mechanical department, still under control of Mr. Sullivan, has always been first-class. For beauty, clearness, and accuracy, unsurpassed by any paper in the State. As an advertising medium it has offered the very best opportunity of any paper in the State, its circulation being larger than any other. Its editorials and selections and contributions have been pure, elevating, and strong. While it is a distinctively denominational paper, it has never marred its columns with bigotry and narrowness. It has discussed religious questions, church policies, and social affairs in the spirit of a broad catholicity and an independent manhood. Under such management, mechanical, editorial and financial, it has attained a position of influence among the secular papers of the State, and of more than ordinary weight among the newspapers of the Methodist Church.

Drs. Rush and McCoy recently purchased the publishing business from Mr. Lynch, and have bought new type and new press, and enlarged the paper to its present size. Under their joint administration it has taken a new start in the race, and shows signs of a very vigorous life. Its friends confidently expect it to soon reach a circulation of eight thousand or ten thousand, and to be a great power for good.

THE LABOR UNION.

This is the recognized organ of organized labor in the mining and manufacturing regions of Alabama. It is the friend of all the different trades unions. Its first issue had eight hundred subscribers. After it had been in existence a year its subscription ran up into the thousands. It is a weekly, seven columns, printed on book paper, and edited with marked spirit and ability. Captain George N. Edmonds is the editor, an ex-Union soldier. The Labor Union professes to be non-partisan in politics, but always takes a side in political contests. It desires to advocate the politics which it believes to be best promotive of the rights and interests of labor.

THE NEW SOUTH.

This is an illustrated industrial journal, taking rank in size, mechanical execution, editorial vigor, and circulation with the best in its class in the United States. No scientific or industrial journal presents a handsomer or more chaste appearance. The current issue (1887) is fifty thousand copies. Into every part of the United States and Canada it goes, and is greeted with applause. The political and technical press in all the States consult its pages for the most reliable information respecting the resources and record of development of the mineral region of Alabama. Mining, manufacturing, and agriculture are its specialties, with full reports of the general growth of Birmingham.

The illustrations of the New South are unsurpassed in correctness of outline and clearness of perspective. The numerous portraits every issue contains are remarkably true to life. Every issue contains a bird's-eye view of Birmingham covering two pages. The paper used is of the best, and the typography is perfect.

To represent the marvelous natural resources of Birmingham and Jefferson County, and the State of Alabama, and to demonstrate to capital and labor in every part of the Union the advantages of residence here is the work, well done, of the New South.

The New South originated in Columbus, Miss., in 1882. March, 1886, it was removed to Birmingham, and soon entered upon a wide field. The founders and conductors are W. H. and W. C. Worthington; the former a native of Lowndes County, one of the wealthiest prairie counties of Alabama, the latter a native of Columbus, Miss. The father of these

two brothers owned a printing establishment, and both sons learned the practical art of the printer at an early age, and have all their manhood been engaged in the publishing business,

W. H. Worthington, the elder brother, was captain in the line in the Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry during the life of the Southern Confederacy.

The general advertising and subscription agent of the New South is a young gentleman, Mr. L. P. Hill. No small degree of the success attained by the paper must be allowed to his energy and attractive manner of presenting its claims to the public. Mr. Hill is a "low country" South Carolinian, from Beaufort. Sharing there the common fate of the old slave-holding class he has, in his present life, illustrated the versatility of talent which has shown itself so generally among his countrymen, by pursuing, in unaccustomed walks, an honorable ambition to surmount the reverses of fortunes.

THE PLANTERS' JOURNAL, LAND AND RAIL, FURNACE AND FACTORY.

These industrial journals are owned and conducted by "The Planters' Journal and Southern Iron Worker Company." The incorporators are F. C. Morehead, of Vicksburg, Miss.; J. W. Billups, Jr., and Robert P. Duncan, of Birmingham. The capital stock is \$200,000. Five thousand dollars has been paid in money, and the remainder subscribed has been secured by property.

THE PLANTERS' JOURNAL,

a monthly publication, was established in Vicksburg, Miss., in 1880. as the organ of the National Cotton Planters' Association, by F. C. Morehead. It began at once a remarkable career of prosperity and influence. It has been ably edited, and has taken the widest view of Southern agricultural possibilities. All departments of the plantation industry are separately treated in its columns; the practical rather than the experimental results are mainly presented.

The Planters' Journal was largely instrumental in securing the initiation of the Atlanta Exposition of 1881. It suggested and afterward devoted invaluable energies toward the initiation of the Cotton Centennial and World's Fair of New Orleans. Its editor, F. C. Morehead, traveled

for a year in all parts of the United States as Commissioner-General of that great enterprise.

The Planters' Journal has been removed to Birmingham. The specialty which it now has in progress of development is the Cotton States Field Contest of 1888. Premiums of unprecedented value, ranging up in the thousands of dollars each, are offered for champion acres of the cereals, cotton, for plans for farm buildings, and other items denoting improved agriculture.

At this time the paper also devotes itself to the recovery of the cotton tax of 1866-67, now held on deposit in the Federal treasury, and amounting to many millions of dollars.

LAND AND RAIL.

This spirited and handsome monthly is devoted to the encouragement of immigration and railroad building. It will unquestionably greatly aid the prosperity of Alabama.

FURNACE AND FACTORY,

the third of this series, is not surpassed in the United States in mechanical perfection of "get up." It is edited by one of the accomplished geologists of the South, Professor Conley. It maintains a valuable corps of correspondents in all the great markets of America. Its name indicates its devotion to pig-iron production, and all kinds of manufactures.

THE ALABAMA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

This monthly is a Birmingham enterprise of the greatest respectability. Two young physicians, Drs. J. D. S. and W. E. B. Davis, native to Jefferson County, and in full practice in the city, edit it. It is printed at the Caldwell Printing Works in the city, and published by J. A. Stadler & Co. Dr. B. J. Baldwin, of Montgomery, edits the Eye Department. The Medical Society of Jefferson County publishes its proceedings in its pages. Original essays of great literary and scientific merit are found in them. There can be no question that publications of this kind become valuable to the medical profession in indirect ways. In the example of The Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal the original essays are often addressed to the moral phase of the physician's work, and to the morality involved in the acts of patients. The phraseology of these papers renders

them intelligible to the ordinary reader, and thus they are made to serve the double purpose of professional study and popular instruction.

As this work passes through the press, preliminary arrangements have matured to establish the Birmingham Daily Evening News, a modern newspaper in scope, and to be specially devoted to the industrial, social, and political interests of Birmingham and Alabama.

WILLIS ROBERTS

established the oldest newspaper now published in Birmingham, and opened the first job printing establishment of the town. His whole life has been devoted to the work of a publisher, in which he has founded several newspapers, and has grown from a small beginning in business to a commanding position and a deservedly good influence in society.

Mr. Roberts was born at Pendleton, South Carolina, July 5, 1828. The father soon moved his family to Georgia, and after nine or ten years' abode there came to Wetumpka, Alabama. In his twelfth year the lad Willis entered upon his printing career in the office of the Wetumpka Argus. This was a weekly newspaper of wide influence. The mails in those early times were mostly weekly only, and the readers of newspapers were mostly cotton planters residing on their plantations. The great orator, and later the leader of the greatest political revolution of modern times, William L. Yancey, was the editor of the Wetumpka Argus when Willis Roberts began, in his office, to learn the typesetter's art. James W. Warren, father of one of the influential men of Birmingham, Ed. Warren, was foreman of that little printing office.

In 1852 Mr. Roberts established, at Dadeville, the Dadeville Banner, the first newspaper ever printed in Tallapoosa County.

In 1855 he became proprietor of the Wetumpka (Coosa County) Spectator, which became, in course of the reconstruction of the adjoining counties, the Elmore County Standard.

Order Number 49 from Major-General Pope's headquarters, issued in season of profound peace, deprived the Standard of official patronage, in order to build up a rival in politics. Such was government in Alabama for seven years following Appomattox.

The material of the Standard was thereupon moved to Columbiana, the county seat of Shelby County, and there used to found the Shelby Guide. The Guide fought a good fight for white man's rule in Alabama, and the liberty of the press.

In 1872 Mr. Roberts opened the first job printing office in Birming-



W. Roberts

ham. In 1886 this house published for Messrs. N. T. Green & Co. an illustrated pamphlet of two hundred pages, called "The Mineral Wealth of Alabama, and Birmingham Illustrated," in an edition of five thousand copies. No better job could have been executed in the United States.

February 11, 1874, Roberts & Duval issued the first number of the Birmingham Weekly Iron Age. The Daily Age, now the leading morning newspaper of Northern Alabama, is the offspring of this enterprise. In 1876 Mr. Roberts associated with him his son Charles, and became the proprietor of the Iron Age.

He has been a resident of the city since 1875. The large job printing and bookbinding establishment of Roberts & Son employs his full time, and secures for him, in his declining years, a handsome support.

Mr. Roberts has been twice married: first to Miss Mary Ann Harvey, of Chambers County. She is the mother of his sons, Charles and Osceola Roberts, both of Birmingham, and both in the office of Roberts & Son, Printers and Bookbinders.

His second wife was Mrs. C. N. Allen, *nee* Leeper, of Shelby County, and they have four daughters





The Churches.

Religion has always, from the earliest history of Jefferson County, commanded the veneration of the people, and the support of the churches has been a distinguishing custom among the leading men. Abundant evidence of this grateful moral character is found in the biographical sketches of this volume. Every settlement had, from the first, some fixed place of worship, and whether its observances were regular or irregular, depended on the ability of the people to support a regular or an itinerant clergyman.

The religious life in Birmingham is remarkable when contemplated in view of the rapid growth of the city, made up of people congregated from all parts of America, and who have professedly come here to work to make money. The churches are all crowded every Sunday, and as the seating capacity is enlarged from time to time in the old, new ones are projected and built.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Soon after the first few houses were put up in the little village of Birmingham there were found among the first settlers some few Irish Catholics, who, as usual, never forgot their God or their religion. They immediately applied for a priest to visit them now and again, and, as Tuscaloosa was the nearest place where a Catholic priest resided, the late Very Reverend Father McDonough was appointed to attend the mission. This was as early as 1871. Every month or two a visit was made here and holy mass offered up in one of two rooms then occupied by the late

Michael Cahalan, who lived at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. The missions increased in number every month, as Birmingham even then began to have a great name as the rising city of the South, and men flocked here from many prosperous cities in Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama. Mr. James O'Connor, Mr. F. P. O'Brien, the late Thomas Durkin, Mr. M. T. Smith, and others, some of whom have gone to their reward, we hope, others who, driven off through fear, sought their fortunes elsewhere, formed the nucleus of the Catholic congregation of 1872.

Very soon they began to talk about the need of a church, and no sooner thought of and determined on than one went up as though by magic. Colonel Powell, the hard-worker and good-hearted President of the Elyton Land Company, gave the lot on the south-west corner of Third avenue and Twenty-first street—50 x 140 feet—for Catholic purposes. Father McDonough, of happy memory, and his small congregation went to work immediately, and in the fall of 1872 a neat church edifice, 60 x 30 feet, stood ready for blessing at the corner of Second avenue, fronting on Twenty-second street. So great was the promise of a rapidly-growing Catholic congregation here that the best part of the lot was kept vacant for a new brick church in the near future. The church was dedicated to God, under the patronage of the Apostle St. Paul, early in September, 1872. The then vicar general of this diocese, afterward the bishop of San Antonio, Texas, Rt. Rev. A. D. Pellicier, performed the ceremony, and the late bishop of Mobile, then pastor of Montgomery, Ala., D. Manucy, preached the sermon on the occasion. The sermon was a very eloquent one, and the good people of every denomination helped to make the occasion a grand success.

The little congregation were enthusiastic, and hoped that in a few years their most sanguine thoughts would be realized—a fine church, elegant schools, and a handsome pastoral residence.

The cholera, however, came and blighted not only their building prospects but nearly devastated the young and rapidly-growing city. No sooner had grim death, in the garb of this terrible scourge, appeared than men, who value life more than great possessions, fled, and especially those who had a charge entrusted to them in the way of wife and little ones. The city was almost deserted and all business suspended. A few professional men, regardless of life where duty called, remained, among whom we may mention Drs. Luckie and Jordan. Their task was a hard and an arduous one. There, too, was to be found the late Father McDonough, assisting and aiding every way in his power the stricken and dying ;

not only of his own flock, but also those of his separated brethren who needed his help. This was in the summer of 1873, and there then seemed very little hope of the Magic City ever rising from its low and pitiful condition. Early in 1874 Father McDonough was moved to the cathedral at Mobile, and St. Paul's Church again continued to be served from Tuscaloosa and Selma. Many priests at various times had charge. Among the rest we may mention Very Rev. M. J. Hamilton, Rev. Edward Kirwin, Rev. M. Gardner, and the late Rev. J. S. J. Crowley.

In January, 1880, the Rt. Rev. John Quinlan, of happy memory, sent the present pastor, Father Browne, as the first resident priest. No sooner had he been appointed than the present valuable property owned by the Catholic Church was obtained by the bishop and the gentlemen already mentioned as forming the nucleus of the early congregation. The lot which had been donated by the Land Company reverted back to them, and, through the generosity and exceeding kindness of the directors of the Elyton Land Company of 1880, the terms were made so easy and the donation was so liberal it became possible for the Catholic community to acquire the property. Immediately a pastoral residence was built; the church was moved from its old site to its present position; it was enlarged and made more comfortable than it had been, and Sisters were invited, and lived in a rented house until in 1882, when the present convent building was erected. There still remains a small debt on the convent and lots, which, it is hoped, will very soon be wiped out. The church is entirely too small to accommodate the present Catholic congregation. A new one must soon be erected, and this will be immediately after the debt is paid. The schools are also too small, and accommodations must soon be made for the pupils. The census just taken shows a Catholic population in the city alone of about one thousand souls. It is hoped that very soon a fine gothic structure, worthy of Catholic faith, as displayed everywhere throughout the civilized world, will be raised in Birmingham, and, free from debt by the generosity of Catholic hearts, will be dedicated to the services of the living God. There are at present two resident priests in Birmingham—Very Rev. J. J. Browne, rector, and Rev. James P. McCafferty, assistant.

There are five regular missions attached to Birmingham—Pratt Mines; Church of St. Catharine of Sienna, Gadsden; Church of St. James, Warrior; Church of St. Joseph, Helena; a station at Wheeling, and many other small places where mass is occasionally said.

VERY REV. JOHN J. BROWNE.

Father Browne was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, in 1840; hence, he is now in the forty-eighth year of his age. His early studies were made in Cork, a city famous for its excellent schools and learned men. He left his native land in 1860, with Bishop Quinlan, who had just been consecrated second bishop of Mobile. Very soon after his arrival in the United States he entered Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, in Maryland, one of the most noted Catholic institutions of learning in this country. Here he remained during the war, and received the degree of A. M., graduating with distinguished honors at the close of the collegiate course. His theological studies were pursued at the same institution, and on August 29, 1866, he was ordained a priest in the cathedral at Mobile. His first mission was at St. Patrick's Church at Apalachicola, Fla., where he remained fourteen months. As a young priest he soon attracted attention by the character of his sermons and executive ability in his pastoral work. Possessing a most liberal education, his preaching was marked by erudition and logic, with a pleasing delivery. From Apalachicola his bishop transferred him to Mobile, appointing him pastor of St. Patrick's Church in that city, which position he filled until March, 1877, when he was appointed rector of the cathedral. His next charge was Birmingham, to which he was assigned in January, 1880, becoming the first resident Catholic pastor in the Magic City. In May, 1880, he was appointed *Vicar forane*, which gives him the title of "Very Reverend" in his church, and this office was held by him until the death of Bishop Quinlan, in March, 1883. It was during the early days of his pastorate here that the valuable property now owned by the Catholic Church was acquired. This property is situated in the heart of the city, adjacent to the lot on which the courthouse is built, and embraces between three and four acres. Under the charge of Father Browne, the interests of his church have steadily grown here, and few figures have become more widely familiar to all classes of our population than his. He possesses remarkable energy and force of character, with the highest social attainments. As a business man he has few equals. Had he chosen a commercial life he must undoubtedly have acquired success and fortune. A ripe scholar, a polished gentleman, a rare linguist, a fluent and pleasing pulpit orator, and withal a devoted priest and pastor, his church is to be congratulated in having such a servant. Many instances exist of large-hearted charity displayed by him which have never been known to the public. This

trait stamps him as possessing another bright quality, viz: love for his fellows, no matter what their faith may be.

It will thus be seen that Father Browne possesses a combination of qualities that serve to adorn his character both as a man and a priest, and, without eulogy, he is one of the landmarks of Birmingham, in which all good citizens can feel a just pride.

St. Paul's is in a highly prosperous condition. The business sagacity which led to the investment in the real estate owned by the Catholic Church when it was very cheap is discovered in the great appreciation of value it now holds. A new and enlarged church will be built upon it, and a Catholic school is designed to stand by the side of it, the space being ample for the grounds necessary to surround both.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

The parish of The Advent, Protestant Episcopal, Birmingham, is an offshoot from St. John's parish, Elyton, for it had its origin in missionary services, rendered by the rector of that church, Rev. P. A. Fitts, early in the year 1872. And so many of St. John's parishioners were subsequently transferred to Birmingham that its corporate life was destroyed, and it eventually lapsed into a mission or appendage of the rapidly developing Church of the Advent. The mother organization thus died, as it were, in giving birth to the daughter, but the vigorous life of the daughter, it is now hoped, will ere long reanimate the dead corporation of the old church, and give it, in the resurrection, a stronger and more enduring existence. The history, therefore, of St. John's, Elyton, is a necessary introduction to the history of the Church of the Advent.

In the decade from 1840 to 1850 the Episcopal Church had no foothold in Alabama between the parallels of Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, except a feeble parish at Jacksonville, organized in 1849. Some time during this decade there came from Connecticut two sisters, the Misses Amy and Maria H. Welton, to teach school. Miss Maria subsequently married Dr. Nathaniel Hawkins, and her sister Mr. Mortimer Jordan. The loving devotion of these two earnest women to the principles and worship of the church planted the seeds from which sprang up and grew the life which afterward developed, through many difficulties and discouragements, into the organized parish of St. John's, Elyton, in the year 1850. The following

is the brief and unique Article of Association, with signatures attached, under which the new parochial life began, and is copied from the parish records:

"We, the undersigned, being desirous to form a parish at this place, to be called St. John's parish, do promise to conform to the doctrine and discipline of the church." [Signed] Nathaniel Hawkins, Maria H. Hawkins, William S. Mudd, Florence A. Mudd, Mortimer Jordan, Amy Jordan, M. T. Porter, Thomas W. Earle, W. A. Walker, C. H. Williams.

The first vestry of the new parish thus organized were Dr. Nathaniel Hawkins, M. T. Porter, C. H. Williams, and Thomas W. Earle. Mr. Earle was elected secretary, and Dr. Hawkins and Mr. C. H. Williams senior and junior wardens, respectively. The earliest ministrations on record, before this organization, were made in May, 1849, by Rev. Henry C. Lay, afterward the beloved Bishop of Easton, Maryland, and Rev. J. M. Robertson, a noble and devoted priest, both of them from Huntsville. They held services, preached, and baptized a number of children, and administered holy communion.

From the time of its organization in 1850 until 1870, the parish had no regular services. Lay reading, with only occasional visits from the bishop and neighboring clergy, the nearest of whom was fifty-six miles away, at Tuscaloosa, was all the nurture its young life received until 1870, except the short rectorship of Rev. W. Fayette Davidson, who took charge on the 26th of August, 1856, and resigned on the 15th of January, 1857.

The clergy, who, besides the Bishops, Rt. Rev. N. H. Cobbs, D.D., and Rt. Rev. R. H. Wilmer, D.D., in the long interval of twenty years between 1850 and 1870, visited and ministered in the parish were Rev. Messrs. D. D. Flower, H. C. Lay, Thomas A. Morris, William Johnson, R. D. Nevius, J. D. Easter, Thomas J. Beard, and S. M. Bird. The longest intervals between these clerical visits was one of two years and ten months, and another of one year and eight months.

In July, 1870, that faithful and devoted missionary, Rev. J. F. Smith, now of Talladega, Ala., took charge and served as rector until July, 1871, when Rev. P. A. Fitts succeeded him, and continued in charge until after the parish had lost its corporate life in the new parish of the Advent, Birmingham, in 1873. The number of baptisms in these twenty-three years was 91; confirmations, 57; communicants, in 1872, 51; marriages, 12; funerals, 14.

During the long period of irregular ministrations the services were held at times in the Methodist Church, at others in the courthouse, and

in a log schoolhouse on the site of the present school building. The church building was not erected until 1871. The pews were taken from a church erected some years before at Ashville, St. Clair County, and removed to Elyton because the congregation at that point had all died or removed. This work was accomplished largely through the self-denying efforts of the daughters of the faithful senior warden and lay-reader, Dr. N. Hawkins.

In the fall of 1871 Rev. P. A. Fitts, deacon, took charge. The communicants then numbered fifty-seven, while at the mission point of Birmingham, whose foundation was then being laid, he reported to convention in 1872 only sixteen communicants. From this time the life of the mission station began to absorb the life of the old parish of St. John's. The new parish of the Advent was organized early in 1873, applied and was admitted into union with the diocese at the convention in May of that year, in Mobile, with William Gessner, Ellis Phelan, George R. Ward, R. H. Pearson, S. W. Gillespie as deputies.

Rev. P. A. Fitts became rector of the new parish and in one year the number of communicants increased from sixteen to forty, with a corresponding decrease in the number of St. John's, Elyton. The first vestry consisted of William Gessner, R. H. Pearson, W. P. Barker, W. J. Milner, and Dr. Sydney Smith. The date of their election and all records of their official action have been lost.

The Elyton Land Company, in 1871, in laying off the city, generously permitted the selection and donated the beautiful lot, 200 by 198 feet, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, for church purposes, and efforts were made to build a chapel on it in 1872, the first services having been held in a small storeroom on the corner of First avenue and Twenty-first street. The chapel, with some aid from St. John's, Montgomery, and other points, was completed and ready for use in the spring of 1873 at a cost of \$1,200, and was the first church building erected in Birmingham. It was 60 by 25 feet, and seated about 200 persons.

Rev. Mr. Fitts continued in charge about three years, nearly one year of which time, having had the misfortune to break his leg by a fall from the railroad platform at Calera, he preached, withal, to his people by his example of patient endurance of a long and painful confinement. This earnest and eloquent preacher and devoted pastor was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., reared partly there and partly in Mobile, and educated at the University of Alabama. He chose the profession of the law, and had entered successfully into practice in his native place, when he was moved to devote his heart and his energies to the sacred ministry. Upon his ordination to

the deaconate, May 15, 1869, he was assigned to duty by the bishop in Christ Church, Tuscaloosa, until 1871, when he was transferred to St. John's, Elyton, from which latter place he was transferred to the Church of the Advent, as we have before seen. The pleasant memories of his faithful pastorate here has caused the hearts of his old parishioners to follow his successful career elsewhere, and to note with pleasure his recent return to the Diocese of Alabama, to minister in the neighboring city of Anniston. The number of communicants increased in the three years of his rectorship from sixteen to eighty-eight. Having received a call to Clarksville, Tennessee, he resigned, and left to take his new charge in October, 1875.

There was a vacancy in the rectorship from this time until the following February, when Rev. James A. Van Hoose, born in Tuscaloosa, educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, and ordained deacon in St. John's, Mobile, February 2, 1876, was assigned to his first clerical duty, by the bishop, in this parish. His charge, unfortunately, was of the short duration of four months, ending in June, 1876. Too close study of the Greek language had so impaired his eyesight as to render it impossible to continue his studies without incurring danger of total blindness, and caused him to abandon his hope of the priesthood, and to give himself to such secular work as would maintain his family, and serve the church as opportunity might offer, as a perpetual deacon and willing assistant to the rector in charge. His energy and success as a man of business is suggestive of what his usefulness to the church as a consecrated priest might have been had he been able to realize his earlier hopes. His resignation was followed by another period of five months, in which there were no regular ministrations, only occasional services having been rendered by Rev. George Hunt, of Christ Church, Tuscaloosa, and Rev. P. A. Fitts, of Clarksville, Tennessee.

In November, 1876, Rev. A. Kinney Hall, a deacon from the Diocese of Indiana, was appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Hall had a special aptitude for church building and decorating, and succeeded, with the aid of the ladies, who raised the money, in adding much to the appearance of the interior of the very plain chapel. The Sunday school bought and paid for the bell, and the whole lot was inclosed with a board fence. He reported to the convention of 1877 seventy-one nominal and forty-five actual communicants, indicating a loss of seventeen in one year. Mr. Hall's ministrations as deacon in charge continued until October, 1877, when he was transferred to Livingston and Gainesville. After three years of service there he was ordained to the priesthood in 1881, and soon

after removed to the Diocese of Louisiana, where he is still laboring as a parish priest.

On the 1st of March, 1878, Rev. Charles Morris, deacon, from the Diocese of Kentucky, was put in charge, and on his ordination to the priesthood in May, of the same year, at the convention in Demopolis, was made rector. In the autumn he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and in January, 1879, having received a call to Hopkinsville, Ky., he resigned and left for that place. He was subsequently elected rector of St. Paul's Church, Evansville, Indiana, where he is now doing a most acceptable and successful work. At the convention of May, 1878, he reported one hundred and sixteen communicants.

Mr. Morris having given up the work in January, 1879, there was again an interregnum until the following November, when Rev. J. B. Gray, called from Los Angeles, California, entered upon the duties of the rectorship. During his administration of three years the present rectory was built, mainly by the strenuous exertions of the ladies, always foremost in every good work. It cost about \$1,500. It was not completed at the time of Mr. Gray's resignation, and was not occupied by him. His work in the parish was marked by a quiet, humble, persistent, and faithful effort to meet the difficulties and discouragements of the situation, difficulties growing out of the depressed condition of the city, not yet fully rallied from the terrible effects of the cholera epidemic of 1873, and a changing population.

In 1879 there were 112 communicants. He reported, in 1880, only 109, one having died and two removed, and on his departure, November, 1881, there were 125, showing an increase the last year of sixteen, all but one of whom were confirmations.

This faithful pastor was specially devoted to the care and comfort of the poor and needy. Mr. Gray is a native of Maryland. He became canonically connected with this diocese in 1864, but circumstances of the civil war hindered his actual residence and working here until 1866, when he took charge of Trinity Church, Florence, and St. John's, Tuscumbia, in North Alabama, remaining until the latter part of 1867, when he removed to Los Angeles, California, from which place he was called to the Church of the Advent. From this point he returned to his native State, and has since been the beloved rector of Trinity Church, St. Mary's City.

Rev. J. A. Van Hoose, who had again become a citizen and merchant of Birmingham, during the latter part of Mr. Gray's stay, rendered valuable assistance in the Sunday school, as vestryman, and otherwise

attended, as opportunity offered, to the spiritual wants of the congregation, until the present incumbent, Rev. Thomas J. Beard, took charge on the 1st of May, 1882.

During the now nearly five years of his labors as rector the church has gone steadily forward, the chapel has been twice enlarged, so that it will now seat nearly if not quite 400 comfortably. The first enlargement and repairing was made in January, 1884, and cost nearly \$900, \$250 of which was borne by the Ladies' Aid Society. This gave only seventy-five additional sittings, and the necessity for more room to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation has caused the recent addition of a wing seating 150 persons. Both the main building and part of the wing have been carpeted, the wing by the generosity of Mr. J. T. Nixon, and the main, or old part, by the Ladies' Aid Society, which, during the past five years, has made and expended on the church and rectory, and in generous personal gifts to the rector and his friends, many hundreds of dollars, and are now engaged in accumulating a fund to furnish the new church when built, as it will soon undoubtedly be, on the beautiful lot corner Sixth avenue and Twentieth street. Besides the Ladies' Aid Society, always working in churchly and legitimate ways for the good of the church, there has been organized a guild of men, called the Guild of St. John's, in honor of the old parish at Elyton, and also an altar chapter of young people to care for the proper cleanliness and adornment of the altar and chancel. There have been two Mission Sunday schools organized, one at St. John's, Elyton, and the other on the south side of the railroad, numbering about fifty pupils and eight teachers each. The first is under the superintendence of Samuel Greene, Esq., and the second under Prof. N. D. Van Syckle, of the city high school. The Sunday school in the church on the North Side numbers near 100 scholars, and is under the superintendence of Rev. J. A. Van Hoose, who visits on alternate Sundays, in the afternoon, the Mission Sunday schools, and assists the rector in the morning service, and in other important ways.

The growth of the preceding three years had been hampered and hindered by the paralyzing influence of the cholera visitation upon the life and development of the city, by the shortness of the rectorships, and the frequent and prolonged vacancies of the curé, and by other unavoidable circumstances incident to its new and feeble condition. The increase of the number of communicants from 125 in 1882 to more than 400 at this writing has been largely due to the rapid increase of the city's population, and whatever may or may not have been the fidelity of the rector, local conditions of a providential nature have had a large share in promoting

the present growth and strength of the parish. Not only has the number of communicants increased nearly fourfold, but the financial strength has increased in even a much larger ratio, and the best interests of the church require the organization of a new parish, according to the natural divisions of the city by the railroads, and due steps are being taken to effect this new organization, and call a minister to take charge of it at once. The temporal prosperity and growth of the city and its suburbs offer a large field for the spiritual activities of the church, but while the field is white to the harvest, the laborers are few.

The present vestry consists of Charles Wheelock, senior warden; W. J. Milner, junior warden; A. W. Adger, secretary; Robert Jamison, treasurer; R. H. Pearson, T. C. Thompson, J. P. Mudd, J. R. Carter, J. F. Johnston, T. B. Lyons, and James B. Cobbs. Of these only R. H. Pearson, Esq., and Major W. J. Milner were members of the original vestry of 1873. Other laymen who have acted as vestrymen in the brief history of this young parish are Hon. G. W. Hewitt, J. M. Earle, J. L. Lockwood, G. B. West, William Gessner, H. J. Winn, Ellis Phelan, F. H. Armstrong, Dr. M. H. Jordan, M. T. Porter, and Dr. H. P. Cochrane.

REV. THOMAS J. BEARD, RECTOR CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

Mr. Beard was born March, 1835, in Lowndes County, Ala. In early boyhood days he lost both parents, and went to live in the village of Dayton, Marengo County, with the family of his kinsman, R. H. Pickering, Esq., a large cotton planter. At that time Dayton was the place of residence of many rich planters, who, owning plantations in the surrounding country, fixed their residences on this sandy plain, where health, good water, pleasant grounds, schools and churches, and general society might be found.

Thomas J. Beard entered the male academy of the place, then presided over by an accomplished gentleman and graduate of Chapel Hill College, Dr. W. J. Kittrell. He at once rose on his merits to the head of his class, and no one of his fellows ever aspired higher than to be next below "Tom Beard." In recitations and in deportment his weekly report was seldom less than "perfect," while on the playground his activity and proficiency were among the foremost.

For several years the youth was a valued inmate of the family of Andrew P. Calhoun, a cotton planter, residing near Dayton, son of the Carolina statesman. Mr. Calhoun's sons were too young, as he thought,

to attend, unprotected, a neighborhood school, a mile from home, and he, having formed a strong attachment to the orphan lad, invited him to come to live in his family, and become a friend to his own boys. Founded on this very marked evidence of confidence, placed upon one so young, grew up a life-long mutuality of friendship between him and the entire Calhoun family. A pleasant display of this sentiment was made when John C. Calhoun, one of the "boys" mentioned, was about to be married in a distant State. He demanded that he should enter upon that happy change of life with the blessing of his youthful friend, now a respected priest. Therefore, Rev. Mr. Beard was sent for to perform the marriage service.

Rev. Mr. Beard was educated at the University of Alabama. He first fixed upon the law as his profession, but, after a few months study in Dayton, he altered his purpose, and began to prepare for the ministry. He was ordained deacon at St. Paul's Church, Lowndesboro, his native place, June 24, 1860. May 9, 1864, he was ordained priest at St. John's, Montgomery. His first charge was Trinity Church, Demopolis, where he preached to a highly intelligent congregation for several years with marked acceptability. From Demopolis he went to assume charge of St. James, Eufaula. While in this work he went to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, then engaged in the great Georgia campaign, as a missionary, and remained there, often under fire along the lines, until that campaign ended. Evangelistic work in Northern Alabama, and the pastorate of St. John's, Helena, Ark., employed him until called to the then largest parish in the State, St. John's, Mobile. There he labored for ten years with distinguished success. The church communicants increased, until the number approached 700.

From Mobile Rev. Mr. Beard came to his present charge, and the history of the church since then is the record of his work. His energy is ceaseless. Of late years the reverend gentleman preaches without notes. He is logical, well-informed, and very animated and forcible in delivery. He prepares his subject by close thought, and an excellent memory and disciplined mind preserve the train of study for utterance in words found ready for the occasion. There are few more fluent public speakers than he. As a parish priest he is active and untiring in every good work. He has been repeatedly chosen as one of the three clerical delegates from the Diocese of Alabama to the Triennial General Convention of the church. He has recently resigned the position of trustee of the University of the South.

In 1864, after his return from the army, Rev. Mr. Beard was married to Miss Chandler, then a refugee from Norfolk, Va., which place had

been evacuated by the Confederate military and naval forces. Mrs. Beard's ancestors had, for generations in the past, been officers in the American navy, and her abode in Eufaula resulted from the transfer of her guardian and kinsman, Captain Brown, to the Confederate gunboat service on the Mississippi.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have enjoyed a full share of domestic happiness, and have reared a family of sons and daughters, valuable members of Birmingham society, so far as they may have come to years of maturity.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in May, 1872, by a committee of the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, appointed for that purpose. The names of the original members are as follows: Messrs. C. W. Hughes, T. S. Woods, Mrs. Mollie Hughes, Mrs. Nancy Hughes, Miss R. A. Hughes, Miss H. P. Hughes, Mr. P. B. Kennedy, and Miss Sue Thompson—eight in all. Mr. T. S. Woods and Mr. C. W. Hughes were elected by the people, and ordained and installed as elders by the committee.

From May, 1872, until April, 1874, Rev. W. L. Kennedy was employed by the church as stated supply.

Messrs. R. B. Jones and J. K. Spence were added to the eldership, and Messrs. J. A. and John Going to the board of deacons, in 1873.

Some twenty members were added to the church during the two years of Mr. Kennedy's stay with it.

The church lost only two members during the cholera scourge in 1873; one, the wife of the minister in charge, and one, the wife of Colonel Terry.

Mr. Kennedy resigned his charge as stated supply in April, 1874, having battled bravely with the fell destroyer and gave up his companion in the struggle. He moved to Texas, where he still preaches the gospel of love.

From April, 1874, until December of the same year, the church was without any one to break to them the Bread of Life. The elders secured an occasional sermon, and kept up the Sabbath school and prayer meetings. Thus the life of the church was preserved. In August, 1874, at a congregational meeting, presided over by Rev. C. A. Stillman, D. D., a call was made out and presented to the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa for the pastoral services of Rev. L. S. Handley. This call was placed in his hands by the Presbytery in session at Bethesda Church, Pickens County, Ala., October 29, 1874, and was accepted.

The pastor-elect took charge of the church December 15, of the same year, and was installed as pastor January 25, 1875, by a committee consisting of Revs. C. A. Stillman and T. S. Winn.

Dr. Stillman preached the sermon, proposed the constitutional questions and delivered the "charge" to the pastor. The Rev. T. S. Winn delivered the charge to the people. This occasion is still remembered by a few as a deeply interesting and solemn one. The pastor and his "little flock" of twenty-five members took their first communion together and pledged themselves to the work before them on that day. It was a "day of small things" but a day of hope. During the first year the membership was more than doubled. The little company had a "mind to work," and the "Lord of the harvest" blessed their labors. For several years the struggle was a hard one. The church felt keenly the "pressure of the times" during the years 1877, '78 and '79, when there was but little development in the city and great apprehensions entertained on the part of many as to its future.

Notwithstanding the hard times and discouragements for four or five years, the church grew constantly in numbers and in Christian work. Since 1880 its development has been more rapid and substantial, thus keeping pace, in a good degree, with the growth of the city. The membership has even maintained, as a whole, a high degree of Christian morality and influence, and has shown considerable zeal for the development of the cause of Christ in this city.

In March, 1875, Mr. W. H. McNeil and Mr. D. R. Dunlap were added to the board of deacons. In 1877 Mr. McNeil was called to the eldership. In 1878 Mr. William Berney and Mr. J. A. Allen were elected and set apart to the office of deacon, and Mr. J. A. Going was called to serve the church in the eldership. In 1880 Messrs. Allen, Berney, and White, and in 1883 Messrs. Hubbert, Sherrod, and Anglin were added to the eldership. In 1884 Dr. Godden was elected to the eldership, and Dr. F. D. Nabers and Captain J. C. Henley were elected to the office of deacon. Later Messrs. Roden, Rochester, and Elliott were called to serve in the same office.

In May, 1886, Messrs. T. A. E. Evans, J. E. Webb, and John Going were added to the board of elders.

There have been many changes, by death and removal, so that but few of the members who were here at the beginning of the present pastorate are now left.

During the last few years the growth of the church has been rapid. In 1885 over one hundred members were added. The Second and Third

Presbyterian Churches have grown out of the First Church. They are both doing efficient work in their respective localities.

The house of worship of the First Church was removed from Elyton in 1872. The self-sacrificing labors of a few accomplished this work with the aid of friends. The building has undergone many valuable repairs from time to time. It has been enlarged to accommodate the wants of the congregation, and now seats comfortably something over four hundred. Much of the work done has been through the ladies of the church. They have ever abounded in love and good works. Mainly through their labors the church manse was erected in 1883.

The "Ladies' Aid Society," composed of the Christian women of the church, has been an element of strength and help in all the history of the church. They have often gladdened their pastor's heart in "coming up to the help" of the Lord's work in time of need.

Early in 1886 the church addressed itself to the noble work of a new church building to cost not less than \$25,000. Efficient committees were appointed and a liberal subscription made. The work is now being vigorously prosecuted and will be completed in the near future. The church building will be modern in style, with ample and comfortable seatings, and, when completed, a very imposing structure. It will remain a monument to the faith and love of the Lord's people to his cause.

The church has now a membership of three hundred and fifty, a flourishing Sabbath school, seven elders, six deacons, a Ladies' Aid Society, a young ladies' "Working Circle," and the society of "Young Workers," a society of children.

The prospects for the future were never brighter or more hopeful. "The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. To him be all the praise."

REV. L. S. HANDLEY,

Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born near Morgan's Hill, Dallas County, Ala., the 29th of September, 1840. His father was William L. Handley, his mother Malinda M. Handley, *nee* Morgan. She was twice married—first to Mr. Nunnelee.

Mr. Handley moved to Louisiana in 1848, where he lived on the farm with his parents until the year 1856, when he returned to Alabama, and made his home with his half brother, Mr. S. F. Nunnelee, who was a father to him. (His own father died in Louisiana in 1853.) He learned the printer's trade, and worked with his brother, who was editor and

proprietor of the Eutaw Observer. While in Eutaw he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and became one of its active young members.

It was here his attention was turned to the gospel ministry by his friend, Robert Crawford, then a young lawyer, and his pastor, Rev. John R. Bowman.

He placed himself under the care of the Presbytery, and started to school in 1858, pursuing his studies one year under Professor Derby, then rector of the Episcopal Church in Eutaw.

He afterward entered a high school for boys at Pleasant Ridge, Ala., under control of the Messrs. Archibald, who were successful as teachers.

He entered the army in 1862 as a private soldier, with the Thirty-sixth Alabama Infantry, and shared the fortunes of war with the brave men in that regiment, serving under Generals Bragg, Johnston, and Hood. He received his parole at Greensboro, N. C., in May, 1865.

He returned to his brother's home, near Eutaw, the latter part of May, 1865, and took charge of a school for one year.

He prepared for college under Professor Tutwiler, at Greene Springs, Ala., a man of blessed memory.

He entered college at Oxford, Miss., in 1867, and graduated in 1869, with a class composed largely of ex-soldiers.

He studied theology at Columbia, S. C., for three years, and graduated in May, 1872; was licensed by the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa the 13th of June of the same year at Hebron Church, in Pickens County, Ala.

He took charge of two churches in Greene County, Ala., and was ordained to the full work of the ministry in June, 1873.

He served the churches at Clinton and Boligee, Ala., for two and a half years—his first pastoral charge. Here he lost, by death, his companion, who lived to help him in his work only one year.

She was Miss S. C. Lewis, of Oxford, Miss., an accomplished, Christian woman, who made many warm friends in both churches before her death.

These churches grew substantially during this short pastorate, and he gave them up with reluctance.

Mr. Handley took charge of the Birmingham Presbyterian Church the 15th of December, 1874. He was installed as pastor of the First Church by a committee of Tuscaloosa Presbytery January 25, 1875. His history has been identified with the history of this church for twelve years. He has had the joy of seeing the "little handful" of brave Christian souls grow into a strong church; of seeing a town of 3,000 grow into a city of

35,000. He is tenderly and strongly attached to his people, who have stood by him, and worked with him, in the cause of Christ.

He has taken part in the organization of the Second and Third Presbyterian Churches, which grew out of "missions" planted and worked by the First Church.

Mr. Handley was married, a second time, to Mrs. Cornelia P. Windham June 20, 1876—the daughter of Rev. A. C. Ramsey. She has been to him a worthy helpmate in all his work; shares with him the esteem and love of his church, and the success of his labors. Their union has been blessed with five children—precious pledges of their love. These are growing up around their table "like olive plants," and give promise of being a joy and crown to them in their later years.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is an offshoot from the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham. It was organized July 1884, by Rev. James Watson. The place of worship was then a schoolhouse on Avenue E, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Eleven members were of the congregation. September 1, 1886, the congregation moved into their new church on Avenue C, between the same streets. There are now some sixty members, and the church is in a prosperous condition. Dr. E. H. Sholl, one of the leading physicians of the city, is superintendent. Rev. James Watson is the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Lapsley is the assistant pastor.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized by a commission of the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, at the corner of Avenue G and Twenty-second street, on Friday night, July 11, 1884. The commission consisted of Rev. L. S. Handley, Moderator; Dr. E. H. Sholl and J. M. Thomson, Ruling Elders, assisted by the Rev. James Watson, Evangelist of the Presbytery, and Rev. W. H. Clagett, Evangelist of the Synod of Alabama. Thirty persons enrolled their names, and were received into the membership of the Third Presbyterian Church, four were received by certificate from the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, and twenty-six upon examination and confession of their faith in Christ, eight of whom received the ordinance of baptism.

Two ruling elders and two deacons were elected, and set apart to their several offices. The Third Presbyterian Church of Birmingham was then declared by the moderator to be duly organized in the name of the "Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

J. M. Thomson and J. H. McCune were elected Ruling Elders, and C. H. Reid and George D. Rice, Deacons. The first trustees were elected August 10, 1884. They were: J. M. Thomson, M. W. Steele, and J. H. McCune, with all the powers of a building committee. Charles H. Reid was, at the same time, elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The Rev. James Watson was the first pastor, preaching once a month, but prayer-meetings were conducted regularly every week; also a Sabbath school.

Rev. James Watson became the regular pastor October 1, 1884.

The committee began operations toward building a place to worship in the fall of 1884, under instruction to "erect a modest wooden building with brick basement, to cost about \$2,500; to build as they have means, and finish when their subscription list is enlarged adequately for that purpose." This building was completed in 1886.

The pastors have been Rev. James Watson and Rev. W. M. Brimm.

In a narrative of the church, found in the records, we find this touching allusion to one of its early pastors:

"This narrative cannot be closed without bearing testimony to the faithful and consecrated labors of the Rev. William H. Clagett in preaching the gospel before and after the organization of the church. The early organization is due to the 'power' with which he preached 'Christ and him crucified.' His name and labors of love will ever be cherished with profound gratitude and sincere affection."

The church is located on the corner of Avenue F and Twenty-second street.

The present pastor is Rev. W. M. Brimm, and the elders are J. M. Thomson, J. T. Moore, A. F. Brainard, and E. G. Brownlee.

The membership now numbers eighty, and the Sabbath school sixty scholars.

The deacons are C. Reid and H. E. Klein.

The church is in a flourishing condition and growing steadily.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in Birmingham in 1876 by Rev. J. C. Armstrong, with about eighteen or twenty members. March, 1887, there were one hundred members, and a Sunday school of thirty pupils average attendance.

In 1878 the congregation built a new church on the corner of Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street. The building is a frame one, and has a seating capacity of about three hundred. The church also has a neat parsonage on the corner of the same lot with the church.

Rev. W. C. Denson is now the pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1871, when the prospective city had scarcely been laid off, and yet had begun to be the talk far around, the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention appointed Rev. John L. D. Hillyer a missionary to Birmingham. He came in the fall of that year, when there were not over one or two hundred houses here.

The first church was organized June 21, 1872, with about twelve members. Mrs. N. F. Miles is the only member now left who was in the organization, and N. F. Miles is the next oldest. At the time of the organization he had not brought his letter from Montgomery. Rev. Hillyer served until October 3, 1872.

Rev. E. S. Smythe, of Oxford, Ala., succeeded Rev. Hillyer February 16, 1873, and served till January 1, 1874. During his pastorate the church began the construction of a house. Until they got their house ready for use they were kindly given the use of the houses of the Methodist and Presbyterian brethren.

February 25, 1874, Rev. C. A. Woodson, of Virginia, took charge, and he served until October 25, 1874. In the spring of 1875 Rev. A. J. Waldrop, of Jefferson County, agreed to fill the pastorate until a regular pastor could be obtained. October 15, 1877, Mr. Waldrop retired, and on December 12th following Rev. J. H. Hendon, of Union Springs, Ala., became pastor. Up to this time the church was quite small and labored under trying adversities, and scarcely attracted any notice in the community. The pastor could do little more than hold the small flock together. Mr. Waldrop left the church fairly on the road to success.

Mr. Hendon's salary the first year was \$500, supplemented by \$300 from the Home Mission Board. His plan was gradually to bring the church up, year by year, until they could pay the whole salary, and thus become self supporting, and in this he succeeded. He had great faith in Birmingham, and yearned over the work most ardently. His physical system was not equal to the labor required in this field, and, in 1882, he was forced to take a respite. He returned very little improved, and resigned November 29, 1884. Loving the work and his people as he did, it was with great sorrow of heart that he gave it up, and resigned after five years of faithful, successful labor. During his pastorate the church enjoyed two most refreshing revivals. The first was in the spring of 1878, under Major Penn, of Texas, and his chorister, Mr. Hart. About sixty were added to the church, and some of the best members now in this church, as well as in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, were converted at the Penn meeting.

The second was conducted by Rev. D. I. Purser, and his brother, Rev. John F. Purser, now pastor of the Baptist Church at Troy, Ala. It lasted several weeks and added seventy-seven to the church. Both Penn and the Pursers had peculiar, but common-sense methods, both drew large audiences, and both left broad and lasting influences in the community.

Rev. D. I. Purser had been elected to act as joint pastor during Mr. Hendon's absence, in 1882, and when the latter was forced by ill-health to resign, Mr. Purser resigned also, and Rev. Dr. W. O. Bailey, of Texas, having been elected, became pastor January 1, 1883. Dr. Bailey served a little more than one year, when D. I. Purser was again elected pastor, and entered upon his work April 1, 1884.

At this time the church had become about two hundred and fifty strong, and was able to pay their pastor about \$1,200 salary, beside making considerable contributions to missions abroad. In 1882 a new house was decided upon, and several thousand dollars subscribed, but owing to a change in pastors then the matter was dropped. During Dr. Bailey's time the new church building was again discussed, but nothing decisive was done.

In 1884 the pastor and church set about in full earnest to have a new house. After much discussion it was decided to build upon the old lot, and not on the one purchased in 1883. By the spring of 1885 a plan had been decided upon, and in the summer of that year the work was begun. In the meantime O'Brien's Opera House was rented for one year. At the close of 1885 the church gave up the Opera House. They have been

able to worship in the new church since January 1, 1886. Through the untiring perseverance of Dr. Purser, aided by a number of active brethren and sisters, and we should add by Captain C. C. Hardman, superintendent of the work of building, the new house was ready for dedication February 28, 1886. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Atlanta, preached the dedication sermon from Romans xiii: 10, "Love is the fulfilling of the law," to about eleven hundred people. The house was packed to its fullest capacity, and the sermon elicited great enthusiasm. At the close Dr. Purser stated that \$1,500 was needed "to-morrow" to set the house and furniture free from all encumbrance. The amount was raised in a few minutes, in contributions of \$100, \$50, and \$25, and some \$10, after which \$237 was raised by the basket collection. A very liberal portion of the amount was given by Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and outsiders. It was a grand occasion, a grand success, and led by one of the grandest of men, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne. The new church and furniture complete cost \$12,500.

The year 1885 was marked in the prosperity of the church and church work, as in the progress of the city. In addition to the grand work just mentioned, three new churches, all the outgrowth of mission work, were organized, and are now worshipping in new houses of their own.

The present membership of this church is now about five hundred, the financial strength has been increased in proportion, and the whole is better organized for efficient work than ever before.

The mission stations organized and conducted by the young men of the First Baptist Church, in the year 1885, are as follows:

The South Side Mission was organized into the South Side Baptist Church January 1, 1886, with Dr. W. C. Cleveland as pastor. The church is flourishing, with a membership of seventy-seven.

The second mission was also organized into a church in the spring of 1885, with Rev. J. F. Purser as pastor, formerly assistant pastor of the First Church. They have a membership of seventeen.

The West End Mission was organized into a church in the fall of 1885, with Rev. Mr. Hogan as pastor. They have a membership of twenty-three.

Cotton Mill station has not yet organized into a church, but still maintains a flourishing Sunday school.

The Smithfield Land Company has recently donated them a lot to build a church upon, which will be organized at an early day as the Elyton Mission, which maintains a Sunday school.

At the Avondale Mission a good Sunday school is progressing, and a



D. S. Purser

church to be soon erected upon land donated by the Avondale Land Company, with Rev. W. A. Hobson as pastor. North Birmingham has also donated a lot for a church building, as will doubtless all of the other land companies, upon which church buildings will be erected in the coming year.

This work has all been accomplished under the pastorate of Rev. D. I. Purser, who has done, perhaps, more for the cause of religion than any other man in this section.

REV. DAVID INGRAM PURSER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, December 24, 1843. His parents, originally from South Carolina, easily traced their ancestry into the active scenes of the Revolutionary War, where some of them were distinguished for their deeds of devotion in that great struggle. In their westward emigration they sojourned for a year or two in Pike County, Alabama, thence on to Mississippi, the native soil of our subject.

Mr. Purser had limited scholastic advantages, but, after his connection with neighborhood schools in his native community, at the age of sixteen years he entered the high school at Hazlehurst, Mississippi, where he spent seven months in diligent application to study. He was reared on a farm and in a quiet country home, where the native talent for the practical uses of things, the habits of industry, and close attention to business were developed and cultivated to a degree which has very greatly facilitated the success of his life in other departments of noble effort.

The next turn in his life worthy of special mention is the fact that he entered the Confederate service at the age of seventeen and a half years, going to the front with the second company that left his county, "The Seven Stars Artillery," a company whose selection of a name was put in nomination by himself. He went through the war at his post, and was present and participated in sixteen hard-fought engagements.

In early life, immediately after the war, and before entering the ministry, by his energy and adaptation to business he made an independent competency, so that during his whole ministerial career he could have lived in sufficient bounty without assistance from a ministerial salary; but, believing that the workman is worthy of his hire, and that Christians should be trained to maintain that principle, he has claimed his salary like all other true and faithful ministers.

On a profession of faith in Christ he united with Damascus Baptist

Church, in the country near Hazlehurst, at the age of eleven and a half years. That church, recognizing his gifts, gave him license to preach the gospel in 1868, but, diligently engaged in secular pursuits, he did not act upon his license for two years, when the church sent a committee to inform him that he must enter the work or surrender his license. After prayerful reflection he began actively to preach the gospel, and in October, 1870, four months after, he was ordained to the full functions of the ministry. His first year in the ministry was devoted to missionary work in West Mississippi, between Natchez and Port Gibson, a region of seventy-five miles. In this mission he constituted three new churches and gathered and established four scattered ones. At the end of the year he was pastor of seven churches, besides having done much other evangelistic work.

His next work was rendered as pastor of the churches in Crystal Springs and Wesson, Mississippi, two flourishing towns. The church at Wesson was a small body when he took charge of it, but it increased with great rapidity, and became a very strong church. The church at Crystal Springs was not less flourishing. He left that work at the call of the State Mission Board of the Mississippi Baptist Convention.

During his connection with that Board he arose into eminent distinction as an evangelist, and pressing demands were laid upon him from other States, and in response to these calls he visited and labored with remarkable success in most of the principal cities from New Orleans to St. Louis; meanwhile he declined pastoral calls which came from several important cities. It was while he was engaged in this succession of brilliant work that he made his first visit to Birmingham—a visit which proved a great blessing to the cause of his denomination in this city, and won the hearts of the Baptist people here.

In 1883 he was called to the work of State Evangelist by the State Mission Board of the Alabama Convention. For twelve months he held revival meetings in the cities and centers of influence in our State, which were invariably attended with success.

It was a sublime day for the Baptists of Birmingham when he accepted the call of the First Church in this city, and entered on his work as their pastor April 1, 1884. His church—then the only white Baptist Church in the city—had only two hundred and seventy-eight members, was in a state of inefficiency, imperfect organization, and worshipping in an unsightly and uncomfortable house, quite inadequate to hold his congregations.

Mr. Purser seems to have entered this rapidly-growing city with the ideas both of pastor and evangelist—as pastor of the First Church and

evangelist for the whole city and its environments. He came among us with the fixed opinion that church extension is a proper theme for the pulpit and a legitimate topic in social visiting and pastoral work. Over the Baptist interests of the Magic City he at once became bishop of the situation, and knew how to manipulate the responsibilities of his functions. His own church has been for a year past worshipping in a magnificent new house, modern, elegant, and grand, with capacity to seat nine hundred people. His membership now numbers about five hundred. Many have, from time to time, gone out to form new churches. The church is a wealthy, intelligent, orderly, and thoroughly-organized body, with commendable liberality, a large congregation, and an excellent Sabbath school. While he has thus developed his own church, he has kept in constant view his idea of church extension, and as fast as communities have formulated around he has inspired the planting of missions and Sabbath schools, secured lots for church sites, and, in most of these positions, houses have been erected in comfortable chapel form and churches have been organized; and now, instead of one, his denomination has four white churches, with efficient pastors, and several promising missions. Two of these new churches are now so strong and efficient that they contemplate building elegant houses at an early day. In addition to his active devotion to the cause and his consummate tact, being a man of large means and liberality, he is capable of handling men of position and means, and this has been used wisely in securing church lots and in erecting chapels. When this end could not be achieved otherwise he has largely used his own money to carry his point. He has had the will, the way, and the capacity to do the needed work, and it has not been simply talked about—the work has been done and is being done. With all his ministerial work faithfully done, he has the gift of manipulating money successfully, and, as he rapidly moves along, he takes a turn at that quite frequently, and never conceals it. He seems to act on the principle of the English bishop, who said: "I am first a man, then a minister; and, however sacred the work of my office, I will not forget that I am a man, with the rights of a man." As a preacher in the pulpit he is evangelical, clear, instructive, and bold. His subject is placed at once under his command, and, with extemporaneous discussion, abounding with appropriate illustrations and eloquent pathos, the subject commands the audience. He makes frequent use of current events, and therefore is sometimes called a sensational preacher, to which he does not hesitate to reply that "Sensation is better than stagnation." He has the gift of stirring inert things into action, and the adroitness of sweeping along with a relig-

ious revival or a secular boom. Tall, erect, earnest, pleasing, with excellent mannerism, addressing himself to all classes and all vocations, he is emphatically a man of the people—of all grades of people.

Mr. Purser has been twice married, and among all the successful events of his career these alliances have been the chiefest. On October 7, 1864, he was married to Miss Dicy Jane Bass, of Covington County, Mississippi, a lady of fine person, intellectual, cultivated, brilliant, a devout Christian and an earnest worker in the Master's cause, and eminently "a keeper at home." To the tact and management of this worthy wife of his youth does our subject attribute, in a large degree, his success in life as a minister of Christ. She was the mother of six children, three of whom have departed this life. She died September 13, 1879.

His second marriage was with Miss Sallie A. Moody, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on June 28, 1883. Miss Moody had already reached distinction in the higher relations of social life, and that distinction was based on family elevation, wealth and cultivation, earnest piety, and active Christian enterprise. She was the daughter of Judge Washington Moody, a man of noble standing in the city of Tuscaloosa and in the State, and the only sister of an only brother, Mr. Frank Moody, now president of the First National Bank in that city. Cheerful and graceful everywhere, she is especially so in her charming home, where hospitality abounds and good nature rules. Her Christian character may be seen in her devout conversation, generous liberality, and active effort. She is, at this, time in charge of a Sabbath-school class of nearly one hundred men, and this energy has been true of her work in both Tuscaloosa and Birmingham. She is now the mother of two children—a daughter and a son.

In conclusion, it would be unjust to the distinguished brother of Mr. Purser, who worked so long side by side with him, if we should fail to mention him; we refer to the Rev. John F. Purser, for some time missionary pastor of South Side, now the popular pastor in Troy, Ala.; the sweet singer, as well as the gifted preacher, who accompanied the elder brother through much of the evangelistic work referred to above, and whose sublime songs of Zion charmed the multitude and thrilled the Christian hearer.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH,

was organized in February, 1872, on the corner of First avenue and Twenty-first street, where now stands Frank Gafford's livery stable, in a small wooden building which was erected for a storehouse. The building was rented by the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, each denomination having service under its own minister. The North Alabama Conference, which met in November, 1871, did not consider Birmingham of sufficient importance to send it a preacher for 1872, but stationed Rev. T. G. Slaughter at Elyton, the old county seat of Jefferson County, one and a half miles distant. Through his kindness we succeeded in getting preaching once a month for a while, and the church organized. He organized with a membership of about seventy-five. Prominent among these were R. H. Roberts, J. D. Lykes, Dr. J. W. Sears, J. T. Wilson, Mrs. M. T. Hines, Mrs. Dr. Sears, Mrs. J. D. Lykes, Mrs. D. F. Constantine, and many others. Dr. Slaughter was called away by the bishop, some time in the spring, to take charge of the church at Oxford, Alabama, vacated by the death of the appointed pastor, after which time we only got preaching as we could catch a preacher on the wing and press him into service. Soon after the organization of the church a committee was appointed to raise funds to build a house of worship. The Elyton Land Company gave us a lot 100 x 190 at the north-east corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-first street, where, by the middle of June, 1872, we had erected, what we then considered, a neat and comfortable building, at a cost of \$1,600, and it was dedicated by Bishop Doggin in December, 1872. Our people were then all poor, but I must say I never knew, in all my life, a nobler or more liberal band. From \$50 to \$100 was paid by poor men to get the house built. In November, 1872, when the North Alabama Conference met, we were sent a regular pastor in the person of Rev. T. H. Deavenport. Though very small of stature, yet with a warm heart and a big brain, he filled the pulpit with marked success and ability. In the summer of 1873, when the cholera raged, bringing death, desolation, and suffering in our midst, this man of God was on his feet and on his knees, night and day, doing all in his power to help the needy and minister to the sick and dying. The millionaires who have invested in and about Birmingham may receive the commendations of the press, but Rev. T. H. Deavenport should be held in everlasting remembrance by the people of Birmingham. Though the members of our church were all poor, they abounded in their liberality, paying from year to year for the

support of the pastor, some \$50 and some \$100. In 1874 and 1875 Rev. W. L. Clifton was pastor. He was a man of splendid physique and large brain, a fine preacher, and an excellent man. Under his charge the church prospered. Dr. W. C. Heam was the third pastor, from 1875 to 1877. Some regarded him a Talmage; indeed, the doctor is a fine preacher and an accomplished gentleman. Under his ministry Birmingham had her first revival. The doctor is now superannuated, in feeble health, and resides at Talladega, Alabama. From 1877 to 1881 Dr. J. W. Christian served us. He was an able minister, a devout Christian, of sweet disposition, and most excellent character. He died in Birmingham as editor of the Alabama Christian Advocate. Rev. J. W. Newman served the church from 1881 to 1884. Mr. Newman did a fine work for the church, both in the pulpit and in his pastoral ministrations. The past two years Dr. Hardie Brown has been the pastor. Dr. Brown is one of the finest scholars in the South. His sermons are all highly finished, and every sentence sparkles with gems of thought. The doctor is doing a fine work for the First Church, and is much appreciated by his people.

When the new church was built the writer was not then a resident of Birmingham, having entered the North Alabama Conference as a traveling minister. The building of the new church was agitated during the first year of Dr. Heam's ministry, was continued under the ministry of Dr. Christian, and newly completed at the close of his term at a cost of about \$20,000. It is situated on the corner of Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street, and is an ornament to the city, but is not large enough to accommodate its immense congregation. It has a membership of about six hundred, containing many of the wealthiest citizens of Birmingham.

REV. HARDIE BROWN, D. D.,

the present pastor of the First M. E. Church, South, Birmingham, Ala., was born in Sumner County, near Gallatin, Tenn. Until seventeen or eighteen years of age he worked on his father's farm in the spring and summer, going to school for a few months in the fall and winter of each year. He obtained his first instruction in the rudiments of a classical education at the Gallatin Academy, under the tuition of Professor Mallory. After an attendance of a session or two there, he was appointed assistant for a short time in that institution. He taught a private school for one session, after which he entered the Sophomore Class at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. After graduation he was elected tutor

in the preparatory department of the University, which position he held for one collegiate year. He was then offered the place of assistant in the Dallas Male Academy at Selma, Ala., which place he held for five months. Then succeeding the principal, J. T. Dunklin, he remained at the head of this school one year, when he was called to Summerfield, Ala., where he taught Greek and Latin in Centenary Institute. He remained at Summerfield two years, having married there. He was then admitted into the Alabama Conference and sent to the Jonesboro Circuit, whence he went into the Confederate army as chaplain of the 28th Alabama Regiment, and went through the campaign around Corinth, Miss., and through Bragg's march into Kentucky. He resigned the chaplaincy of that regiment and was sent by the conference to Spring Hill Circuit, in Marengo County, Ala. After fulfilling the term of his appointment there, he was sent to the Perryville Circuit, but did not fill out the year, as he again went into the army, and was captured in the battle of Selma and imprisoned for a short time. After the war he was elected principal of the Prattville Academy, which position he held two years, afterward moving to Mississippi. He was a member of that conference two years. He was then transferred to the North Alabama Conference, and stationed for three years at Florence. After this pastorate he was elected Professor of Ancient Languages at the State Normal School, which position he held eight years, and was then elected to succeed Professor S. P. Rice as president of that school. In the meantime he filled the pulpit at Courtland for three years, and at Decatur one year. After having held the presidency of the State Normal School for three years and a half, he resigned, and was appointed by Bishop Keener pastor of the First M. E. Church, South, at Birmingham.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH,

corner of Seventeenth street and Avenue E, South Side, was organized by Rev. Z. A. Parker, in November, 1884, with eighteen members. A new house was built at once, and in twelve months, November, 1885, the membership had increased to one hundred and twenty-eight. In November, 1886, Rev. L. F. Whitten, the present pastor, reported that there had been over four hundred accessions in one year, with more than three hundred and forty conversions. So that the growth of this young church in the past year is almost without precedent in the annals of church history. The house is already too small, many hundreds having been unable to get

seats the past fall. This church has built a parsonage for the pastor this year at a cost of \$1,600. A bright future is promised the members of St. John's Methodist Church.

REV. J. D. PIERCE,

Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, Birmingham, was born in Laurel, Franklin County, Indiana, April 3, 1845.

In September, 1861, in the sixteenth year of his age, he entered the Union army as a musician for the term of three years, the last two of which he was principal musician of his regiment.

In November, 1864, after three years and two months' service, he was honorably discharged and returned home to engage in the peaceful pursuits of life.

In October, 1865, he, with his father's family, removed to Shelbyville, Indiana, to take charge of the leading hotel of that city. In the following January he was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, his parents being members of the Presbyterian Church. In February he began the study of medicine with W. F. Green, M. D., of the same city, and in the fall attended his first course of lectures in Chicago. He attended his second course of lectures in Cincinnati, where he graduated in February, 1870.

He practiced medicine five years, during which time he achieved considerable success in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, having cured cases of from two to forty years standing.

During the time he was engaged in medicine, his friends, as well as himself, were impressed that he ought to enter the ministry. But as his prospects for success in his chosen profession were very bright it was with great reluctance that he gave up medicine for the ministry. Becoming satisfied, however, that it was his duty to try to preach the gospel, he, upon the recommendation of his presiding elder and quarterly conference, was received on trial in the traveling connection by the South-East Indiana Conference at Madison, Indiana, Bishop Foster presiding. In September, 1875, after serving in that conference six years and a half, on account of the health of himself and wife, he transferred to this State and settled at Andrew's Institute, DeKalb County, May, 1882. In November of that year he was appointed to the Wills Valley Circuit near his home.

At the close of 1883 he was stationed at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Birmingham. During the time he served this charge, nearly two years, his labors were greatly blessed.

From September, 1885, to 1886, he was stationed in Spirit Lake, Iowa, but as the climate disagreed with his family he returned to Alabama and was appointed by Bishop Fowler to succeed Rev. L. H. Massey (who succeeded him the previous year) as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Birmingham.

Mr. Pierce's wife is a daughter of the late Col. James H. Grant, the builder and resident engineer of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, and cousin to Captain John A. Grant, who recently resigned the position of chief engineer of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad to become the general manager of the Texas Pacific.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH.

The building stands on the corner of Nineteenth street and Avenue C. It is a neat, framed structure, gothic in style, and located in the central part of that side of the city. Its first pastor was Rev. J. B. Tope, under whose administration it was erected in 1881, and dedicated by the Rev. I. W. Joyce, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the same year. In its two sessions of the Alabama Conference have been held, the first by Bishop Matthew Simpson, D. D., LL. D., in 1881, and the second by Bishop J. M. Walden, D. D., LL. D., in 1884. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., and Bishop W. F. Mallahin, D. D., have also preached from its pulpit. It has been served as pastors by the Revs. J. B. Tope, E. H. King, W. P. Miller, J. D. Pierce and L. H. Massey. At its altars many have been converted, and following their denominational preferences have gone into other communions, while others have united with it, according to the law of the denomination, on a probation of six months before taking its vows, and during the time, proving unfaithful, have been dropped without admission into full connection; while still others, proving faithful, have, from time to time, been received, both from probation and by letter. Thus the growth of its membership has been slow but substantial, and after losing many by removals and transfers, it now numbers one hundred and fourteen full members and probationers. It has a live Sunday school, which meets at 9.30 a. m., has preaching Sunday morning and evening, prayer-meeting on Wednesday evenings, and a weekly class-meeting, which services are all well attended by its members and friends. The Rev. L. H. Massey is its present pastor. He is a young man, a native of North Carolina; was graduated in East Tennessee Wesleyan University (now

Grant Memorial), in 1880, and after one year as a professor in Holston Seminary, in Tennessee, and five years in the pastorate, he was transferred to the Alabama Conference, and sent to Birmingham, in November, 1885. Under his labors the membership has been considerably increased, and a new church has been established in the western part of the city, and on the corner of Ninth street and Third avenue, North Side, stands the

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

a handsome, framed building, just starting on its journey of usefulness and mission of purity and love. The erection of this structure is largely due to the labors of Rev. C. W. Miller, as assistant to the pastor in the latter part of 1886. It stands, the only church building in that part of the city, in the midst of a growing population, and has before it a hopeful future.

THE CHURCH OF DISCIPLES, OR CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

was organized in this city in April, 1885, by R. W. Van Hook, the State evangelist of said church, with a membership of twenty men and women.

Previous to this time a small number of earnest, energetic women had been striving for several months to keep up a small Sunday school. Owing to much opposition and many discouragements they had found this exceedingly difficult, and but for the indefatigable efforts of our dear deceased sister, Mrs. A. J. Clarkson, and her warm coadjutors, Mrs. J. P. Tillman and Mrs. Levi Hege, it would have been an unsuccessful effort. But trusting—as such women do trust—in a Higher Power for help, they succeeded in keeping together the small band in this progressive city, who chose to wear the name of Christ alone, and to take the Bible as their only guide, creed or doctrine. There is not a member of the Church of Christ in this city but feels his heart glow with love and gratitude to Mrs. Clarkson for her untiring efforts to effect an organization—her zeal and encouragement when others were almost discouraged. She has already received her reward in her Master's commendation. Feeling that her place could scarcely be refilled, all felt the necessity of redoubling their efforts, and the Lord has blessed them.

In April, 1885, Mr. R. W. Van Hook, then of Greene County, knowing of their weak condition, came to their relief. He held a meet-

ing, which resulted in much encouragement to all. It was at this time that the organization was effected. For some time after their organization this small body of Christians met in Sublett Hall, "and continued steadfastly in the Apostle's doctrine, in fellowship, in breaking of bread, and in prayers."

We give some names of charter members, viz: Messrs. C. Perkins, Harry Harsh, J. E. Lee, Henry Brown, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. A. J. Clark-son, Mrs. J. P. Tillman, Mrs. Levi Hege, Mrs. Boone, Misses Palmer, Allie Boyer, and Mamie Jolly.

They were all earnest, warm workers, and in spite of many trials, never wearied in their united effort to do for their Lord and Master by prayer, faith, and works, all their capacity and earnestness enabled them to do.

Being unable to keep Sublett Hall, for some reason of its owner, they succeeded in getting the consent of the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association to use their reading room until they could make other arrangements. They met here till December, 1885, when they obtained use of the courtroom, where they are, at present, holding their Lord's-day services.

Their financial condition is fairly good. They have purchased a lot, and have almost sufficient money to begin building their house of worship, which, Lord willing, they will do this spring of 1887.

In addition to purchasing the lot, and the building fund, they have, since October, 1886, arranged to pay the State evangelist for half his time, leaving the other half for State work. Their membership has increased from twenty to about one hundred, including many of the most prominent business men in the city.

They have a progressive Sunday school, with Messrs. G. R. Harsh and Chick as superintendents, and with energetic teachers and wide-awake pupils. The Sunday school numbers about sixty pupils, and all are much interested.

A mission school has been organized in Avondale, with C. A. Schoolar as superintendent, and is in quite a flourishing condition.

In January a day was appointed for a meeting to organize a Ladies' Aid Society. Some time since the younger members of the Sunday school were organized into a society under the name of "Little Builders."

We are happy to state that both church and Sunday school are in a prosperous condition.

CONGREGATION EMMANUEL.

The Jewish inhabitants of Birmingham are among its most substantial trades people. They appear in works of general interest to society, and in the city government, with marked influence. Their religious organization dates from April 23, 1882, when the Congregation Emmanuel was organized with thirty-two members, and without a rabbi. The meetings of the congregation were held irregularly in various churches of the city loaned for the purpose.

The effort was finally made to build a synagogue, and the beautiful brick structure, corner Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street, was begun June, 1886, to cost \$12,000 to \$15,000. The present membership is eighty-five.

No regular offices from a rabbi have thus far been obtained, although Dr. Rosenpitz officiated for four months in the latter part of 1886.

The board of trustees are Samuel Ullman, A. S. Hirscher, B. M. Jacobs, H. Lazarus, E. Gusfield, A. Stern, S. Spiro, J. R. Hochstadter, of which Mr. Hirscher is president.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.

This is a brick edifice, erected on Sixteenth street and Seventh avenue, and an imposing style of ecclesiastical architecture.

Rev. W. R. Pettiford is the pastor, and the church is in a highly prosperous condition. Mr. Pettiford has retained his charge since January 15, 1883, and under him the present beautiful church building has almost been completed. The history of the church building is one of honor to the pastor and his people. With only \$300 in the treasury they went on with laying the foundations, and step by step, with hard work and grievous delays, accomplished their purpose. The church has cost \$6,000, and will, when fully completed, cost \$8,500. The lot is worth \$10,000, or better. There are about 400 members of this church, and four stations are also conducted by it.



Thomas D. D. D.
J. H. Phillips

COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

These are prosperous religious bodies. One edifice is of brick, the others are frame. All are well kept, and attended by orderly congregations. Services are regularly held.

There are other colored churches in the city which do honor to the negro race. They are owned by their congregations, and are mostly out of debt. They occupy lots in the central parts of the city, and are ornamental to the general architecture.

JEFFERSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The spirit of public education is greatly promoted in this county by the activity of the county superintendent, Mr. S. L. Robertson, a native of Huntsville, Ala., and an ex-Confederate soldier. The State law increased his salary recently in appreciation of his fidelity and efficiency.

There are both common and high schools embraced in the system. The high schools teach the subjects necessary to prepare youths for college.

At present the cost of white schools is sustained, to the extent of one-third, by the State and county funds; the colored schools to the extent of two-thirds.

The common schools receive a greater *pro rata* of the public fund than the high schools. The public funds at present only allow for maintaining the schools for three months in the year. The supplemental, or private, fund must be relied on for the remainder of the time.

The teachers are faithful, and the system is progressive.

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The value of school buildings, and other school property, in Birmingham is probably \$75,000. A direct appropriation is made by the city government, which relieves pupils of all tuition fees. The schools, therefore, are entirely free. The wealthy classes send their children to receive instruction from them, and thus parents, who themselves are educated, and who have leisure to watch the interest of their children, become the guardians of the common schools. Both moral and intellectual training is enforced, and the schools are an honor to the city.

The public school organization is composed of a board of education. The city government does not control it. The board elects a superintendent and the necessary teachers, and performs all other acts of administration, except fixing the amount of income to be expended.

The board is now composed of the following influential citizens and patrons of the schools: A. O. Lane, President; J. L. Watkins, Vice-President; A. S. Elliott, W. J. Rushton, D. D. Smith, Samuel Ullman, and George L. Thomas. City Clerk H. U. McKinney is *ex officio* Secretary of the Board.

Professor J. H. Phillips is Superintendent. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and is intelligent in the direction of the most modern methods in the schools.

The race division is adopted in the system. The colored schools have colored teachers. The most careful supervision is given to them by the board and by the superintendent.

An interesting feature of the system pursued by Professor Phillips is the division of the scholastic session by special celebrations. "Shakspeare Day," "Burns Day," etc., are respectively dedicated to observance of the memory of the dead poets, historians, and the like. "Arbor Day" has been fixed for Washington's birthday, and upon this occasion the schools will annually unite in planting trees in the public parks, and other proper places.

The schools, after being graded and located, have been named in honor of eminent citizens of the city: "Powell School," for James R. Powell, the founder of the city; "Henley School," for Robert H. Henley, the first mayor; "Paul Hayne School," for the Southern poet. One of the colored schools is named, in honor of the mayor, "Lane School."

The number of pupils enrolled in all the schools January 1, 1887, was about 2,100, of which, say, 700 were colored.

THE BANKS OF BIRMINGHAM.

A commercial observation respecting Birmingham has always been the rapid, though steady, progress of the merchants and the smaller manufacturers. The city is annually acquiring increased importance as a distributive center for a varied trade. Its wholesale transactions cover every year greater territory than the year before. The city wholesale trade has made possible a score of villages with their retail and bartering commerce with farmers, mechanics, and miners. Values of all kinds

appreciate under this network of enterprise, and the channel through which the whole of this trade flows is the banks of the city. We will see that these institutions have steadily grown in number, and yet relatively more in ability. This fact is readily accounted for in the steady and upward course of the trade of the merchants. In these facts is the unmistakable evidence that the commerce of Birmingham has been free from feverish excitement at all times; that it has received no shocks from over-trading, or from dishonor among merchants. The tens of thousands of dollars, in small amounts of cash, paid out weekly to laborers who live in and near the city, and who spend it freely, go to the banks through the stores. In this progress we have the indice to the future of the banks of the city. They are the aids to an industrial life whose sources are both of the strongest in resource and of the most varied and the most readily convertible. Thus far the pig-iron industry and coal have supplied the main commerce. But there are developments already assured which will diversify the business of the city, and add to the safety of the trade and the banks. Many kinds of iron and steel manufactures from Birmingham pig-iron will enter commerce, and this commerce will be as solvent as the solvency of communities in every part of the Union, and ultimately of the Central and South American States.

Besides the iron manufactures in bridges, chains, piping, stoves, railroad rails, engines, etc., which support healthy commerce, the Birmingham trade will be largely based on cotton, to come from various parts of Alabama and Mississippi, attracted here by the compress and facilities for market. The completion of the railroads from Columbus, Miss., and Memphis and Sheffield to the north; and the completion of the line, almost an air line, to connect with the roads in Georgia leading to Savannah, will open the shortest rail communication possible between the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

Thus it is evident that the future of banking in Birmingham is commensurate in promise with all the wonderfully-varied and equally-powerful resources of the surrounding country. Stagnation of business can never overtake a country where the climate is never too cold or too hot to forbid a full day's work; where crops may be planted upon the open fields every month in the year; where the ores of Red Mountain and the coke of Pratt Mines are in less than a half day's time of the magnificent prairies on one side, and that land of matchless fertility and beauty on the other, the Valley of the Tennessee.

CHARLES LINN.

The banking interest of Birmingham, now amounting to about one and a half million of dollars, has in the subject of this sketch its founder.

Born of Swedish parents, in Finland, he passed for thirty years an eventful career on the sea, from cabin boy to captain of his vessel, during which time he crossed the Atlantic sixty-four times, and made three trips around the world.

Emigrating to America in 1836, he was engaged in various mercantile pursuits until 1840, when he engaged in the wholesale mercantile trade in Montgomery, where he established one of the most successful business houses in the South. During the war he disposed of his business and attempted to run the blockade with a vessel, but was captured, and taken, as a prisoner, to New York, where he was paroled. Subsequent to the war he became the financier of Messrs. Flash, Lewis & Co., wholesale grocers, of New Orleans, his son, C. W. Linn, having an interest in the firm, with whom he remained until the death of his son in 1871. In the same year he came to Birmingham, and purchased from the Elyton Land Company the lot on which the First National Bank now stands. The property was 50 x 100 feet, and the price paid was \$400. The Elyton Land Company presented him with a lot 20 x 100 feet on 20th street adjoining, and upon it Mr. Linn erected the first bank building in Birmingham, at a cost of \$4,000. He immediately organized the First National Bank. It was incorporated under the name of the National Bank of Birmingham, with Mr. Linn as President.

Keen of perception, and quick to recognize the future greatness of his adopted home, he erected, in 1872-73, the handsome and substantial structure now known as the First National Bank Building, at a cost of \$36,000, at that period one of the most elaborate and costly in Northern Alabama. Standing alone in its greatness, it was the mark of ridicule, and was long known under the sobriquet of "Linn's Folly." To-day it is the best business corner in Birmingham; the center of the vast commercial interests of the city, and is valued at not less than \$200,000.

In all enterprises tending to promote and advance the interests of Birmingham Mr. Linn was one of the leaders. He organized the Linn Iron Works, manufacturing as heavy machinery as any constructed south of the Ohio River; was greatly interested in developing the mineral wealth of Alabama, sending experts to analyze and examine the different coal and iron deposits, and assisted in building the first coke ovens.

He was one of the first stockholders of the Elyton Land Company, and firm in the faith of the great future of Birmingham he was a large investor in real estate.

Mr. Linn was a Lutheran in his religious belief, but was charitable to all denominations, and a liberal donator to all good works.

His name will always be honored as one who did all in his power to lay the city of Birmingham upon a broad and substantial foundation.

Mr. Linn was married three times, and has four children now living: Edward W., Cashier of the First National Bank; Mrs. Ellen L. Watts, widow of T. H. Watts, who was a business man of Birmingham; Mrs. A. L. Henley, wife of John C. Henley, and Mrs. L. L. Scott, widow of W. L. Scott, a popular citizen of Birmingham, who was drowned in 1885, while on a pleasure trip to Florida.

Mr. Linn died August 7, 1882, aged sixty-eight years.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Charles Linn was a man of clear judgment. He came to Birmingham in its early days to fix his fortunes here. On Twentieth street he reared a building for a bank. This was in the summer of 1871. The National Bank of Birmingham was organized October, 1871. The incorporators were Charles Linn, James R. Powell, President of the Elyton Land Company and Mayor of the city, Bryant Tully, M. H. Jordan, Willis J. Milner, James O'Connor, and B. P. Worthington, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000.

The officers elected were Charles Linn, President; James R. Powell, Vice-President; Travers Daniel, Cashier. After a year's service Mr. Daniel resigned his position, and Robert B. Jones was elected to fill it. After three years Mr. Jones resigned, and William Berney was given the place. After seven years service Mr. Berney was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the founder and first president, Mr. Linn. W. L. Scott became Vice-President, and John C. Henley Cashier.

THE CITY BANK.

T. L. Hudgins, Josiah Morris, and W. S. Mudd organized a private banking establishment in April, 1880, with a capital of \$80,000. It was soon chartered as the City Bank of Birmingham, with T. L. Hudgins, President, and W. J. Cameron, Cashier, and the capital increased to \$100,000.

THE FIRST NATIONAL.

May 15, 1884, the City Bank was merged into the First National. The consolidated capital stock controlled by the latter institution, under the terms of consolidation, was \$250,000. William Berney was retained as President; John C. Henley became Vice-President; W. J. Cameron, Cashier, with E. W. Linn, Assistant Cashier.

The bank greatly prospered with the acquisition of new capital. March, 1885, President Berney sent in his resignation. William A. Walker, Jr., a member of the leading law firm of the city, a native of the vicinage, and a large stockholder in the bank, was elected to succeed Mr. Berney. The able cashier, however, was expected practically to act the part of president. Mr. Walker could not surrender his practice, to which he was devoted, not only from affection for the science of law, but because of its rich gains to him in fortune. Cashier Cameron proved to be fully equal to the place. Mr. Walker soon discovered that his extensive legal *clientele* frequently imposed duties upon him at the bar inconsistent with his position as president of a Birmingham bank. Therefore, on January 6, 1886, the next annual meeting of the stockholders, he tendered his resignation as president to the directory, and Cashier Cameron was unanimously elected to fill his place by rank, as he had done, for some months, by assignment of duties to be performed. In this reorganization of bank officers W. J. Cameron became President; J. C. Henley Vice-President; E. W. Linn Cashier, and T. O. Smith, a son of the owner of Smithfield, Assistant Cashier.

The present directors are: T. L. Hudgins, William A. Walker, Jr., H. M. Caldwell, P. H. Earle, T. T. Hillman, W. T. Underwood, W. J. Cameron, John C. Henley, and E. W. Linn.

The offices of the First National Bank of Birmingham are now the best arranged and the most handsomely furnished in the State.



H. J. Cannon

Condensed Statement of the Condition of the First National Bank, December 31, 1886.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,255,980 03
Overdrafts	55,802 40
United States bonds	50,000 00
Other stocks and bonds	66,230 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	52,573 84
Expenses and taxes	11,341 40
Premiums	10,750 00
Due from United States Treasury	4,632 75
Due from banks	433,298 92
Cash	279,227 03
	<hr/>
	\$2,219,836 37
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$250,000 00
Surplus and profits	78,093 94
Circulation	45,000 00
Deposits—	
Banks	\$ 63,097 90
Individual	1,783,644 53—1,846,742 43
	<hr/>
	\$2,219,836 37

At a meeting of the board of directors held this day, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable January 4, 1887.

E. W. LINN, Cashier.

THE ALABAMA NATIONAL BANK.

The Alabama State Bank was organized in April, 1884, with Joseph F. Johnston, President; T. B. Lyons, Vice-President; John W. Read, Cashier. The Board of Directors were J. T. Hardie, T. B. Lyons, E. W. Rucker, A. O. Lane, J. W. Sloss, Joseph A. Shakespeare, and Joseph F. Johnston. The capital stock paid in was \$200,000. The bank doubled its first six months of business in the following six months. In less than eighteen months it was paying 16 per centum per annum on its capital.

In January, 1887, the corporation increased its capital stock, paid in,

to \$500,000, and thus became the largest bank in the State. The name was then changed to the Alabama National Bank. It is honorable to the business integrity of Birmingham that the increase was made, on the recommendation of the president, because of the success of the previous aid given by the bank "to business men and manufacturers." It was further to aid these classes that the advice was accepted. Among the new stockholders who promptly subscribed to the increased capital are Josiah Morris, of Montgomery; Mr. Norton, President of the L. & N. Railroad system; Mr. Fetter, President of the Kentucky National Bank of Louisville; Mr. Johnston, President of the First National Bank of Columbus, Mississippi; Mr. Spurr, President of the Commercial National Bank of Nashville, and other bankers of national reputation.

The corporation owns its own handsome building at the corner of First avenue and Twentieth street.

Joseph F. Johnston, the president of this bank, is a native of Lincoln County, North Carolina, where he was born in 1843, the son of a gentleman of wealth and culture. In his seventeenth year he left his educational advantages to enlist in the ranks of the Confederate army. Five wounds and promotion to a captaincy attest the devotion of his soldier's career.

Coming to Alabama Captain Johnston read law, and soon formed a co-partnership with a young North Carolinian, Captain R. M. Nelson, who had also been a Confederate soldier. Captain Nelson is now president of the Commercial Bank of Selma, and a gentleman of distinguished influence in social and business circles.

Mr. Johnston has been long known as a faithful worker in the politics of Alabama. He was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee in a trying period, and distinguished himself in that position. He has been invited to allow his name to be used for succession to the gubernatorial office in Alabama, but he has not thus far been ready to accept political preferment.

Mr. Johnston is now president of the Sloss Iron and Manufacturing Company of Birmingham, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

The erection of this bank presents a typical example of individual experience in Birmingham. It is the result of the prosperity of an honest man who began at the foot of the ladder of fortune. Charles Enslen, the founder, came to Birmingham a stranger and a day laborer. He is a Ger-



William Perry.

man by birth. Fidelity to the small things given him to do established his character in a community whose judgments of men and their methods and motives hew to the line. Mr. Enslen made fortunate investments, and used the suggestions of discretion, and a quick and sagacious mind, to detect opportunities for the employment of his earnings. Soon he had accomplished independence. Like the prudent head of a family, he first provided for them a comfortable home. His means grew to proportions which required his whole attention to the management of them. Thus, in casting about for some large enterprise to employ them, he fixed upon the then great need of the city in which he had cast his lot—a savings bank. He bought a lot in 1885 on the corner of Second avenue and Twenty-first street for \$7,500, which three or four years before had been sold for \$350. The location was a central one, convenient to the industries which employ the working people. Upon the spot he built a four-story brick building with Mansard roof, the lower floor being devoted to the bank offices. The proprietor of the enterprise remained steadily all day among the workmen directing in person the excavations for the foundation and the laying of every brick. His work progressed somewhat tardily, as the passers-by noted, but in due time he had completed a beautiful building, and one acknowledged to be, at that time, the most substantial in the city.

The bank was chartered November 2, 1885, with a capital stock, owned by the founder, of \$50,000. It threw open its doors to a prosperous business long awaiting it.

The incorporators were Charles F. Enslen and his two sons, E. F. and Charles Enslen.

The officers have been, from the opening, Charles F. Enslen, President; E. F. Enslen, Cashier, and Robert H. Sterrett, Attorney at Law, attorney for the bank.

In January, 1887, this bank increased its capital stock to \$150,000—threefold in fourteen months.

THE BERNEY NATIONAL BANK.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Berney from the presidency of the First National, he organized, on March 26, 1885, the Central Bank, with a capital stock, paid up, of \$50,000.

This bank is situated on First avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. It is an extremely tasteful architectural design, and adds greatly to the effect of the avenue. It is built of pressed brick, ornamented with white stone. The front is chiefly plate glass. The building,

and necessary space around, it only occupied half of the lot bought by Mr. Berney when he began to prepare to build the bank. In less than a year from the date of the purchase of the lot he sold the half, not required for the bank, for as much money as the entire area had cost.

The incorporators of the Central Bank were William Berney, Robert Jemison, L. D. Aylett, Joseph McLester, and T. H. Aldrich. The charter was obtained, and the bank began business on the date above mentioned.

The business of this institution has gone forward by bounds. In nine months from the date of incorporation it had doubled its capital stock. The bank was then reorganized and the name changed from the Central Bank of Birmingham to the Berney National Bank. The officers chosen were William Berney, President; Robert Jemison, Vice President; J. B. Cobbs, Cashier, and W. P. G. Harding, Assistant Cashier.

In less than twelve months from this first reorganization, with double the original capital stock, the Berney National had the second time increased. Its capital stock now is \$300,000, or sixfold the original capital stock—this accomplished in less than two years from its foundation. These facts become notable in view of the rapid strides real estate has made in Birmingham. It is evident that there has thus far been nothing fictitious or perilous in the phenomenal advance in values. They have moved in general accord and universal sympathy.

The officers of the Berney National Bank in its latest reorganization are William Berney, President; W. P. Armstrong, President of the City National Bank of Selma, one of the oldest and strongest of the Southern banks of the new era, Vice-President; J. B. Cobbs, Cashier, and W. P. Parish, of Selma, Assistant Cashier. Among the larger stockholders in the reorganization are John H. Inman, of New York; W. P. Armstrong, of Selma; Enoch Ensley, of Pratt Mines; H. F. DeBardeleben, R. H. Isbell, of Talladega; T. T. Hillman, P. T. Vaughan, of Selma, and others.

The confidence which the Berney National Bank has been able to arrest and attract to the city of its location is of the first consequence. It has done its full part toward creating stability in values, even when they advance rapidly from point to point.



John W. Reno

THE BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL BANK.

This institution will be incorporated in April, 1887, with a paid-up capital of \$250,000, subscribed by nearly one hundred of the leading business men of Birmingham.

The President is to be John W. Read; Cashier, H. C. Ansley. It will occupy handsome quarters in the Roden Block, Second avenue and Twentieth street.

The banks and banking capital of Birmingham, March 1, 1887, may be summarized as follows:

First National	Capital, \$250,000
Alabama National.	" 500,000
Savings	" 150,000
Berney National.	" 300,000
Birmingham National	" 250,000
J. R. Adams, private banker.	" 50,000

Total banking capital \$1,500,000

SUBURBAN LAND COMPANIES.

AVONDALE LAND COMPANY.—One of the leading incentives to the construction of the first in order of the Birmingham street railways was to connect a suburb called Avondale with the center of Birmingham. The distance is about one and a half miles. The principal incorporators of this railway company comprise the Avondale Land Company.

Avondale Park consists of a forty-acre inclosure of romantic wooded mountain side, abounding in bold springs. There are walks laid off, seats provided, and a floor for dancing, laid under a canopy. There is a natural cave on the company's property of much interest. Picnics and moonlight parties from the city delight to patronize its free accommodations.

The company has purchased considerable land around the park, surveyed lots, and has been very successful in disposing of them to settlers and manufacturers. Land which did not cost it more than \$1, or even half that amount, per foot, is now readily sold at \$25 to \$75, or into the hundreds, three years after the original purchase. The stock of the company is held at \$4.25 to \$5 to one, face value.

The president is B. F. Roden.

SMITHFIELD.—West of Birmingham city limits, one and a half miles down the valley, is the suburban village, Smithfield. The area comprises 500 acres, once a cornfield. Bordering the valley part is a narrow line of hills, yet in the scrubby growth of a virgin and rocky soil.

Three years ago the owner of this tract of land, Dr. Joseph R. Smith, decided to lay it off, after a plan of his own fertile brain, into streets and avenues, and to offer lots for sale and settlement. It was found that good water could be obtained by sinking wells into the rocks, beneath the surface, from twenty-five to seventy-five feet deep. So long as the territory should remain sparsely inhabited, these wells would supply suitable water. When residences should be erected on lots, not too far apart, one well would readily supply several families. The breezes from the mountains fanned Smithfield, and in the hottest day the wide expanse of open area on every side secured a current of pure, fresh air. A wholesome draught of pure water, not dangerous to health, as is ice, but cool and refreshing from the rocks beneath, was at command of the cottagers at all hours.

Smithfield assumed a color of romance from the first. It is a solid name it bears. It means an honest purpose in every feature. Coming to the broad avenues and streets, we find them called after the names of the living, or dead, Smiths. Here in Birmingham we go to the arithmetic, with its hard figures for the most unromantic of nomenclature for our highways. But the highways of the suburban town went to the family tree of the Smiths, and immortalized genealogy by fixing its record in the map of a city.

The founder of Smithfield determined upon this unique scheme for perpetuating family history. The avenues were laid off from due east to due west, and these he named for the female members of the Smith family backward into the generations, to cover as many names as there were highways. Therefore we have Cornelia, Louisa, Kate, Sallie, etc., avenues. The streets crossing the avenues at right angles are John, Thomas, Mortimer, etc. The eastern border of the limits is a wide boulevard called Walker street. This is named for Mr. William A. Walker, one of the early settlers of Jefferson County, and of Elyton, and a life-time friend of Dr. Smith. Bisecting this site of the town is a wide, macadamized public highway, running with the compass from east to west, which is called Smithers' boulevard, in honor of the founder's wife's maiden name.

The sale of Smithfield lots began soon after the old cornfield had been laid off into streets and avenues, which had received their names to the honor of the family record of the founder. In order to convince the public of his own confidence in the future of his city-building project, Dr.

Smith laid off on the opposite side of Walker avenue, and therefore nearer the city, a wide and beautiful oblong drive. The track was well shaded by the forest growth, and graded at heavy cost to himself. The interior of the ground was cleared of undergrowth, which left hundreds of shade trees, under which, it was predicted, the spring and summer picnics of the school children would be held. The whole was surrounded by a substantial plank fence, kept whitewashed, and broken by gates for the entrance of vehicles on both the Birmingham and Smithfield sides.

Liberal advertising of Smithfield claims, to the attention of investors, soon brought them to close important transactions in its lots. Year by year and season by season the prices of Smithfield lots rose higher. From \$100 they went to \$500. The location seemed favorable to real estate speculators. It lay between the great Pratt Mines to the north and their several furnaces, in course of construction. On the same side, but nearer to Smithfield, was the very strong Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company, busily opening mines and building blast furnaces; this latter being the property of the wealthy Pennsylvanians, the Thomases. To the west, four miles away, was Oxmoor, a growing iron manufacturing village. To the east was Birmingham and the banks, and the juncture of nine or more lines of railroad. It seemed plain to the quick eye of the real estate speculator that in this property lay opportunity for his safest ventures, even in the season of the most energetic "booms" of Birmingham.

SMITHFIELD LAND COMPANY.—Thus it happened that in the first few days of December, 1886, a syndicate was quietly formed of leading capitalist of Birmingham, who bought about 200 acres of Smithfield at about \$1,200 the acre. The company was organized as the Smithfield Land Company, and the stock was all sold, immediately, to many eager purchasers.

The board of directors are A. O. Lane, Mayor of Birmingham, J. D. Moore, J. V. Richards, C. H. Worrell, E. A. Thompson, W. A. Smith, and W. A. Handley. A. O. Lane is President, and L. H. Martin Secretary and Treasurer. The capital stock of the Smithfield Land Company is \$850,000.

NORTH BIRMINGHAM LAND COMPANY.—This very strong corporation has located a town two miles north of Birmingham, on Village Creek. Its realty consists of some twelve hundred acres favorably situated for manufactories. It is now erecting a blast furnace of one hundred tons

capacity. The streets and avenues have been very judiciously laid off with a view to placing the manufacturing industries of the future on the low lands bordered by the stream, and the residences of the population upon the adjacent high lands.

John W. Johnston, President of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, is President of the company, and his brother, A. B. Johnston, is the Secretary and Treasurer. The capital stock of the company is \$700,000.

THE VILLAGE CREEK LAND COMPANY.—This corporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000, was organized September, 1886. They own forty-seven acres of land two miles from the city, on Village Creek, favorably situated for manufacturing enterprises. They sell lots at reasonable rates. The lands lie on the western extension of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, and are suitable for residences for workingmen, being dry and healthful.

The officers are E. Eastman, President, and B. F. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer.

EAST LAKE LAND COMPANY.—The East Lake property is situated from four and a half to six and a half miles eastward from the city. It comprises two thousand acres of land among the hills at the head of Village Creek.

The organization is capitalized at \$100 the share, and each share represents one acre. The capital stock, therefore, is \$200,000.

The purpose of the company is to connect their property with the city by rail. They will then lay off the area into lots for residences and for the erection of trading shops suited to commerce in family supplies, dry goods, and the like. They do not propose to encourage the building of any great iron manufactories. But rather their effort is to furnish homes for families of workingmen and business men who would escape the smoke, and other annoyances, of an iron manufacturing town.

Among the plans of the company for beautifying their property is the creation of a lake of some forty acres, to be formed from the numerous springs around the valley. They will thus have an abundance of the purest water for all purposes of a town.

The East Lake settlement embraces the Ruhama neighborhood, long known as the seat of the best educational facilities of Jefferson County, and as the home of a large number of well-to-do farmers.

The surrounding country is famous for the salubrity and equability of the climate.

It is evident that East Lake has a distinctive character of its own. It is an enterprise destined to add much to the value of Birmingham by creating a delightful place of residence for business men and workingmen in easy reach of the trade and manufactories of the city. Fifteen minutes will serve for the dummy to run, with the street car attached, from the center of Birmingham to the center of the East Lake settlement. The initial sale of lots has been very satisfactory in prices bid.

EAST BIRMINGHAM LAND COMPANY.—Late in November a few citizens of Birmingham organized this promising company. They bought some six hundred acres of land near Village Creek, to the east of the city, a mile or more distant from the corporate limits. They have already entered upon plans to establish important manufactories on their tract.

The English owners of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad are interested in this enterprise. Altogether, it controls very large capital for supporting its stock.

The company put its lots on the market as soon as they could be surveyed, but rapid sales induced it to withdraw them.

Mr. Goldsmith B. West, a well-known correspondent of leading industrial journals, is President; George C. Kelley, President of the Baxter Stove Works, is Secretary, and W. J. Cameron, President of the First National Bank, is Treasurer. This is a very strong organization and a very active one. The capital stock is \$1,500,000.

The lands of this company front on Village Creek and on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and will be connected with the Georgia Pacific Railroad. They are very favorably located for manufacturing enterprises.

THE BIRMINGHAM-ENSLEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY was organized December 13, 1886, by H. F. DeBardeleben, R. H. Pearson, Robert Warnock, J. H. Slaton, John W. Reed, John W. Tomlinson, James W. Sloss, Jr., and W. P. Pinckard. The object of the company is to carry on a general manufacturing and industrial business, to buy, sell, and hold lands, to improve the same by laying off into lots, streets, and parks, the construction of lakes, race tracks, and other pleasure resorts, the quarrying of limestone and preparing the same for market, to manufacture pig iron, steel, and all other articles which can be made with coal or coke and iron ore, or from wood, iron, or steel, alone, or in conjunction with any other material, to erect buildings, dwellings, stores, and shops, and all machinery to accomplish the ends sought, to build and operate tramways, railroads, and to construct water works.

The capital stock is \$450,000, divided into four hundred and fifty shares. At a meeting of stockholders on December 14, when books of subscription were opened, more than half the stock was subscribed *bona fide*, of which more than 20 per cent. was paid.

The directors are J. H. Slaton, Robert Warnock, J. H. Tomlinson, H. F. DeBardeleben, W. P. Pinckard, Andrew Adger, R. H. Pearson. Officers: J. H. Slaton, President and General Manager; Robert Warnock, Secretary and Treasurer.

GLENDAL LAND COMPANY.—Was organized September 14, 1886, and incorporated by D. M. Drennen, John W. Read, and Robert Warnock. The purpose is to deal generally in real estate, and to improve the same by laying off streets and avenues, and grading them, and to connect their property with the city of Birmingham by streets, graded roads, or otherwise; to build lakes, and to otherwise beautify their possessions.

The capital stock is \$68,000, of six hundred and eighty shares, with the privilege secured of increasing the capital stock. When the books of subscription were opened on September 20, 1886, all the stock was subscribed by *bona fide* subscribers. Some of the stock was subscribed in land and some in money, and the whole of the cash subscription was at once paid in. The directors appointed were D. M. Drennen, R. Warnock, John W. Read. Officers: R. Warnock, President; John W. Reed, Vice-President; D. M. Drennen, Secretary and Treasurer. All the cash subscriptions and all the land subscribed were then secured to the company, the former by actual payment and the latter by legal transfer.

BELT ROAD LAND COMPANY.—Organized December 3, 1886, by F. W. Gaines, Nashville, Tenn., A. A. Clisby, and A. K. Shepard, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala. The object is to buy, hold, own, sell, and convey real estate. The capital stock is \$160,000, of 1,600 shares of the par value of \$100 each, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to \$300,000.

On the 4th of December all the capital stock was subscribed. The directors are A. A. Clisby, A. K. Shepard, Jr., F. W. Miller. Officers: A. A. Clisby, President; A. K. Shepard, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. Twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock was then paid in by the subscribers.

THE MUTUAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Was organized December 24, 1886, and incorporated by H. Lowenthal, L. H. Schmidt,

and E. Lesser. The purpose is to buy, sell, build upon, and otherwise improve real estate. Capital stock is \$7,500, of 120 shares. December 27 the whole of the stock was taken. A board of directors, composed of the three names above given as incorporators, was appointed, and H. Lowenthal was made President, and E. Lesser Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WALKER LAND COMPANY.—Was organized December 31, 1886, and incorporated by William A. Walker, Jr., John C. Morrow, Mary A. Morrow, Rufus H. Hagood, and America Hagood, all of Birmingham; and Margaret Walker, James C. Long, Fannie W. Long, Thomas S. Smith, and Lucy E. Smith, all of Elyton. The object is to improve such lands as they may acquire, and to lay the same off into streets, lots, parks, and alleys, and to supply illuminating agents of all kinds, and to carry on a general industrial and manufacturing business.

The capital stock is \$1,200,000, divided into 12,000 shares. The directors appointed were John C. Morrow, Rufus H. Hagood, James C. Long, Thomas S. Smith, William A. Walker, Jr. Officers: William A. Walker, Jr., President; Thomas S. Smith, Secretary. All of the capital was paid promptly on the completion of the organization of the company.

THE SOUTH-SIDE LAND COMPANY.—Was organized September 28, 1886, and incorporated by John Phelan, William F. Smith, and Richard C. Bradley. The purpose is to buy and sell real estate, and to improve the same.

Capital stock, \$100,000; divided into 1,000 shares. On October 6 all of the stock was subscribed on opening the books by *bona fide* subscribers. Directors: John W. Moore, W. F. Smith, John Phelan, M. Bostick, William T. Wheless. Officers: John W. Moore, President; W. F. Smith, Secretary; William T. Wheless, Treasurer. All of the stock was at that time paid.

VILLAGE CREEK LAND COMPANY.—Organized October 12, 1886. Incorporated by Benjamin F. Moore, R. D. Smith, and Elwell Eastman. The purpose is to build upon the land a city to be called "Mound City," and the nature of the business it proposes to do is to acquire land by subscription to the capital stock, and by purchase. The company also proposes to put up all kinds of industrial enterprises.

The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 200 shares. On October 12, 1886, books of subscription were opened, and 99 per cent. of the stock taken. The directors consist of B. F. Moore, R. D. Smith, and

Elwell Eastman. Officers: Elwell Eastman, President; Robert D. Smith, Vice-President; Benjamin F. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer. All the stock was paid in lands.

EAST END LAND COMPANY.—Organized November 6, 1886. Incorporated by W. P. Pinckard, H. F. DeBardeleben, Andrew M. Adger, and T. H. Aldrich. The object of the corporation is to deal in real estate, and the nature of the business is to buy, own, and improve, exchange, mortgage, and take mortgage on real estate.

Capital stock, \$100,000; divided into 1,000 shares, with the privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000. The stockholders are A. M. Adger, 400 shares; W. P. Pinckard, 200 shares; H. F. DeBardeleben, 200 shares; T. H. Aldrich, 200 shares. Directors: A. M. Adger, T. H. Aldrich, H. F. DeBardeleben, W. P. Pinckard. Officers: W. P. Pinckard, President; A. M. Adger, Secretary and Treasurer. More than 20 per cent. of the capital stock was paid in money on November 20, and the rest secured to be paid in installments. All the amount then subscribed was paid into the hands of the treasurer.

ENSLEY LAND COMPANY.—The petition to incorporate this company was filed December 7, 1886, by Enoch Ensley, Memphis, Tenn.; Thomas D. Radcliff, Pratt Mines, Ala.; T. T. Hillman, and William A. Walker, Jr. The principal place of business is to be at Ensley, Jefferson County.

The general purpose and nature of the business is the buying and selling of lands; improving the same by surveying and laying off into lots, parks, streets, and alleys; to construct gas, electric, or other illuminating works, and manufacture and sell the products and results thereof; to construct all kinds of pleasure resorts, to quarry stone; to manufacture pig-iron, steel, and other articles which can be made with coal, coke, or other fuel, out of iron ore, or any other ore or metals, or from wood, stone, earth, cotton, iron, or steel, either alone or in conjunction with any other material, to buy, use, or sell the same; the erection of such buildings, dwellings, stores, shops, and all the machinery that may be necessary for carrying on such business; to build and operate necessary railroads and tramways; to carry on stores, and necessary mercantile establishments; to construct and operate water works; to construct and maintain reservoirs, conduits, canals, and pipes.

The capital stock, \$10,000,000, is divided into \$100-shares. Books of subscription were opened December 8, at the office of Hewitt, Walker & Porter, and the whole amount of the capital was subscribed by *bona fide*

subscribers. The directors elected were Enoch Ensley, T. T. Hillman, Thomas D. Radcliffe, William A. Walker, Jr., John H. Inman, of New York; William N. Duncan, and Nathaniel Baxter, Jr. The officers elected were Enoch Ensley, President; Thomas D. Radcliffe, Secretary and Treasurer. Twenty per cent. of the capital subscribed was then paid to the treasurer, and the remainder secured to be paid as required by law.

CAHABA VALLEY LAND COMPANY.—Organized September 20, 1886; incorporated by Henry Milner, J. B. C. Elliott, James I. Abercrombie, J. A. Milner, E. S. Jones, J. W. Bass.

The purpose is to buy, sell, and lease real estate; to buy, sell, and lease personal property; to build, sell, and lease houses; to build rail and street railroads, tram roads, water works, and to do all other things necessary to accomplish their purpose. Principal place of business is at Leeds, Ala. Capital stock is \$15,000, divided into one hundred and fifty shares, with the privilege of increasing the same. Subscribers to the capital stock are as follows: Henry Milner, Leeds, five shares; J. B. C. Elliott, Leeds, eleven shares; James I. Abercrombie, Leeds, five shares; J. A. Milner, Leeds, two shares; George L. Young, Leeds, five shares; Dr. E. S. Jones, Leeds, four shares; J. W. Bass, Leeds, three shares.

More than 20 per cent. of the capital stock was then subscribed by these parties in money, which was paid into the hands of the treasurer, and the remainder secured to be paid in money in installments.

EAST END LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Organized April 6, 1886; board corporators, R. H. Pearson and T. B. Lyons.

General purpose is to carry on an industrial business in Jefferson County; to manufacture textile fabrics and all articles of wood, stone, and metal; to purchase, hold, and convey real estate and personal property, and to develop and improve the same. Capital stock is to be \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, with the privilege to increase the same to such amount as the stockholders desire. On April 6th more than half of the capital stock was subscribed by *bona fide* subscribers, and more than 20 per cent. of the said amount subscribed was paid in. Directors: T. B. Lyons, J. V. Richards, George L. Morris, J. F. Johnston, and R. H. Pearson. Officers: R. H. Pearson, President; T. B. Lyons, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CLIFTON LAND COMPANY.—Organized December 31, 1886, by B. F. Roden, E. K. Fulton, M. T. Sumner, A. G. Morris, and C. W.

Van Vleck, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The purpose is to carry on any manufacturing, mining, or industrial business; to deal generally in real estate and personal property; to build and operate railroads, street railroads, and tramways; to build and sell houses; to erect furnaces, factories, and saw mills; to own, operate, and sell the same.

The capital stock is \$225,000, divided into 2,250 shares. Only \$190,000 of the stock is to be issued, leaving a reserve fund in the treasury of \$35,000, to be used at the discretion of the company for the improvement of their property.

Officers: B. F. Roden, President; D. H. Sumner, Secretary and Treasurer. More than 20 per cent. of the capital then subscribed has been paid in money to the treasurer, and the remainder subscribed, payable in money, has been secured, and will be paid in installments as needed for the company's use as by the directors ordered.

COLLEGE HILL LAND COMPANY.—Organized December 7, 1886, by W. P. Pinckard, H. F. DeBardeleben, W. H. Johnston, Andrew M. Adger, David Roberts, M. E. Lopez, Augustine T. Smythe, Charleston, S. C.

The general purpose is to acquire lands, by purchase or otherwise, or subscription to the capital stock.

The capital stock is \$210,000, divided into 2,100 shares. On January 7th all the stock was subscribed for by *bona fide* subscribers, to be paid in lands and transferred by proper deeds of conveyance to the company. The officers are W. P. Pinckard, President; A. M. Adger, Secretary and Treasurer.

BESSEMER LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Organized January 6, 1887. Henry F. DeBardeleben, Andrew M. Adger, David Roberts, Charleston, S. C.; Moses E. Lopez, Charleston, S. C., and Augustine T. Smythe, Charleston, S. C., are the incorporators.

The nature of the enterprise is to acquire lands, either by subscription to its capital stock or by purchase or otherwise; to build a town or city, to be called Bessemer, by laying off property for that purpose; also, to have parks or other suitable pleasure resorts, to dispose of the lots laid off, and to build all kinds of industrial establishments and dwelling houses.

Capital stock, \$2,500,000, divided into twenty thousand shares. Directors: H. F. DeBardeleben, Andrew M. Adger, Augustine T. Smythe, William Berney, Moses E. Lopez, and David Roberts. Officers: H. F. DeBardeleben, President; Andrew M. Adger, Secretary; William Berney, Treasurer; Augustine T. Smythe, Solicitor.

THE BRADFIELD COMPANY.—Organized January 5, 1887, by L. T. Bradfield, R. L. Houston, John W. Bush, John Vary, William M. Brooks; to buy, sell, and deal in real estate and coal, and mineral lands, and in stocks, bonds, bills, notes, and negotiate loans on mortgage securities, and for the purpose of establishing a general land and collecting agency.

Capital stock, \$25,000, divided into twenty-five shares. Each of the parties named have subscribed for and own five shares of stock.

HIGHLAND LAKE LAND COMPANY.—Organized January 13, 1887, by A. P. Bush, J. W. McConnell, H. F. Wilson, C. H. Francis, and W. H. Williams, to deal generally in real and personal property, as may be necessary to the successful prosecution of their business; also, to have the right to deal in lumber, and such other materials as are necessary to build houses.

The object is to buy and sell real estate, to borrow money upon mortgages of its real estate, to lend money upon mortgages of real estate, or upon other security, and to improve the real estate of the company by erecting such structures thereon as may be necessary for the profitable use thereof.

The capital stock is \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares.

CENTRAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Organized January 14, 1887, by John B. Boddie, Eugene V. Gregory, Willis J. Milner, Marcus G. Hudson, Erastus S. Perryman, David P. Bestor, George A. Pearce, Charles S. Dumont, William H. Ketchum, Margaret Reese, Orville F. Cawthon, of Mobile; Charles Handy, of Atlanta; John Moore, of Columbia, Tenn.

The capital stock is \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares.

The officers are John W. McConnell, President; Charles H. Francis, Secretary and Treasurer, and E. T. Taliaferro, Attorney.

Fifty per cent. of the capital stock subscribed was paid to the secretary and treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

ALABAMA REAL ESTATE AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Organized August 30, 1886, by James T. Meade, Charles M. Erwin, and J. L. Ward, to do business as a real estate and insurance agency, either for themselves or others. The capital stock, \$15,000, with authority to increase to \$100,000, is divided into 150 shares of the par value, \$100.

All subscriptions, payable in money and property, were then delivered to the treasurer.

NORTH HIGHLANDS COMPANY.—Organized December 6, 1886. The petitioners for incorporation were John W. Johnston, John B. Boddie, and A. B. Johnston. The purpose is to buy, sell, hold, improve real estate, and to rent the same, and to build on the lands acquired, when expedient to further the ends of the company.

Buildings are to include shops, mills, foundries, furnaces, and other works, or establishments such as may tend to the development of its property in and around Birmingham. The principal place of business is to be in or near Birmingham. The capital stock, \$350,000, is divided into 3,500 shares.

On January 10, 1887, all the capital stock of the corporation was subscribed, payable partly in money and partly in property, at its money value, named in the subscription.

The officers elected were John W. Johnston, President; A. B. Johnston, Secretary and Treasurer.

All the subscriptions, payable in money and property, were then delivered to the treasurer.

NORTH BIRMINGHAM BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Organized December 6, 1886, by John W. Johnston, A. B. Johnston, John B. Boddie.

Capital stock, \$100,000.

ALABAMA CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.—The general purpose is to do business as manufacturers, money-lenders, and borrowers, and real estate and personal property owners, and to buy, own, sell, and deal generally in such real and personal estate and securities as may be necessary to the successful conduct of their business. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of the par value, \$100.

The following officers were elected: Grattan Britton, President; E. T. Cox, Vice-President; R. M. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM CORRUGATING COMPANY.—Incorporated January 13, 1886, by Richard W. Boland, W. T. Underwood, W. G. Lunsford, A. O. Lane, and Goldsmith B. West.

The purpose is to corrugate iron and other metals; to stamp, galvanize, or otherwise manufacture and sell the products of mines and furnaces, and to manufacture and sell mineral paints. The capital stock is \$100,000 of 1,000 shares.

BIRMINGHAM INVESTMENT COMPANY.—The object is to invest a certain amount of capital paid in by each member in such speculative enterprise as the Association shall, from time to time, direct. Each member pays into the common fund \$5 per share monthly. The capital stock consists of two hundred shares of \$100 each, payable in monthly installments.

ROGERS PRINTING COMPANY.—Incorporated December 29, 1886. The purpose is to carry on a general publishing, printing, and lithographing business; to manufacture, deal in, and bind blank books. The capital stock is \$25,000. On January 1 more than 50 per cent. of the stock was subscribed, all of which was paid in. The officers are George H. Rogers, General Manager and Treasurer; Hooper Harris, Jr., Secretary.

ULLMAN HARDWARE COMPANY.—The object is to engage in the buying and selling of hardware building material. The company is composed of a general partner, Samuel Ullman, of Birmingham, Ala., and Julius Weiss, of New Orleans, La., special partner. Each partner contributed \$10,000. The partnership is to continue two years, from November 1, 1886.

THE WATTS COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—Incorporated May 4, 1886, by J. F. B. Jackson, Blount Springs, Ala.; Norman W. Smith, Birmingham, Ala.; Eugene Morehead, Durham, N. C.; A. W. Graham, Hillsboro, N. C.

The general purpose is to carry on a mining and manufacturing business. The place of business is at Warrior, Jefferson County, Ala.

The different purposes are to mine and sell coal, to mine iron ore, and other minerals, to manufacture coke, and to use and sell all the above articles, and to operate blast furnaces; to own, sell, and construct turnouts, tramroads and trainways, and the right to condemn the right of way for railroads; to own, sell, and hold and dispose of real and personal property.

Capital stock, \$210,000, to be increased at the necessity of the corporation. Two thousand one hundred shares, at the meeting to complete the organization May 6, 1886, more than one-half of the capital stock, were subscribed, and 20 per cent. placed in the hands of the treasurer, and the rest secured to be paid.

THE BIRMINGHAM PAINT, GLASS, AND WALL PAPER COMPANY.—Incorporated by John C. Hendricks and T. T. Ashford, of Birmingham, Ala., October 28, 1886.

The object is to buy, manufacture, sell, own, and deal generally, either wholesale or retail, in paints, oils, glass, wall paper, window shades, picture frames, moldings, sash, doors, blinds of every kind and description, and to deal in personal and real estate to such an extent as will further their business, and to borrow and lend money in carrying on the business. Capital stock, \$10,000, of 100 shares.

BIRMINGHAM INSURANCE COMPANY.—Organized April, 1883. Capital stock, \$100,000. B. F. Roden, President; H. M. Caldwell, Vice-President; John G. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

The business of the company has been very successful.

IRON AND OAK INSURANCE COMPANY.—Organized February, 1886, with capital of \$200,000, divided into 200 shares. The name of this company is indicative of the homes of its incorporators, Birmingham, the Iron City, and Tuscaloosa, the Oak City. Robert Jemison is President and John G. Smith Secretary.

The company does a general fire and marine insurance business, and is highly prosperous.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Organized August, 1886, with \$100,000 capital, and thirty-five stockholders. F. C. Morehead is President; F. C. Dunn, General Manager. Outstanding risks by January 1, 1887, had reached \$1,500,000. The business reached by it is as far off as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Fort Leavenworth, and is prosperous.

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.—Organized January 17, 1887, by R. D. Peck, J. T. S. Wade, and J. L. Ward. General purpose is to conduct a real estate agency and to invest money for clients on commission. The capital stock of the corporation is \$5,000, divided into one hundred shares. Officers: R. D. Peck, President; J. T. S. Wade, Vice-President and Manager.

ALABAMA ASPHALT MINING AND LAND COMPANY.—Incorporated January 6, 1887. The company proposes to develop asphalt, petroleum, coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, tin, zinc, and lead, and oleaginous substances. The capital is \$300,000, of 3,000 shares. Charles L. Handy

is President; C. M. Erwin, Secretary and Treasurer; D. T. Marable, General Manager; H. L. Watlington, Attorney. The whole amount of the capital stock has been paid to the treasurer of the company. The asphalt branch of the business is very promising.

THREE RIVERS COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—Incorporated January 7, 1887, by M. L. Hershey and G. W. Ellis, of Morris, Ala. Principal place of business is to be at or near Birmingham. The general purpose is to engage in handling farming lands, timber lands, mineral lands, and city or town lots, and other lands, timber rights, mineral rights, natural gas rights, to develop the same. Also, to erect furnaces, mills, coke ovens, and all other establishments for the purpose of the preservation and reduction of wood, coal, coke, pig-iron, and all other productions of ores and minerals; to build railroads, houses, towns, and water works.

The capital stock is \$45,000, 450 shares, with the right to increase. At a meeting of those interested on January 6, 1887, \$22,600 was subscribed, and more than 20 per cent. has been paid on the subscriptions. G. W. C. Lomb, President; S. A. Ellis, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL COAL AND IRON LAND COMPANY.—Incorporated January 17, 1887, by F. W. Miller and F. B. Clements. Its object is to buy and sell real estate and personal property of all kinds, and also to borrow and lend money, with the right to charge a commission for said loans besides the legal rate of interest, and a commission on sales of real estate and personal property, and also to do such other things, and to exercise all such other rights, as may be necessary and convenient in carrying on their business. The capital of the company is \$2,500,000, divided into 25,000 shares.

PEACOCK COAL, IRON, AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Incorporated January 18, 1887. The principal place of business is at Birmingham. It is the purpose of the company to carry on industrial business; to engage in the manufacture of textile fabrics, and all articles of wood, stone, and metal; to purchase, hold, and convey real estate and personal property, and to develop and improve the same.

The capital stock is fixed at \$200,000, of 2,000 shares. The incorporators were B. A. Thompson, J. C. Kyle, and P. H. Moore.

NORTH ALABAMA COLORED LAND COMPANY.—Organized January 5, 1887. The nature of the business is to buy and sell real estate, to build,

rent, and lease houses, and to do a general land business, and to buy and sell wood, and to promote among the negroes the industries of agriculture, mechanics, and the training of skilled labor.

The capital stock, \$50,000, is divided into 500 shares. January 15, 1887, 50 per cent. of the capital stock was subscribed, and 20 per cent. was paid in cash. A. L. Scott was made President, G. W. Jones Secretary, and P. F. Clark Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM ABSTRACT COMPANY.—Incorporated by H. F. DeBarleben, W. P. Pinckard, and D. A. Green, all of Birmingham, Ala., on October 28, 1886. The object is to furnish abstracts of titles.

The capital stock is \$10,000.

ALABAMA ABSTRACT COMPANY.—Incorporated November 2, 1886, by N. W. Trimble, Mobile, Ala.; E. N. Cullom and John H. Wallace, Birmingham, Ala. The object is to prepare and furnish certificates and abstracts of titles.

The capital stock is \$25,000, divided into 250 shares.

BIRMINGHAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Organized August 13, 1886, by John W. Johnston, I. Y. Sage, W. J. Cameron, Joseph F. Johnston.

The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 500 shares.

The object is to construct railroads, tramroads, poleroads, turnpikes, canals, and to build other structures, and to furnish stone, brick, iron, and wood for the same; to operate quarries, brickyards, factories, saw, sash, and planing mills; to pave and improve streets and sidewalks, and to furnish material for the same; to deal in real estate necessary to the prosecution of their business, and to do all other acts incident to a construction company.

PEOPLE'S HOMESTEAD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated October 2, 1886, by M. J. Mullane, Simon Blach, Louis Swarz, B. F. Oldham, T. F. Thornton, H. McGeever, R. M. Hahn, M. Clifford, August Schillinger, Mrs. L. H. Schmidt, all of Birmingham.

Capital stock, \$1,500,000, of 7,500 shares, consisting of three series—A, B, and C, and each series consisting of 2,500 shares.

The object is to accumulate a fund from monthly installments on account of subscriptions to the capital stock, rentals, premiums, and interest on loans; the fund so accumulated to be used for the purchase

and sale of real estate, the building, renting, and selling of homesteads, and the loaning of funds upon mortgages on real estate in Jefferson County, Ala.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ALABAMA.—Incorporated August 7, 1886, by H. M. Caldwell, John W. Johnston, Joseph F. Johnston, E. W. Rucker, T. B. Lyons, all of Birmingham, Ala.

The capital stock is \$100,000, in 1,000 shares.

The objects of the company are the loaning of money on real estate security; the purchase of mortgages; the purchase and sale of municipal bonds, and other securities and evidences of indebtedness, and of such real and personal property as may be desirable for its use, or necessary for the collection or security of any debts or claims owing to the company, or in which it may have an interest; the negotiation of loans; the acceptance and execution of such trusts as may be committed to it, and the buying and selling on commission of real and personal property.

CO-OPERATIVE MANUFACTURING AND BUILDING COMPANY OF BIRMINGHAM.—Incorporated in the fall of 1886, by J. J. Leteworth, Peter Gayler, C. H. Bowling, M. A. Bird, W. J. Marshall, all of Birmingham.

Capital stock, \$10,000, divided into 2,000 shares.

General purpose is to carry on a manufacturing and industrial business.

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF BIRMINGHAM.—Incorporated October 11, 1886, by William Wright, R. M. Hahn, S. White, Wilson Mitchell, P. Kinney. The object is mutual assistance, and the accumulation of a fund by dues, assessments, and contributions from its members, from which benefits may be paid to its sick or disabled members, and upon the death of a member, the benefit may follow to his family, or to those dependent upon him, or such person as he may designate.

This association has power and authority to enjoy succession for twenty years, and to do all such things as are usually granted corporations.

BIRMINGHAM LAND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Founded September 10, 1886. Officers: A. A. Clisby, President; John S. Jemison, Secretary and Treasurer. Capital stock, \$50,000.

This concern does a general loan business on real estate, and sells real estate on commission. It sold, by one transaction, four thousand feet on the Belt Railroad at the round sum of \$100,000 in September, 1886. In two weeks time it sold for the purchasers the same property for \$160,000.

BIRMINGHAM REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.—Organized December 15, 1886, by B. F. Roden, W. H. Morris, J. F. B. Jackson, W. D. McCurdy, J. H. Bankhead, J. W. Moore, to buy and sell real estate, stocks, bonds, and to conduct an insurance and banking business, to negotiate loans on real estate and other securities, and to purchase, own, and dispose of personal property.

The capital stock, \$100,000, is divided into 1,000 shares, with the right to increase, as the business of the company may require. On December 15 all the stock was taken, and 10 per cent. paid in cash.

The officers are W. D. McCurdy, President; J. H. Bankhead, Vice-President; J. W. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM LAND AND LOAN COMPANY.—Organized October 2, 1886. Capital stock, \$50,000.

COLORÉD MUTUAL INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Incorporated March 3, 1886. The principal place of business is Birmingham. The purpose is to buy and sell real estate, to build houses, and establish homes.

The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 500 shares. On April 9 50 per cent. of the capital stock was subscribed, and 20 per cent. of the amount subscribed paid in cash. A board of directors consists of W. S. Robinson, T. S. Hazle, J. T. Peterson, J. H. Binford, T. W. Coffee, William Robinson, Henry Hall, C. M. Hayward, and Jesse B. Claxton.

A sufficient number of the corporations and manufactories of Jefferson County have been given to illustrate the general character of all. Many remain unmentioned under the head of such institutions because in view of their rapid increase they were not organized or not established until after the enumeration given in these pages had been completed. The history of some appears in the biographies of their founders.—THE PUBLISHERS.

MANUFACTORIES.

THE BIRMINGHAM GAS AND ILLUMINATING COMPANY.—Was incorporated in 1878 with a capital stock of \$20,000, which has been increased to \$100,000. It is believed that, with judicious management, the coal near the city is admirably suited to gas manufacture.

The stock of the company is quoted at \$2. Thomas Jeffers is Superintendent of the company.

CHURCH'S MACHINERY AND FINE TOOL WORKS.—The capital stock of this establishment is \$9,000 only, but it is a profitable and highly useful enterprise. It manufactures drill presses, planers, and fine machine tools. It is the only establishment of the kind in the South. Markets are found for the products of the works over the South, generally in the principal cities and towns. Only skilled labor is employed, and wages are from \$2 to \$3 per day. Negroes are not found available for this kind of employment. Ten men are employed.

The most important order filled was for the Calera Charcoal Company for brass pumps.

Railroads are disposed to make liberal concessions to the shippers of these manufactured goods.

The erection of this establishment has already done much to divert Birmingham trade, in the specialties turned out by it, from other points to itself.

THE SOUTHERN BRIDGE COMPANY.—Organized with a capital stock of \$25,000. Principal business is the manufacture of iron and combination iron bridges. The market is chiefly confined to Alabama, and the patronage is all the industry can supply.

The principal order thus far is for a bridge over the Coosa River at Wetumpka.

As to labor, about three fourths employed are native Southern whites. Negroes, as a class, will not become skilled laborers.

The railroads are exceedingly liberal in respect to freight charges.

The officers are W. J. Cameron, President; E. W. Linn, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BIRMINGHAM AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS.—The capital stock is \$50,000. The object is to manufacture implements for cotton culture.

This important enterprise was set on foot by W. H. Mercer and D. T. Marable. Dr. J. D. S. Davis is President.

W. H. Mercer invents many of the implements here manufactured. A negro man, an employe, invented a double-foot plow which is manufactured and sold by these works. Wages here are \$1 and \$3 per diem.

The inventor, Mr. Mercer, is a South Carolinian by birth.

The labor is all Southern born.

BIRMINGHAM IRON WORKS.—These works were founded by men of Alabama birth. John T. Hardie, now of New Orleans, is President, and William Hardie, of Birmingham, is Secretary and Treasurer.

The capital is \$50,000. The market is chiefly Jefferson County and other parts of Alabama. Birmingham is now a good market, and is increasing as such. The principal or larger single contracts filled are the piping and pumps entire for the Talladega Water Works, and the one hundred and fifty-horse-power Corliss engine for the Wharton Flouring Mills, of Birmingham.

The railroads are inclined to grant special terms to some points, but not to all. Wages range from \$1 to \$5 per diem.

WHARTON FLOURING MILLS.—Capital, \$50,000, all owned in the city.

The products of the mills are flour, meal, and bran. The principal market for the products is in the city.

All labor employed is Southern born. Negroes are not to be relied on except for lower grades of employment. Wages are \$1 to \$3.50.

This concern does not ship much of its products.

It manufactures finest grades of flour from Tennessee wheat.

The mill company propose to erect at once an elevator adjoining their mills.

This establishment was founded by W. G. Wharton. G. C. Ball is the President; J. M. Wharton is Secretary and Treasurer.

AVONDALE ICE FACTORY.—W. R. Brown, President.

THE BIRMINGHAM ICE FACTORY is one of the prominent industries, managed with energy and keeping pace with the demand for its products.

JEFFERSON PRESSED BRICK WORKS.—The capacity of the works is 150,000 brick per day, mostly made by negroes, who, in this occupation, receive \$1 to \$1.25 per day, and are satisfactory. The city and county afford a fine and regular market.

The railroads are very encouraging to the business, reducing regular rates when thought necessary.

BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE AND BOLT WORKS.—Founded May, 1886, by C. W. Wood & Co. Capital, January 1, 1887, \$50,000. Manufactures wrought-iron and combination bridges, viaducts, trestle piers, girders, roofs and structural iron works, bridge and machine bolts, rivets, screws, etc. This is the pioneer company in this line in Birmingham.

This work pays labor from 30 cents to 50 cents per hour. Only Southern-born white labor in the higher grades is employed, and the works make it an object to employ it as far as practicable.

The negro is used for common grades. The superintendent thinks there can be no possible future employment for the negro as a skilled laborer.

In respect to the difference between Northern labor and Southern whites, the latter evince a natural aptitude to learn to take the part of skilled labor but they do not possess "staying qualities" so far as disposition may be concerned. They work for good wages until they acquire a round sum. They then spend it and work for more. Meantime they are idle or half employed.

Business in this line is fairly patronized in the city, and this establishment has custom in various parts of the South. At this writing they run all day and night to fill their orders.

The management thinks the railroads ought to be more liberal than they are with their freight charges.

SMITH SONS' GIN AND MACHINE COMPANY.—This establishment was founded November, 1886. The capital stock is \$100,000. The incorporators are A. W. Smith, J. W. Sloss, Birmingham; D. L. Smith, Galveston, Texas; E. Ensley, Memphis.

The character of the enterprise is the manufacture of machines and implements, as well as gins; also, wood work. The market is in the several Southern States. Wages are from \$1 to \$3.50 *per diem*. Negroes cannot be relied on for other than the lower grades.

"The railroads are liberal in their commissions to us, and never discriminate against us."

ALABAMA IRON WORKS.—Founded January, 1886. Capital, \$20,000.

The character of the business is the manufacture of the Van Pelt Double-Acting Force Pump, wrought-iron work, frogs, switches, tram cars, miners' needles, iron fencing, drills, etc., consuming one and a half tons of pig iron daily. The home market and the general markets of Alabama and Mississippi patronize the establishment.

Wages run from \$1 to \$3 *per diem*. Work no negroes, because that kind of labor cannot be relied on.

About one half of the white labor employed is native Southern.

Southern white labor shows a remarkable aptness for acquiring the habits of skilled labor.

Terms with railroads depend upon the degree of competition they offer for traffic among themselves.

Henry Behrens is President, Jacob Schmidt Superintendent, and W. W. Barclay Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTHERN FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Founded August, 1886, by William Veitch, George Veitch, Jacob Schmidt, and W. Barclay. The articles manufactured are all kinds of hollowware, grate fronts, sash weights, frogs, crossings, and general foundry work.

General market is found in the Southern States. The home city market and the Alabama market grow rapidly.

Wages run from \$1 to \$2.60 *per diem*.

Work no negro labor. Four-fifths of the white labor is Southern born.

BAXTER STOVE WORKS.—This mammoth enterprise broke ground July 30, 1886. In December following they were turning out one hundred complete stoves per day, consisting of all styles of heating and cooking. Their plant covers four acres of land. They employ three hundred men, nearly all being white men. They own thirteen acres of land, bought for the sole purpose of erecting thereon cottages for their employes.

The capital stock is \$200,000. George C. Kelley, the President, is a native of Wilmington, North Carolina, and formerly a large hardware merchant of Birmingham. The other officers are W. H. Woolbridge, First Vice-President; W. D. Hill, Second Vice-President; C. W. Sisson, Secretary and Treasurer.

The company is overrun with business, and doubled its large working room in less than sixty days from the opening.

BREWER'S SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND MANUFACTORY.—This is a two-story brick establishment located on First avenue, the property of a workman doing a large business, and is one of the most notable examples of success gained from the bottom rung in the ladder of fortune to be found in Birmingham. A boy, with the suit of clothes he wore as his wardrobe and \$10 cash capital, which he had gained by working at night, set out into Montgomery County to become a builder and contractor. In 1871 he came to Birmingham, and worked in the building of the Relay House. With his savings he put up a foot-power scroll saw, and began to manufacture fancy scroll work. After a time he put up three additional



Wm. L. Allen

machines, to which he applied water power. Soon he bought the Tate planing mill. The business capacity of the present establishment is about \$100,000 per annum, which is the largest in its line in Alabama. The owner possesses property in Birmingham worth more than \$100,000, besides valuable timber lands in Jefferson County. His manufactory has all the custom its capacity can supply.

AVONDALE IRON WORKS.—Founded November 1, 1886, by P. Bourne and F. P. Fitzwilliams.

The nature of this enterprise is the manufacture of warehouse elevators, hoisting machinery, and architectural iron works.

Market is found in all parts of the South.

Wages paid are \$1 to \$2.50 per day. Keep only a few negroes for common work. Do not consider them reliable for higher grades of employment. About one-half of white labor employed is Southern born, and the remainder Northern born.

The Birmingham market takes up four-fifths of the product of these works, with tendency always upward in demand.

The railroads at Birmingham are very liberal, more so than at other points in the experience of the same management. Indeed, the railroad rates comprise a very material inducement to the location of the business of the works at Birmingham.

EXCELSIOR FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.—Founded May, 1886, by E. R. Jones. Capital, \$20,000. Output, fifty thousand pounds castings, machinery, and wrought iron *per diem*. Market, as to foreign parts, in Tennessee, South Carolina, and other Southern States.

About three-fourths of the labor employed are Southern born. The management finds that, with training, negroes may learn to become skilled labor. Wages run from \$1 to \$3 per day. Birmingham is the most liberal customer, and the city custom increases.

A large order has been filled for the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Jefferson County, another is being filled for the Sloss Furnace Company, and yet another for the Glen Mary Coal Company of Tennessee.

The railroads make liberal terms for the company, but sometimes there is trouble in the transferring of cars from one railroad to another.

AVONDALE STOVE WORKS.—Present capital, \$40,000. Founded November, 1885, by Schoch, Wood & Co.

Business is the manufacture of hollowware, stoves, plumbers' supplies, and light castings generally.

Market in Birmingham. There is demand in various parts of the South, but the local city market has consumed all the establishment can turn out.

Common labor is paid \$1 and skilled \$2 per day.

BIRMINGHAM CHAIN WORKS.—Founded September, 1883, by B. F. Roden and Oliver Weiser.

Present capital, \$30,000. Manufactures chains. Principal markets are in the South.

Labor is paid ninety cents for common and \$4 for skilled. The management does not find negro labor available except as common labor. About 25 per cent. is Southern-born white labor.

Railroads protect the manufacturers to a reasonable extent.

BIRMINGHAM AXE AND TOOL COMPANY.—Incorporated December, 1886, with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are J. D. Moore, B. F. Moore, W. A. Handley, and C. L. Jeffords. The site is a beautiful one just beyond the city limits, lying on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad.

THOMPSON BRICK COMPANY.—Organized December 27, 1886, by T. C. Thompson, J. C. Kyle, J. B. Francis, and B. A. Thompson, to manufacture and sell brick; to buy and sell real estate; to build houses; to purchase and hold machinery and apparatus necessary for the prosecution of the business.

The capital stock, \$20,000, is divided into two hundred shares, with the privilege of increasing to \$100,000.

At a meeting of the subscribers on January 3, 1887, more than 50 per cent. of the capital stock was subscribed. Directors elected were T. C. Thompson, B. A. Thompson, J. C. Kyle, J. B. Francis, W. A. Chenoweth, J. A. Kelly, and M. T. Richards. The officers are T. C. Thompson, President; J. C. Kyle, Vice-President; H. L. Johnson, Secretary; B. A. Thompson, Treasurer; J. A. Kelly, Superintendent.

AVONDALE LUMBER AND MILLING COMPANY.—Organized January 22, 1887, by W. C. Dean, J. J. Edmonson, both of St. Clair County, Ala., and H. F. Trammell, R. W. Trammell, and Peyton G. King. The principal place of business is at Avondale, Ala. The purpose is to buy, sell, and deliver lumber; to manufacture any and all wooden goods, implements and machinery, lumber, doors, sash, blinds, stairways, office and

store fixtures, coffins, building materials, and all other things commonly used and manufactured out of wood ; to build houses of wood, brick, or iron ; to buy, sell, own, and deal generally in real and personal property necessary to the successful prosecution of their business.

The capital stock is \$30,000, at the par value of \$100 per share. More than 20 per cent. of the capital stock has been paid into the hands of the secretary and treasurer.

ALABAMA GAS, FUEL, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Incorporated November 30, 1886, by Robert P. Duncan and Robert Jamison, both of Birmingham. Its principal business is the manufacture and sale of the Biddison heater, or burner, and the sale of State and county rights.

Capital stock, \$30,000, divided into 300 shares.

BIRMINGHAM SOAP WORKS.—Incorporated September 15, 1886, by W. R. Rosser, T. C. Simpson, C. H. Francis, D. Drennen, J. T. Wilson, all of Birmingham, Ala. Capital stock, \$50,000, with the privilege to increase at pleasure. There are 1,000 shares of \$50 each.

The object is to manufacture soaps of various kinds, and to sell the same, and to purchase sufficient real estate for carrying on their business, and to own and hold personal property to any amount.

The officers elected for one year are D. M. Drennen, President ; W. N. Malone, Vice-President ; C. H. Francis, Secretary and Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM LAND, TANNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Incorporated December 30, 1886. The general purpose is the tanning of hides, skins, and finishing and dressing of leather, and the manufacture of the same into the various articles for which leather is used. The capital stock is \$250,000, of 2,500 shares.

The officers are Robert D. Smith, President ; Joseph B. West, Vice-President ; James Hays, Secretary and Treasurer.

Sixty per cent. of the capital stock has been paid into the hands of the treasurer.

ALABAMA WAGON AND CARRIAGE COMPANY.—Incorporated January 13, 1887, by C. B. Powell, Helena, Ark. ; C. B. Gordon, Racine, Wis. ; J. A. Powell, Iuka, Miss. The purpose is to manufacture wagons, buggies, carriages, and other vehicles.

The capital is \$100,000, of 1,000 shares, to be increased at option.

BIRMINGHAM AXE AND TOOL COMPANY.—Incorporated December 8, 1886. The business is to manufacture axes, hatchets, picks, hammers, bolts, tools, wedges, crowbars, etc.

The officers are J. D. Moore, President; W. A. Handley, Vice-President; B. F. Moore, Secretary; C. L. Jeffords, Manager.

The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares. The stock was all taken on December 10.

Twenty per cent. of the capital stock was then paid into the hands of the treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM MACHINE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.—Incorporated January 14, 1887. It is the purpose of the company to manufacture machinery, tools, implements, all kinds of railroad supplies, and furnace work, that can be made of wood, wrought or cast iron, or other metals, or of wood and other metals.

The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares.

THE BIRMINGHAM BREWERY.—In 1884 Mr. Philip Schillinger, a successful brewer, of Louisville, Ky., one of the organizers of the Phoenix Brewing Company, of that city, among the most noted in the South, came to Birmingham to investigate the prospect for a similar enterprise in the city. Possessing many of the superior characteristics of the steady German race, he was quick to perceive the many advantages offered, chief among them the central location and clear field. He was quick to decide upon his plans. In the same year he established the Birmingham Brewery, the only one in the State.

The buildings erected by him, between Avenues E and F and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, were thought to be ample for years in the future. But the remarkable growth of the city, and the popularity of his product, made it imperative that his works should be enlarged. In the fall of 1886 he erected an additional 35 x 70 feet, which increases his storage capacity threefold.

Mr. Schillinger began business with all of the improved machinery necessary, including two Arctic refrigerators. By means of this machinery the cellars and storage vaults can be kept at any degree of temperature from freezing to more intense cold. He has added new machinery, and enlarged from time to time, until this establishment presents a model of its kind.

Mr. Schillinger's trade has steadily increased. The first year's sales were about 8,000 barrels, and for 1886 about 10,000 barrels, which is

chiefly sold in this city, where he has practically the entire trade. With his present facilities and a storage capacity of 6,000 barrels, he intends to extend his trade as well as the reputation of his product.

Mr. Schillinger is ably assisted in the management and control of his business by his three sons. August has charge of the city trade; Louis is superintendent, and is a practical brewer, having learned his trade at one of the largest breweries in Cincinnati, the Moerlein Brewing Company; and Erwin, who superintends the bottling department.

Notwithstanding their recent enlargements and improvements, they propose to incorporate, in May, 1887, the Schillinger Brewing Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, with the following as incorporators and officers: Philip Schillinger, President; August Schillinger, Treasurer; Louis Schillinger, Superintendent and Manager, and Erwin Schillinger Secretary.

They will increase their facilities from time to time, and have already ordered two new boilers and another refrigerator from Cleveland, Ohio, to be delivered in the fall of 1887.

CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.—There are three cigar manufactories in Birmingham.

H. J. McCafferty, established 1884, employs five men.

B. F. Oldham, established January, 1886, with five men.

Seig & Surman, established March, 1887.

BIRMINGHAM SILK CULTURE AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Organized in the autumn of 1886, with \$5,000 capital.

W. A. Handley is President; C. C. Brennan, Secretary; William Berney, Treasurer, all of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM MACHINE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.—In 1881 R. W. Boland came to Birmingham and began, on a small scale, to manufacture frogs, switches, etc., for railroads. The business advanced rapidly. He moved from his small shop, on First avenue and Fourteenth street, to the new and large shops built by himself on First avenue and Twenty-ninth street, near the Sloss furnaces, placed there new and improved machinery, and organized a company with \$100,000 capital, of which he became President, to operate his works.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY.—Incorporated November, 1886. Capital stock, \$75,000. The incorporators are William Shaw and Leigh Carroll, of Birmingham.

KREBLE ENGINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Incorporated in the fall of 1886. The object of this corporation is to manufacture an improved engine, invented by Kreble, of Birmingham, Ala.

The capital stock is \$25,000.

BIRMINGHAM IRON BRIDGE AND FORGE COMPANY.—Incorporated November, 1886. Capital stock, \$250,000.

J. D. Moore, Robert Jemison, A. P. Sims, Nashville; W. H. Sellers, Ohio; H. T. Welty, Cleveland, Ohio; C. D. Reamer, Oberlin, Ohio, and Thomas Hearney, New York, are the incorporators.

The directors elected are H. M. Caldwell, President; H. G. Welty, Vice-President; C. E. Kingseed, Secretary and Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM FURNACE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Incorporated December, 1886. Capital stock, \$1,500,000.

The incorporators are Robert D. Smith and Elwell Eastman, of Birmingham, Ala.; Jasper M. Thompson, Robert Hogsett, Fuller Hogsett, Frank Ewing, of Uniontown, Pa.

This corporation has begun the erection of two furnaces on the Alabama Great Southern Road at Irondale, seven miles north-east of Birmingham. They own several thousand acres of coal and iron-ore land in the vicinity.

RED MOUNTAIN MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY. — Incorporated November, 1886. Capital stock, \$300,000, all paid up.

The incorporators are John T. Milner and George McLaughlin. The object is to build a furnace.

BIRMINGHAM STEAM LAUNDRY.—R. W. A. Wilda established the Birmingham Steam Laundry on Avenue C, South Side, in November, 1883. It employs twelve hands, and has several thousand dollars worth of latest improved machinery.

ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Manufacturers of all kinds of wood work. Incorporated November, 1886. Capital stock, \$100,000. Stockholders are J. F. B. Jackson, W. H. Morris, W. A. Smith, T. C. Thompson, B. F. Roden, W. J. Cameron, William A. Walker, Jr., J. P. Mudd, Samuel L. Truss, and M. Gilbreath, of Columbia, South Carolina. J. F. B. Jackson, President. The Directors are Messrs. Morris, Walker, Cameron, Smith, Roden, and Thompson. Works located on Third avenue and Eighth street.

CALDWELL PRINTING WORKS.—In a 9 x 12 oval vase in the business office of the above firm is a 2 x 3½ inch "Golding Official" press, which, ten years ago, by C. H. Caldwell, then a boy of 13, son of Mr. H. M. Caldwell, was the beginning of the present large and well-equipped establishment known far and near as the Caldwell Printing Works. The firm is now composed of Messrs. C. H. Caldwell and T. W. Carpenter, the latter of Richmond, Va., who became a partner one year ago—both young men of fine business sagacity and energy.

The large three-story brick building on Morris avenue is too small for their growing business, and another story is soon to be added.

The work—book and job printing, from a leaflet to a book of a thousand pages, and from a small label to a many-sheet poster, and blank-book making and binding of the finest description—turned out by this house, has gained for it, and Birmingham also, an enviable notoriety in this line of business.

Their material is all of the very best makes, combining the latest modern improvements—their ten presses, three cylinders, one Universal, and six improved Gordons, a 28-horse-power Ball engine, wood and metal type of the newest faces, their stereotyping apparatus, and the bindery filled with all the latest appliances known to the trade, their stockroom a veritable paper warehouse, all attest the rare tact and business qualifications of these young men in seeing and providing for the present and future needs of the Magic City. A more honorable example than this cannot be found for illustrating the enterprise of young men of family wealth who have determined to make fortunes on their own resources in the channel of hard work.

The Printing Department is presided over by Mr. J. D. McClintock, and the Bindery by Mr. Charles R. Patterson.

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.—There are two manufactories of carbonated water in this city, both supplied with the latest improved machinery.

Davis & Herbert established the first in order in 1884, on Avenue G and Eighteenth street. Their successors are Davis & Worcester, on Avenue C and Twenty-second street. They are young men of enterprise and tact.

A. F. Hochstadter established a similar business in 1885 on Third avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. He has entered upon a very successful trade, based on the quality of his goods.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Groceries.—The wholesale business was initiated in Birmingham by James A. Allen & Co. in 1876, in the grocery line. The firm consisted of James A. Allen, John C. Henley, and W. L. Scott. The volume of business for several successive years was about \$100,000. In 1880 it had increased to \$150,000. In 1883 the firm became Allen, Scott & Sherrod. In 1885 F. O. Sherrod retired to open in the same line on his own account. The firm of Allen, Scott & Co. now occupy a large three-story house, built and owned by themselves. James A. Allen has retired from active business, but retains an interest in the capital of the firm. His son is now one of the partners, and the business is in a very prosperous condition.

F. O. Sherrod was prostrated by disease soon after opening a hopeful and successful business in the wholesale grocery line. After a year's attempt to conduct it, from a sick bed, he sold out.

T. L. Hudgins established a wholesale grocery business in 1877, and in 1878 sold it to J. M. Maxwell & Co.

J. M. Maxwell and J. A. Van Hoose, both of Tuscaloosa, opened trade in the fall of 1878. In twelve months they had done a volume of business of \$200,000.

In 1881 the firm of Maxwell & Co. was succeeded by McLester & Van Hoose. The business of this pioneer concern so increased that in 1885 they moved into a large brick storehouse by the railroad track, bordering Morris avenue, and their progress has been steady and uninterrupted.

In 1882 the house of Wimberly, Malone & Co. opened trade.

In 1885 C. S. Simmons established himself. The same year Clisby, Wigginton & Co. entered the business, and in 1886 sold out to E. C. Mackey, who does a large and increasing business.

In 1886 Wimberly, Malone & Co. became Adler, Malone & Co.

The wholesale grocery trade of 1886 of the city of Birmingham reached \$3,000,000, with a steady tendency to advance.

The brokerage business in the grocery trade is active.

Hardware.—The wholesale hardware trade of Birmingham is very prosperous, and rapidly increasing.

Thompson, Francis & Chenoweth do about \$150,000 per year, and in the winter of 1886-87 their business was increased fully 40 per cent.

Moore, Moore & Handley are probably the largest house. They have done a business averaging \$1,000 per day for much of the winter season of 1886-87.

The Towers Hardware Company, successors to George C. Kelley, does a volume of business of about \$150,000 per year.

Chenoweth, Estes & Horan do about \$75,000 per year in stoves, tinware, etc.

The Ullman Hardware Company does about \$60,000 per year, with steady increase.

H. T. Beggs & Sons, established 1871. They make stoves, architectural iron-work, mining machinery, and general foundry and machine work. Their capital stock is \$100,000. They employ thirty to sixty men, an average, perhaps, of thirty. Their best market is Birmingham, and this patronizes them liberally. They ship also to New Orleans, various points in Florida, Mississippi, and the country nearer Birmingham, and throughout other portions of Alabama. Wages run from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Negroes cannot be worked at all in the skilled work of this establishment.

The Baxter Stove Works manufacture and sell one hundred stoves *per diem*, and will increase their business.

Wholesale Miscellanies.—The wholesale fruit business is rapidly advancing, as is the wholesale clothing business. The increasing well-paid wage class in the city and in the extended and extending provincial towns create a demand.

In the wholesale fruit and produce line are Higdon & McCary, W. C. Hill, and S. W. Emmons. All are successful and enlarging their trade.

James B. Hopkins & Co., wholesale tin, opened June 1, 1886. Their trade from that time up to January 1, 1887, was \$30,000. Seventy-five per cent. of their business is wholesale.

The Wallis-Duggan Tobacco Company.—This company was established 1886. Business per year is \$50,000. They carry all kinds of tobaccos and cigars. Their business is increasing rapidly.

Harralson Bros. & Co., tobacco, cigars, snuff, and pipes. Established in Birmingham in September, 1886. Trade has been successful.

E. Oppenheimer & Co. opened November 10, 1886. Percentage of increase, 100. They carry tobacco, cigars, liquors, and wines. This is a branch house of the well-known firm, L. Oppenheimer & Sons, distillers, of Louisville.

H. W. Perry & Co. opened business October 1, 1883, on Twentieth street, between First and Morris avenues. They are wholesale dealers in tobacco and cigars. Volume of trade, \$150,000. The rate of increase so far has been about 50 per cent. per year.

Milner & Kettig.—The importance of manufacturing enterprises to the natural growth and prosperity of great cities is apparent to all observers of commercial progress. Situated in the heart of boundless fields of coal and iron, Birmingham seems destined to be one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the country. But manufacturing, to be carried on successfully, must have a base of supplies, as a near depository of these is of the most vital importance.

In looking over the list of enterprises in Birmingham, we feel that we may well mention here some of the typical merchants who are rapidly marshaling the city into one of the greatest trade markets of the South. By indomitable energy and superior business sagacity, the firm of Milner & Kettig has succeeded in building up the largest manufacturers' and miners' supply business in the South. The manufacturers of Birmingham and of the South need no longer look toward the North and East for their supplies, but can find at home as large a stock of machinery, mill and mining supplies, pumps, pipe, and fittings as are contained under one roof south of Cincinnati. Everything needed by the mining operator to develop and open his mines can be found here at prices that defy competition. It is here, also, that the furnaces, mills, factories, etc., can find all the supplies necessary to carry on their business. The firm is also largely engaged in the plumbing, steam, and gas-fitting business, employing the best talent obtainable for this special department, and doing all this work on a scientific plan, using the best sanitary appliances. The people of Birmingham have not been slow in attesting their appreciation, which can be seen by the immense amount of work and contracts this firm have constantly on hand. To keep their customers posted on the ever-increasing variety and volume of their business, the firm has just published and issued, at much expense, a neatly-bound and excellently-arranged book, showing all the goods they handle, illustrated for the convenience of their customers. This is the first illustrated catalogue issued by a Southern house. They also send out a monthly price list.

Having the interest of the city at heart this house has several times been instrumental in starting younger manufacturers into business by giving them substantial aid. Their trade extends from Tennessee to the Gulf, and from the Carolinas far into the West. This house is not a vendor only. It has lately established the Milner & Kettig Iron and

Brass Manufacturing Company, which promises to become one of the leading industries of the South. Mr. Kettig is Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

Harris Bros., wholesale paints, oils, glassware, paper, moldings, etc., opened April 9, 1881. Situated on Twenty-first street, between First and Second avenues. Volume of trade for 1886 was \$30,000, is increasing rapidly, and will more than double in 1887.

Nabers & Morrow commenced the wholesale drug business in March, 1885. The business has grown very rapidly. The volume of trade for 1886 was \$120,000.

Shaw & Davin, wholesale engines, boilers, pumps, cotton presses, cotton gins, saw mills, corn mills, pulleys, shafting, hangers, journal boxes, brass goods, belting, pipe and fittings, machinists' and railway supplies, opened business May 1, 1886. Business has been very satisfactory. From that time in 1886 to January 1, 1887, the volume of trade amounted to \$90,000. The percentage of increase over the first month's business is about 75. The fact of being situated on Morris avenue, and immediately on the railroad, has facilitated business in no small degree, and has greatly increased their sales, on account of quick delivery, having a most favorable position.

The wholesale trade of Birmingham increases rapidly as transportation lines reach out from the city farther into the country, and as new industries rise in the suburbs. It will increase 100 per cent. in 1887. Retail dealers often have a wholesale department connected with their business.

The Birmingham Cotton and Produce Exchange is a branch of the City Cotton and Produce Exchange of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. S. H. Phelan, of Atlanta, who is a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and of the Chicago Board of Trade, is proprietor of both Exchanges, but the former is under the personal management of Captain John Phelan.

The Birmingham office was opened January 1, 1886, and for the first year had a most gratifying and successful career. This is alike an indorsement of its management by citizens of Birmingham, and a credit to the business activity of the city. There are few institutions of any kind which for the first year can show up so well.

The advantage of such an office to the merchants of the city cannot well be estimated. It affords the quickest and most reliable means to the merchant of keeping accurately up with the tone of the market in other important centers. They have not been slow to avail themselves of this privilege, and many of them have profited by it.

To those who are investors from day to day this office holds out the most complete means of knowing when and how to invest. There are neatly arranged blackboards, upon which are given every few minutes the quotations, so that no one can complain of imperfect facilities.

The rooms in which the business is conducted are arranged with special reference to the needs of those desiring to transact business there. They are handsome, well-appointed and equipped in every sense to meet all demands that may be made.

The officers connected with the Exchange are polite and affable, and ready at all times to extend every aid to those who wish to try fortune, either in the stock, grain, cotton, or meat markets.

Judging the coming year by the past, one cannot but suppose that 1887 will be the most successful part of its career.

CITY TRANSPORTATION.

The rapid and extensive growth of the street railways of Birmingham is one of the remarkable incidents of its career. The city has already as many lines of this description of public carriage as would be considered liberal in one of one hundred thousand inhabitants. The explanation can only be found in the prosperity of the working people and general class of employés who are able to pay five-cent fares.

The Birmingham Street Railway Company.—Was incorporated in 1879 with a capital stock of \$40,000. They now have five miles of track in daily use, and are preparing to increase the track laying. This company originally obtained from the city a monopoly of street-railway privileges on a large number of streets. After some years a new company, the "Birmingham and Pratt Mines," came forward with a petition to the city to grant it right of way along some of the streets heretofore exclusively allowed to the Birmingham Railway Company. The city administration reconsidered its action and allowed the new concern the same privileges with the other. This course brought about tedious litigation, which was finally dismissed by the decree of the State Supreme Court, which sustained the action of the city in rescinding the monopoly originally granted to the first company. The streets had been given by the Elyton Land Company in perpetual trust to the city for the benefit of the public. The city government had no rights over them except police rights. If two or more



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lines of railway might be laid without detriment to the public good on any one or more streets, then the city government could not grant a monopoly to one line.

The fare on the Birmingham Street Railway Company's lines is five cents.

The stock of the company is quoted at \$2.

The first president of the company was B. F. Roden, a large grocery merchant and investor in the city. The present president is W. H. Morris, who came to the city a young man, became mayor, and has made a fortune on his energies and good judgment only.

The Birmingham Street Railway Company was the pioneer in this line, and began to run its first cars from the western end of First avenue to Avondale, a distance of about three miles, in the spring of 1885. After this line had greatly extended its tracks in different parts of the city, and after the Birmingham and Pratt Mines street railway had built and put in operation about seven miles of track, the two companies united under one management, of which J. A. Van Hoose is President.

Highland Avenue Dummy Line Railway.—The original purpose of the projector, the Elyton Land Company, was to build a drive for vehicles along the base of the southern range of mountains confining the city. This purpose matured into the railway as an inevitable sequence of the good judgment of President Caldwell in originating the plan for the drive.

The line skirts the base of the mountains, meandering along the valley the whole length. Reaching Lakeview Park, it runs on a shorter route across the valley into the heart of the city, terminating at the Opera House, corner of First avenue and Nineteenth street.

There was a protracted contest, before the courts, by the projection of this road, with the Birmingham Street Railway Company, involving right of way over ground in the city claimed by the latter. This question being settled, to the satisfaction of all concerned, the completion of the Highland Avenue road was pushed forward with rapidity.

There are four motors on the line running constantly, yet the travel is even greater than these can well accommodate. It far exceeds the expectations of the company owning the property. The rails are steel, coke is used for fuel, and entire immunity from accident to life or limb has, thus far, prevailed in the operation of it.

The object of this road was to open to settlement some fifteen hundred acres of land owned along its route by the Elyton Land Company.

In this it has been exceedingly successful. Many beautiful residences crown the elevations along the line from first to last.

Belt Railroad.—The object of this line is to distribute heavy freights, by the car load, brought into the city by the various trunk lines of road, and from the home manufactories to these roads. Warehouses and elevators are expected to be built at convenient places along the line, as a part of the benefit it will confer. The length of the main line is twelve miles, but *radii* in various directions will run out to accommodate public demand. The average cost per mile, single track, will be about \$10,000, but much of the bed will carry double track.

All of the leading industries will be connected, by its *radii*, with each other, and with the trunk lines. Its value to the growth of the town must be incalculable.

Passenger cars, drawn by dummy engines, will be run over the line.

The Belt road is the property of the Elyton Land Company. It is expected to incorporate the two lines of railroad belonging to this great corporation, the Belt and the Highland Avenue, into one concern and give it separate management.

Birmingham & Jones Valley Railroad.—Suburban street railroad extension is opening up to settlement a wide territory adjacent to the city of Birmingham. The line we here describe is eight miles long, penetrating a region of unsurpassed healthfulness, with abundance of the purest water and shade.

The capital stock is \$60,000. The incorporators are John T. Hefflin, Samuel Green, C. C. Brenneman, Robert Warnock, Birmingham; T. G. Bush, Mobile; P. Resing, Lancaster, Ohio.

The line begins in the center of the city and runs to Ensley City. Ultimately it will proceed to Bessemer. Steam motors will be used.

East Lake Dummy Line.—This line was organized as a stock company June, 1886. It is intended to promote the interest of the East Lake Land Company by connecting their property with the heart of the city. The direct line is eight miles long. All of the most modern approved appliances will be used to operate this line. It will be built of steel rails, and will be heavy enough to carry loaded freight cars.

Western Valley Street Railroad.—Capital stock is \$50,000. The object of this line is to connect the property of the North Birmingham Land Company with the center of the city. It will be four miles long.

East Birmingham Dummy Line.—This line will connect the center of the city with East Birmingham, and the track is now being laid.

Deméré Transfer Company.—Incorporated October, 1886. Capital stock is \$15,000. Incorporators are William Berney, B. F. Moore, F. L. Deméré, A. J. Camp, Walter Moore, and W. M. Bethea, all of Birmingham.

Other transportation lines to use steam motors have been incorporated and will be built in 1887.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Knights of Pythias, Jefferson Valley Lodge, No. 11.—This lodge was organized April, 1874, with eleven members. It now carries one hundred and eighteen on its rolls. Its standing, financially and in other respects, has always been first-class. Every duty of the order has been met faithfully, and all legitimate claims have been promptly paid. The benevolent feature of the organization has been prominent. It maintains an insurance department, and the policies range from \$1,000 to \$3,000. In the five years of the operation of this department about \$15,000 have been paid by it. The taking out of a policy is entirely optional with members. "Sick benefits," which include accidents, of all kinds, to persons, are a common enjoyment with all members in good standing. Sick benefits are paid direct from the treasury of the local lodge, but the insurance policies are paid from the treasury of the Supreme Lodge of the World. These pass through the Indianapolis office.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar.—Organized March 14, 1874, opened April 28 following, for dispatch of business.

The dispensation issued from the Commandery of the State of Alabama in conclave at Montgomery.

The commandery is now prosperous and steadily increasing its membership.

The companions in attendance at the organization were Sir Knights J. B. Luckie, E. C.; James M. Ware, Generalissimo; Thomas Jeffers, Captain General; F. P. O'Brien, Prelate *pro tem.*; George M. McLaughlin, Senior Warden; W. L. Gude, Junior Warden *pro tem.*; Stephen W. Dupuy, Treasurer *pro tem.*; Julius L. Lockwood, Recorder *pro tem.*

The present officers of the commandery are Charles Wheelock, Eminent Commander; Silas Hine, Generalissimo; H. J. Falls, Captain

General ; Thomas Jeffers, Treasurer ; George McLaughlin, Senior Warden ; William A. Jones, Recorder ; George T. Alexander, Sword Bearer ; R. M. Cunningham, Standard Bearer ; Eli Mullens, Captain of the Guard.

The Eminent Commanders have been in order as follows: Sir Knight J. B. Luckie, W. L. Gude, F. L. Wadsworth, J. L. Lockwood, and the present incumbent, Charles Wheelock.

Birmingham Fraternal Lodge, No. 384, Free and Accepted Masons.—Established December, 1871, by Charter Members Henry Horton, A. Marre, John A. Milner, and Julius L. Lockwood. Organized with seven members. Present membership is one hundred and sixty, and the lodge is hopeful and flourishing. It is, perhaps, doing more work than any other lodge in the State.

Henry Horton was the first Master, and Dr. George M. Morrow is now Master, in his fourth year.

December, 1885, Dr. Morrow was appointed Grand Junior Deacon of the State Lodge, and in December, 1886, was elected Junior Grand Warden of the same.

The following are the present officers of the lodge: James McDONALD, Senior Warden ; George S. Moore, Junior Warden ; William Hood, Treasurer ; James M. Peteet, Secretary ; William Jones, Senior Deacon ; Eli Mullins, Tyler.

Mr. Mullins has been Tyler since the organization of this lodge, and is also Tyler for all the lodges.

Birmingham Encampment, No. 21, I. O. O. F.—E. Erswell, District Deputy Grand Patriarch. Officers: W. H. Herrick, Chief Patriarch ; E. Erswell, High Priest ; I. R. Hochstadter, Senior Warden ; G. R. Ward, Scribe ; B. Wellman, Treasurer ; M. Murphy, Junior Warden. Membership seventeen, and prosperous, holding city and county bonds.

Mineral City Lodge, No. 74.—Organized November 8, 1872, by District Deputy Grand Master E. P. Jones.

Charter members: C. F. Enslin, F. A. Duval, B. F. Williams, D. A. Johnston, and Jacob Faber.

Meetings are held weekly, in rooms over First National Bank. Present officers are: W. A. Turner, Noble Grand ; B. L. Hibbard, Vice Grand ; G. R. Ward, Secretary ; E. Erswell, Treasurer.

Membership is sixty-eight, and the lodge is in a highly prosperous condition.

Finance Committee: C. P. Williamson, W. T. Underwood, and G. R. Ward.

Knights of Honor, Golden Rule Lodge, No. 963.—Organized March 19, 1878, and reorganized in 1880. This organization is in a highly prosperous condition. The order numbers seventy-three. Only three members have been lost since organization, and these by death, viz: W. L. Scott, F. L. Wadsworth, and J. F. Smith.

The work of this organization in charities has been active. Each member is required to carry an insurance on his life for the specific sum of \$2,000. There are also "sick benefits" for the common benefit of members who suffer from accidents.

The present officers are: W. H. Herrick, Dictator; George R. Ward, Vice Dictator; S. D. Cole, Assistant Dictator; J. B. Simpson, Reporter; J. B. Alford, Financial Reporter; George T. Hill, Treasurer; Harry Atkins, Guide; T. H. Holt, Chaplain; D. R. Dunlap, Guardian; G. W. Morefield, Sentinel.

This lodge was organized with twelve members only, viz: J. L. Lockwood, James M. Ware, James E. Hawkins, J. P. Buggett, R. S. Montgomery, F. P. O'Brien, Frank Wadsworth, John Creel, J. B. Luckie, Ellis Phelan, Joseph R. Smith, Jr., and George W. Allen.

Evening Star Lodge, No. 1100, Knights and Ladies of Honor.—This has been a very prosperous lodge. It was organized by Mrs. Sally A. Dawson, starting with fifty members, in 1885. Mrs. Dawson was soon taken ill and never returned to her place. Harry E. English was made Secretary, and O. C. Frazer Protector.

In a few months from the date of organization the members admitted, and ready for admittance, justified an additional lodge. Mr. English, the Secretary, therefore, withdrew to organize the Iron City Lodge, No. 1146, in April, 1886. He became Secretary of the new lodge, and F. M. Irion Protector. Mr. William Workman took his resigned position.

The combined membership is three hundred and fifty. The death claims paid aggregated \$7,000 in the first eighteen months of the life of the two lodges.

Each lodge has a room of its own, and there is a weekly meeting of each.

United Charities.—This organization is non-sectarian. A meeting of citizens was called in January, 1884, at the First Methodist Episcopal

Church, South. The attendance was large, and the work of the society began at once.

Mrs. J. F. Smith was elected President; Mrs. A. O. Lane, Vice-President, and John G. Smith, Secretary. At the next election of officers Mrs. John C. Morrow was made President; the other officers remaining the same except that Mrs. R. H. Sterrett was added.

A reorganization was effected in January, 1886. Mrs. W. J. Pierce was elected President; Mrs. J. C. Henley, Vice-President; Mrs. Samuel J. Ullman, Second Vice-President; Mrs. L. L. Scott, Secretary, and Mr. John G. Smith, Treasurer. There was a board of directors which was composed as follows: Mrs. W. T. Underwood, Protestant Episcopal; Mrs. J. C. Dozier, Methodist; Mrs. William Berney, Presbyterian; Mrs. J. R. Hochstadter, Jewish Congregation; Mrs. Charles Whelan, Roman Catholic; Mrs. J. P. Tillman, Christian Church; Mrs. W. C. Denson, Cumberland Presbyterian; Mrs. John W. Johnston, Baptist.

In October following, a reëlection of officers was ordered. Mrs. Pierce, the President, was reëlected but declined to serve. Mrs. L. L. Scott, thereupon became her successor. Mrs. T. O. Smith was elected Secretary. The other officers were retained.

This most efficient and timely organization is entirely the work of the ladies of Birmingham. Their ultimate object was the erection of a charity hospital. Meanwhile they have been active in the administration of practical relief to the needy. Thus far Birmingham has been remarkably exempt from suffering poor.

The scheme for the erection of the hospital has taken shape. A board of incorporators has taken the subject up, and some of the most prosperous business men comprise it. Robert Jemison, William Berney, E. W. Linn, John G. Smith, Samuel J. Ullman, J. T. Nixon, R. W. Boland, and Dr. Bryce Hughes, are their names. In connection with the efforts of these gentlemen there is a board of control composed of the following ladies: Mesdames W. T. Underwood, W. J. Pierce, I. Y. Sage, J. C. Henley, L. L. Scott, Samuel J. Ullman, C. E. Slade, T. D. Smith, and J. W. Johnston. The subscriptions now assure its completion.

Young Men's Christian Association.—In August, 1884, five young men of Birmingham met together, in the bedroom of one of their number, and agreed to form a Young Men's Christian Association, and set to work to secure members. In a few weeks the organization was perfected by the election of the following Board of Managers: F. S. Wilson, G. W. Norwood, Win. T. Wilson, L. M. Barclift, Charles A. Merrill, J. H. Mohns,

W. W. Barclay, J. H. Lee, S. B. Johnston, Sinclair Bennie, F. P. Foster, W. K. Simpson, and C. C. Steward.

The association first occupied a room at No. 1909 Second avenue, jointly with the Christian Church, which had just organized. Soon they increased the number of their meetings and fitted up a reading room. Their efforts met with encouragement from the best citizens, and a work for young men, by young men, was successfully inaugurated. Beside holding meetings in their own rooms, the young men initiated services at the city and county jails on Sundays, which still continue an interesting feature of their work.

On the first of November, 1885, they rented four rooms in Roden's Block, two of which were converted into a beautiful little hall and another into a reading room, and an effort made to provide all that is called for by a Young Men's Christian Association, moral instruction, intellectual culture, social amusement, physical development, and spiritual welfare. These rooms continue the attractive resort of young men, and are open to all from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Charles A. Merrill was the first General Secretary. W. O. Marble, Jr., served a short term, and he was followed by Mr. W. W. Barclay, who held that responsible position until near the close of the second year. The election at that time resulted in the selection of the following Board, who are now in office: James A. Stratton, J. H. Mohns, R. M. Holman, T. B. Alford, B. W. Eddy, W. K. Simpson, H. W. Barkhau, J. L. Loftis, S. B. Johnston, R. R. Brown, Charles A. Merrill, Dr. W. E. B. Davis, and W. W. Barclay; General Secretary, W. G. Chamberlin.

The second anniversary meeting was held in O'Brien's Opera House on the evening of November 28, 1886. The attendance was very large, and impressive addresses were made, and the third year's work began with renewed vigor.

November, 1886, they published the first volume of a monthly magazine, which is "devoted to the best interests of the young men of Alabama." The publishing committee is J. A. Stratton, W. E. B. Davis, and B. W. Eddy. It is a neat and attractive pamphlet, and destined to do good work for the association.

Birmingham Press Club.—One of Birmingham's most notable and important local organizations is the Press Club, an association composed of the leading newspaper men in the city. This club was organized January 1, 1887, and its birth celebrated with a grand press banquet, served at Gasser's. The officers of the club are: J. L. Watkins, editor of the

Age, President; George W. Cruikshank, editor of the Chronicle, Vice-President; J. D. Ponder, city editor of the Chronicle, Secretary; W. L. Hawley, city editor of the Age, Treasurer; F. C. Morehead, R. H. Watkins, C. M. Hayes, Goldsmith, Barnard, West, Directors.

The club has twenty-three members, and is in a flourishing condition.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—In the autumn of 1884 Mrs. Sally F. Chapin, of Charleston, South Carolina, reached Birmingham in her course of a general canvass of the Southern States in the interest of temperance reform. She was superintendent of the Southern department of the national temperance movement known under this name. Mrs. Chapin succeeded in organizing a branch of the Union here, consisting of twenty-three members to start on. The number soon grew threefold. The work of the organization in Birmingham is to disseminate temperance literature, promote temperance meetings and lectures, and excite general inquiry into the consequences of intemperance. The organization is active and untiring in its work, but never offends those opposed to its principles by precipitate or unreasonable measures.

The original organization was made with Mrs. George L. Thomas, President; Mrs. Godden, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Dozier, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. J. P. Tillman, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert Jemison, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. E. M. Prine, Treasurer.

Superintendents have systematized the work of this branch of the Union with much enthusiasm. Committees have the press, the Sabbath school, scientific instruction, and other themes for elaboration and enforcement. Wholesome influences already appear from its efforts.

The present organization retains the original officers, except that Mrs. Rose has moved away. Mrs. W. H. Jeffries has been made Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Spencer Vice-President, and Mrs. J. P. Tillman Corresponding Secretary. The State Convention of the Union was held in Birmingham in 1885.

Yard Masters' Mutual Benefit Association.—This is a branch of the national association, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana. The object is to insure members against death and accidents. The association discountenances strikes. Its influence is acknowledged by the railroads as in the interest of peace and conservatism.

There are now sixteen members in the Birmingham branch, which was organized April, 1885, with only eight charter members. J. L. Welch is President.

The annual assessment of members is \$2. The sum derived is divided, a part going to pay current expenses, the surplusage standing subject to meet insurance risks. Insurance is limited to \$1,000. All financial transactions are conducted by the home office at Indianapolis.

Order of Railway Conductors, Division No. 186.—Organized September 20, 1885. This is a select body of railroad men organized for protection, in a general way, of its members. The division is very prosperous, numbering at present thirty-seven men. The number is thus small because the passenger-train conductors are members of divisions located at the termini of their runs, whereas Birmingham is on middle ground.

The charter members on organization were C. F. Shumate, John T. Alexander, H. J. Crenshaw, J. M. Tuck, R. G. De Treville, Charles Flanders, W. D. Hester, S. L. Lineberry, C. E. Triggs, D. F. Hood, T. A. Cole, T. J. Howell.

The present officers are: John T. Alexander, Chief; J. M. Tuck, Assistant; E. T. Cox, Secretary and Treasurer; J. B. Read, Senior Conductor; Henry Le Roy, Junior Conductor.

There is an optional insurance feature. The policy is arbitrarily fixed at \$2,500, neither more nor less. The members are all assessed to pay the mortuary dues of the division. Dues are paid at the general office in Chicago. Sickness or accidents not producing death are such cases as fall under the local management and care of the division. Widows and orphans are also attended to by the local authority.

Phanix Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 25.—This Lodge was moved to Birmingham from Oxmoor, where it had been organized under the name of Shade's Valley Lodge. The object of the organization is to furnish optional insurance and sick benefits to its members. The insurance policies run from one thousand to three thousand dollars.

The Alabama Club.—Was established by eight gentlemen, originally as the Shakespeare Club, April 4, 1884. The club was organized by Joseph A. Shakespeare, Mayor, at that time, of New Orleans (and for him it was named); John T. Hardie, a prominent capitalist of New Orleans; J. M. Lewis, of Talladega; Joseph F. Johnston, President of the Alabama National Bank; James Spence, E. W. Rucker, Bernard Peyton, and T. B. Lyons, of Birmingham. T. B. Lyons was made President, and has filled the office ever since. James Spence is Secretary.

The membership at present is about one hundred and fifty, and could readily be extended to five hundred. No unpleasant occurrences have marred its history.

The name was changed, in July, to the Alabama Club. The change was made more for the purpose of expressing the enlarged influence it had attained, and the suggestion to make it came from Mr. Shakespeare himself.

A clubhouse has been built for them by the Elyton Land Company at Lakeview. They have the gratuitous use of it as long as they wish. This house is used as their summer quarters. The club has contracted for a handsome building, five stories high, now being built for them on Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues. When done it will be one of the handsomest buildings in Birmingham.

The German Society.—The name indicates that this is an organization of Germans resident in Birmingham. The organization was made in 1884, and in 1886 there were seventy members. The original object of the association was to cultivate the science of music and art among the members. The population, of the German nationality, so increased in the city that the society petitioned the public school authorities to teach their native tongue. It was agreed that if the city would pay half the salary of the professor engaged to give the instruction the society would make up the other half. The new branch of study soon proved so attractive that the city assumed the whole expense of instruction in it.

The officers of the society arranged an imposing Mardi Gras display at the celebration of its anniversary in 1886, which paraded the streets to the delight of the city.

E. Lesser is President; H. Pearl, Vice-President; Paul Sieg, Secretary, and C. T. Rambow, Treasurer.

Grand Army of the Republic, George A. Custer Post, No. 49.—Organized, with thirteen members, December, 1885, by Colonel E. S. Jones, Department Commander of Nashville. Officers installed were E. N. Edmonds, Commander; W. H. Hunter, S. V. C.; S. H. Morgan, J. V. C.; F. G. Sheppard, Adjutant; W. M. St. Clair, Q. M.; A. J. Silas, Chaplain.

Knights of Labor, District Assembly No. 173.—Organized October 16, 1886, comprising twelve assemblies. C. H. Bowling, D. R. S. Box No. 407.

Labor Assembly, No. 5,009, was organized December 5, 1885. Labor Assemblies, Nos. 5,337, 8,058, 8,059, 8,758, 8,334, and 9,331 have been organized since, and also three others not yet numbered. A State Assembly was recently formed in this city that has jurisdiction over the order throughout the entire State.

The order is gaining in members, and has at its head men of sound discernment and good standing in the community in which they live. They have a local organ.

There have been no serious disputes between the order and capital, now unadjusted, except in the Iron Age Publishing Company and the Eureka Furnace Company. Non-Union men are employed by these corporations. The order has taken no political course as yet, but supported a candidate for mayor of Birmingham at the election of 1886, who was unsuccessful.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND HOTELS.

O'Brien's Opera House.—Was commenced in May, 1882, and the following November was opened to the public. The building covers a space of 100 x 140 feet, and 89 feet high, and is well stocked with scenery, etc. The seating capacity is about 1,200. Mr. O'Brien will, during the year 1887, enlarge the capacity, and refurnish the house.

The proprietor and manager is consistent in his efforts to command the best patronage by supplying the best plays of good companies. He is very liberal in allowing the use of his handsome house for public conveniences as occasions arise.

The Casino.—This establishment is well conducted by its proprietor, Mr. J. M. Caldwell. It is a brick building, and the interior is arranged conveniently to seat, perhaps, 1,600 people. The seats are classed, and paid for accordingly.

Academy of Music.—To be built in the summer of 1887.

The Caldwell Hotel Company.—Incorporated February, 1886. This corporation undertook to build the earliest first-class hotel for Birmingham. The plan of the building is six stories, of a very chaste and attractive architecture. It rests on an elevation commanding a wide view. There will be an observatory on the tower of the building. The architect is

Edouard Sidel, a resident of the city. Dr. H. M. Caldwell subscribed the lot, on which his handsome residence then stood, for the site. He is also the largest individual stockholder, and is President of the company. Joseph F. Johnston, President of the State National Bank, is Secretary and Treasurer.

The incorporators were H. M. Caldwell, John W. Johnston, A. B. Johnston, Joseph F. Johnston, William A. Walker, Jr., E. W. Rucker, Willis J. Milner, and John B. Boddie, all of Birmingham.

Among other good hotels are the Florence, Richards, Wilson, Metropolitan, Commercial, Morris Avenue, Belmont, Brunswick, First Avenue, and Oswald. Mr. F. P. O'Brien will build one adjoining his Opera House, and a corporation will build another in the summer of 1887.





Biographical.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

JUDGES.

W. S. Mudd. Though not, by right of nativity, an Alabamian, the subject of this sketch, from infancy to the grave, lived and prospered in this world's honors and its goods in Jefferson County.

Born in Kentucky in 1816, he came to Alabama in 1817 and gathered his first intuitions in the beautiful border land of North Alabama, in Madison and Lawrence Counties.

Little is known of his early instruction in Jefferson, where he received his academic education, but some of his old schoolmates still surviving remember him as a quiet, resolute, discreet, and brave boy, neither very social nor yet repulsive in his manners; always modest and yet ambitious; just the kind of boy to possess a magnetism over his fellows and to keep on a little higher plane than they. These characteristics were prominent in his whole career, showing themselves in the old man with greater distinctness than when, in the noon of his vigor, they were kept in abeyance by stronger passions and more urgent thoughts.

The education of the young man at college was in harmony with his natural inclinations. It was gained upon the medium ground between the puritanic and the chivalric. It was encompassed by the golden mean of discreet conservatism. This was the path into which he was led and kept while in the classic walls of St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky.

In that day and time it was not easy for a young, ambitious, and brilliant man, with no special religious bias, to escape personal difficulties and encounters. But, though notedly brave and chivalric, his walk was held with such shrewd discretion, in his chosen path of peace, that strife and bitterness seemed to keep afar off from him.

Kentucky has furnished Alabama some noted men, among the number the two Baylors, both men of culture and high intellect—if not the gift of genius. In the office of W. K. Baylor, Esq., young Mudd received his first lessons in the lore of law books. Doubtless the teacher has more to do with character building than we are apt to imagine, and if he be a man of strong will and magnetism, the young under his tuition being of the plastic kind, will receive impressions which mature into habits as lasting as life. Young Mudd's opening career showed the hand of the master. If the line of Wadsworth be true, that

"The child is father to the man,"

we are enabled by having a knowledge of the boy to infer the history of the man's whole life. We have here known the man, and by reasoning backward we have here learned the boy. He was well taught from earliest manhood. At the age of twenty-three we find him in our legislative halls, by the side of Jere Clemens, of Madison, and L. P. Walker, of Lawrence, and W. L. Yancey, of Coosa, together with a brilliant galaxy of young "solons," many of whom became, in after years, great in the forum and field—jurists, lawyers, soldiers, and *literati*. From this early stage, on to the close of his life, honors of one kind or other awaited him. For three terms he sat in the legislature, and by his wisdom and legal acumen was in the front rank of those who shaped the destinies of our people. Stepping from the legislative hall he took the State solicitorship, with its arduous responsibilities. From the solicitorship he stepped into the circuit judgeship. From the bench, which he held through many popular elections for near thirty years with undiminished confidence, the strong arm of death only removed him. No Alabamian ever pursued more remarkable a career than Judge Mudd. From earliest manhood popular and admired, till the last flickering of life's spark, he retained his hold on the affection of the masses and the respect and admiration of our most distinguished citizens.

His name is now a household word in Jefferson, Walker, Marion, Blount, and other counties, where the people's differences for so long were tried before him. His memory is part of the history of these hill country people. His individuality was of so marked a character that it amounted almost to genius. So eminently practical and just were his motives that it was a habit with him to sit apparently idle, in the deepest musing for hours, analyzing the cases that were to be tried at his tribunal, researching for the bottom principle of the matter in dispute, delving down beneath the cloak of legal technicalities and prying into the heart of it for the silent equities hidden beneath. He loved justice! A few weeks before his death he said to the writer of this sketch: "The judgeship is a thorny honor. I have often been in perfect anguish when cases of great crime came before me. Night after night I have read and studied the evidence for and against the prisoner, and have always dreaded lest I might cause the destruction of an innocent person. In trials of the rights of property I have studied hard the best authorities for weeks and months, and yet when the case had come up for judgment I have found my mind and heart deeply pained and in a struggle of doubt when I saw the legal triumphing over the equitable, and I, the judge, irresolute as to how I should decide. No case, however insignificant, has ever been set aside by me without giving it a fair chance."

Conscientiousness and magnanimity are twin brothers. No heart can be but good that loves justice. Judge Mudd's bitterest enemy had no just cause to fear unfairness at his hands when arraigned before him in the court-room, and this spirit of magnanimity and equity, of loving kindness and charity was the corner-stone of that splendid temple of the people's confidence, which the storms of opposition and the cankering,

sapping current of near forty years vicissitudes of the public service could not overthrow. It was founded not on the sands of popular applause, but rather on the rock of justice.

Judge Mudd was eminently a business man. Unlike other great lawyers he did not neglect his own affairs while immersed in those of other men. For many years he was a prosperous merchant, and accumulated a good round fortune in the mercantile pursuit, with J. B. Earle as partner. W. S. Brown and William Hood, two of Birmingham's now most progressive, active and live merchants, were among their clerks, and received their business education and tutelage under his direction.

To him is due much of Birmingham's material development. In the early life of the city he was a shrewd and potent factor. To him the city owes the credit of building her first public inn, the Florence House, worthy the name of hotel. In this act he illustrated his abiding faith in the Magic City, where he had ventured much of his life's hard-won earnings. When the fate of the Magic City was still trembling in the balance, and other much richer men than he would not venture even in a stock company upon such a cloudy sea, he boldly cast the die of his own fortune. The success of the venture confirms not only his foresight but also his practical common sense.

Judge Mudd married, in early life, Miss Florence Earle, a descendant of the family of Earles, who were pioneers in Jefferson County settlement. They reared a large family. Their imposing residence, resting on a wooded knoll in the valley on the skirts of Elyton, is one of the most beautiful of Southern homes. A happy domestic life, where sons grew to manhood in the nurture of honorable example and sound precept, and where daughters, "polished like the pillars of the temple," spread joy, reigned there. The children now living all reside in Birmingham. They are Mrs. Dr. M. H. Jordan, Mrs. William A. Walker, Jr., J. P. Mudd, a leading man of business, and a maiden, Miss S. E. Mudd.

Judge Mudd departed this life September 22, 1884. He was a communicant in the Episcopal Church. His remains were interred in the family lot at Elyton by the side of his wife. The demonstrations of public grief on the occasion were becoming to the deep and sincere hold he held on the public affections.

Lines on the Death of Judge W. S. Mudd.

Another watchworn sentinel
Has fallen from his post,
Where through long years he guarded well,
Himself and Right a host.

A brave, good man, who dared to do
What he thought right and best,
He passed each dread ordeal through
With honor on his crest.

Unbought by bribing friend or foe,
Unswerved by frown or smile,
To justice pledged, for weal or woe,
He nursed and wrought no guile.

With all the prophet's hate of wrong,
The prophet's love of right,
Without the prophet's gift of song,
He glimpsed his rare foresight.

Albeit unsmit of genius' gift,
 Like inspiration rose
 His sphynx of common sense, and swift
 Brought argument to its' close.

"Mens sibi conscia recti" was
 The legend of his life;
 It bound his heart like triple brass
 Alike in peace and strife.

And now he sleeps; each pain, each ache
 Of heart and brain no more;
 But faithful mem'ry keeps awake
 His precious ashes o'er.

We mourn him—not as one in bloom
 Of usefulness returned—
 His work half done—to his "long home,"
 But as a stay is mourned.

Yes, mourn him as a pillar missed
 From our palladium, while
 Most needed—for he kept his tryst
 With duty without guile.

And fell, all shattered by his toil,
 Not broke by "folly's vails:"
 Crushed like a victor by his spoil;
 Worn out by labor's ails.

So sleeps the noble heart in dust;
 But what he did lives on,
 And wins for him this greeting: "Just
 And faithful one, well done."

Leeds, Ala.

SAMUEL L. ROBERTSON.

John T. Heflin is a native of Walton County, Georgia, and was born August 13, 1820.

He is a son of Wyatt and Sarah Stell Heflin, the former a native of Orange County, North Carolina, and the latter of Hancock County, Georgia. On the paternal side he is of English and Scotch descent, and his early ancestors came to America with Lord Granville, before the Revolution. On the maternal side he is of Huguenot extraction, and his mother's ancestors were early settlers of Virginia.

His parents were married in Georgia, and lived there until their immigration to Alabama in 1833 and their settlement in Randolph County. They resided in Randolph up to the time of their respective deaths, the father dying in 1860 and mother in 1869. The former was a planter and merchant, and served in the legislatures of both Georgia and Alabama.

There were eight children in the family, of whom John T. was the third in order of birth. He received an academic education in Georgia, and in 1839 began the study of law in Chambers County, Alabama, in the office of Steiner & Phillips, and after a

faithful course of two years application to study was admitted to the practice in 1841, and has had a continuous and active professional career of nearly fifty years, and in this long period has witnessed great changes in the character of his country. For the first sixteen years, succeeding the time of his admission to the bar, he practiced his profession, alone, in Randolph County, and served as a member of the State Senate during the session of the legislature of 1851-52. In 1857, or about that time, he moved to Jacksonville, the county seat of Calhoun County, and was associated with William H. Forney, now a member of Congress, for three years. In 1860 he moved to Talladega, and in the second year thereafter was elected circuit judge, and remained on the bench until 1865. During the war he was in active service and belonged to the Topographical Corps, and planned the route for many marching commands. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Talladega and continued there for seventeen years, and in the year 1875 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, called for the purpose of forming a new constitution. He took an important part in the deliberations of that body. He first came to Birmingham in April, 1882, and became senior member of the firm of Heflin, Bowdon & Knox. This association continued until the death of Mr. Bowdon, and the firm is now known as Heflin & Knox, the latter being one of the leading resident attorneys at the Talladega bar. Mr. Heflin has devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession, and has won some distinguished triumphs by his pleadings in behalf of clients. In 1886 he was before the State Convention of the Democratic party as a candidate for the nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and believes he received more votes in the convention than his sole competitor, but his opponent was, nevertheless, declared the successful candidate. Mr. Heflin is a Bourbon Democrat, and believes most fully in the principles of that party.

He was married in 1862 to Mrs. Bowdon, of Talladega. Her maiden name was Sarah E. Chilton. She was a native of Kentucky, and died June 1, 1878.

Mr. Heflin is a Free Mason. He feels as one who has been occupied with the highest employment of which his mental gifts were capable, and looks back over his life with emotions of reasonable satisfaction. Being yet vigorous, for his years, he continues to reap the rewards of his eminent ability.

John C. Morrow belongs to one of the oldest and best known families of Jefferson County. He was born on December 31, 1833. He was born at the residence of his grandmother, situated about two and one-half miles north of the Elyton Court House, and it is still standing on Village Creek. Had he been born at his home in Elyton the strange co-incidence of the birth of himself and his wife in the same house would have occurred. This was owing to the fact that W. A. Walker, the latter's father, bought his father's residence. His father, Hugh Morrow, came from South Union, Ky., and settled in Elyton September, 1825. He was, however, a native of Abbeville District, South Carolina. Hugh Morrow's mother was a Calhoun, and a relative of John C. Calhoun.

When Hugh Morrow first came to Jefferson County he taught school at Jonesboro, now Bessemer. There are still pupils living in this immediate locality whom he taught. He continued to teach school until 1833, and in that year was appointed circuit clerk for Jefferson County by Judge L. L. Perry, and was an officer of the county in that capacity up to 1858, an unbroken succession of twenty-five years. The records now on file at the courthouse are models of neatness, beauty of handwriting and perfect correctness, as kept by him. Out of the many thousands of pages of writing he did, during all this time, not a single interlineation, effacement, erasure, or blemish can be

discovered. As an officer of integrity and honesty he was irreproachable. In 1858 he retired to his farm, near Trussville, in this county, where he has since lived. He was born in February, 1805, and has now, therefore, passed his eighty-second year, and is still vigorous and hearty. He has reared a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living in this county. The Morrises have taken rank among its most influential people in every era of the county's history.

His mother, Margaret Holmes, was a Tennessean by birth and came to this county, when an infant, with her family. She was married here. Her father and mother, James and Sarah Killough Holmes, subsequently moved to Pontotoc County, Mississippi. She is still living, and has passed her seventieth year.

The children were Harriet L., William S., Mrs. Julia Praitier, Dr. George M., Woolsey P., Catherine Frazier, Alphonso R., Josephine, now Mrs. Dr. J. C. Jones, and Milton. Catherine is the only one living beyond the bounds of the county.

John C. Morrow first went to school in Elyton to the Rev. F. M. Grace, and also to Jacob H. Baker, one of the most thorough educators that ever lived in Jefferson County. This was the finishing touch to his scholastic training, and was concluded in 1854. At this time he began reading law in Tuscaloosa under Judge Peck, who afterward, in the year 1868, was Chief Justice of this State. In 1856 he went to the Lebanon, Tennessee, Law School, and among those of his schoolmates who have since become distinguished, are Col. G. W. Hewitt, of Birmingham; Judge Reuben Gaines, now on the Supreme Bench of Texas; United States Judge Jackson, of Tennessee, and Col. Enoch Ensley, President of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company. He graduated in February, 1857, and on his way home passed through Montgomery, where he obtained his license to practice law. Judge Samuel F. Rice was then Chief Justice. He practiced in Elyton from 1857 to 1865, and was a partner of Col. Hewitt from 1859 to 1866. In 1862 he went from Jefferson County as First Lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment of Infantry. He resigned his office in September, 1862, on account of failure of his health. He was, prior to this, in the campaign through Kentucky. When he regained his health he rejoined the Confederate Army, February, 1863, by enlisting as a private in Major Lewis' Battalion of Cavalry. In August of that year he was elected to the State Legislature by the people of his native county, and served during the years from 1863 to 1865 inclusive. On August 7, 1865, several months after the close of the war, he was appointed Probate Judge of Jefferson County by Lewis E. Parsons, Provisional Governor of this State. In May, 1866, he was elected to the position by the people, and re-elected from 1868 and successively thereafter up to and including 1884. In the last named year he resigned, and has since lived the life of a private citizen. Socially, Judge Morrow is beloved by all his friends and greatly esteemed by all his acquaintances. He is noted for his generosity and kindness of nature. As a lawyer he is possessed of considerable ability; as a judge he was just, and gave great satisfaction. He has always been a friend of the people, and no man has ever lived in the county who has enjoyed greater popularity.

Judge Morrow has had much happiness in his domestic relations. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary, daughter of W. A. Walker, of Elyton. He has seven children living and two dead. The names of the former are Emma C., now Mrs. J. J. Cahalan; Nettie, now Mrs. Dr. Ledbetter; Fannie S., Mamie, Hugh, Katie, and Willie, all of whom are living in Birmingham.

Judge Morrow is a Knight Templar Mason. Most of the members of his family belong to the M. E. Church, South.

He is in comfortable circumstances, and is one, among many, who have profited by the great development which has taken place during the past few years in his native county.

Thomas Cobbs, one of the most eminent lawyers and jurists of the State of Alabama, is a native of Raleigh, N. C., and son of Thomas and Sarah Boone Cobbs, both natives of the same State.

The father of our subject was a cultivated, learned gentleman, and also a manufacturer and planter. He was a man of marked influence, socially and politically; a democrat of the strictest sect, he was elected mayor of Raleigh several terms over his whig competitor, Hon. Western Gales, and that, too, when the whig party in the city was overwhelmingly in the majority. Captain Cobbs removed to Alabama in the winter of 1841 and died in the following September.

The mother of our subject was a daughter of Colonel Joseph Boone, of Revolutionary fame, whose lineage is traced to the early colonists of Virginia.

Chancellor Cobbs enjoyed superior educational advantages until he reached his fourteenth year, when the loss of his father and the embarrassed pecuniary condition of his mother precluded the possibility of a college or university course of training. Fortunately, however, his father had left him an excellent library, and his studious habits, coupled with superior attainments of his early youth in the classics and mathematics, enabled him, through the medium of books, to acquire what was equivalent to an excellent university course without the distinction of a university degree. His early environments, as well as his taste and ambition, naturally inclined him to the profession of law. Under the tutelage of his brother, Hon. James Cobbs, of Mobile, he was prepared for his chosen profession, and in 1856 he was admitted to the bar by Judge John D. Moore. The period usually consumed by young lawyers in waiting for practice and acquiring experience, in this instance, was filled with a succession of brilliant successes. From his first entrance into the field he was eminently successful in building up a large and lucrative practice. In 1867, at the fall term of the Choctaw County Circuit Court, Hon. James Cobbs presiding, a very important murder case was tried, and, as one of the attorneys for the defense, our subject made the leading argument, which stamped him in the public mind as one of the most capable and distinguished criminal lawyers in the State.

For many years he was associated with that distinguished lawyer, Robert H. Smith, attending to their practice in Sumter County, which relation continued until the death of Colonel Smith in 1878. In 1880 he was elected to the office of Chancellor of the Western Division of Alabama, and his administration of the duties of that important trust was so satisfactory that in 1886 he was re-elected without opposition. The following extract from the Montgomery Advertiser is a fitting tribute to his talents, and, so far from being one of those highly-tinted eulogies with which the press is too apt to abound, it is only a modest endorsement of rare and eminent worth:

"This able, faithful, and judicious officer was nominated for a second term by the convention of the Western Chancery Division. He has established himself so thoroughly by his fair and impartial decisions, and by his uniform courtesy to the bar and people, as to prevent any thought of opposition, and he receives, as he deserves, the unanimous endorsement of the convention. The chancellor is regarded by all who know him as a fair and impartial judge; laborious and painstaking in every case, and is regarded in the State as one of her most eminent judges."

Chancellor Cobbs was united in marriage in 1850, with Miss Lucy L., daughter of George and Margaret Thom, of Virginia. This union has been blessed with three children; Thomas D. is a prominent lawyer in Texas, James B., the cashier of the Berney National Bank, is one of the most promising young financiers in the South, and Nellie, the wife of Prof. J. H. Phillips, who is an accomplished lady, and noted for her superior musical talents.

Chancellor Cobbs became a resident of Birmingham in 1883, and ranks as one of the "Magic City's" most cultivated and eminent citizens. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mitchell T. Porter was born in Shelby County, Alabama, in 1825. His ancestry is traced to colonial times of the "Old Dominion" State, where his grandparents, on both his father's and mother's side, were born.

His father, Mitchell A. Porter, came with his parents, at a very early period, to Tennessee, where he studied medicine at Knoxville, subsequently immigrating to Alabama during the Indian period, locating at Montevallo, Shelby County, where he practiced his profession until his death.

The mother of our subject, Mary Porter, *nee* Wade, came with her parents to Shelby County, Alabama, from Virginia in the early days of the State. After the death of her husband she removed with her family to Jefferson County (where her parents had previously removed), and located near the present site of Birmingham. Subsequently she married Thomas Adkins, one of the "old time" merchants of Elyton, and resided there until her death in 1856. By her first marriage she left two children, Mitchell T. and Corilla, wife of William A. Walker.

The subject of this biography received an academic education, graduating from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Deciding upon the legal profession, he entered the office of the late Judge William S. Mudd, where he studied diligently until he was licensed to practice in 1850. His practice was commenced at Elyton, where, for some time, he was associated with the late Hon. Alburto Martin.

In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as Captain of Company C, Twentieth Alabama Infantry, and remained in active service until the spring of 1864, when, having attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, he was forced, by failing health, to resign. Judge Porter was in some of the most severe engagements of the war; his regiment participated in the Kentucky expedition, until reaching Covington, under General Kirby Smith, and also in the battles of Port Hudson, Champion Hills, and for two months was besieged in Vicksburg, his company never being released from the trenches, and losing heavily.

After the fall of that city he returned home on parole and found his name announced for State Senator for the district comprising Shelby and Jefferson Counties. He was elected and served one term.

Judge Porter continued in practice in Elyton until 1881, when, upon the removal of the courthouse, he became a resident of Birmingham, where he continued to practice until November, 1884, when he was appointed Judge of Probate by Governor O'Neal, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge John C. Morrow. In August, 1886, he was elected by the people for a term of six years.

Although over sixty years old his age sits lightly upon him, and he is ever busily engaged with the important and arduous duties pertaining to his trust. The ease with which he dispatches the vast amount of business which is brought before him seems to indicate that he has many more years of usefulness in store.

True to every trust, with fine legal attainments, a record as an honest and impartial judge, and, withal, a generous and true Christian gentleman, he is sincerely admired and respected by the whole people.

Judge Porter was united in marriage in 1853 with Miss J. Catherine Martin, a daughter of Colonel John M. Martin, a well-known resident of Jefferson County.



W. J. Peritt

They have seven children now living, Mrs. Sarah E. Hunley, Mary C., Jennie, John M., a West Point graduate, Mitchell A., William A., and Thomas W.

Judge Porter is a member of the Episcopal Church and his wife of the Baptist denomination.

H. A. Sharpe is a son of William and Lucy G. Sharpe, the latter's maiden name being Lucy Reese. The former was a native of Richmond, Va., and the latter of Lynchburg. After marriage they remained in the State until 1832, and then came to Alabama, and settled near Decatur, in Morgan County. They lived there the remainder of their lives, the death of Mr. Sharpe occurring in 1853, and that of Mrs. Sharpe in 1876. The former was a merchant, contractor, and builder, and spent many successful years in his business in the State of his adoption. There were five children born to them, all of whom are now living—B. R. Sharpe resides near Memphis, Tenn; Mrs. Sarah E., wife of J. W. Herring, of Morgan County; Mrs. Arabella V., wife of J. W. Lipscomb, of Cullman; Mrs. Eliza J., wife of William D. Orr, of Newnan, Ga.; H. A. Sharpe, Birmingham, Ala.

The subject of this sketch was born in Morgan County, Alabama, in 1848. His early educational advantages were such as the common schools of his county afforded. After availing himself of these to the fullest extent, he attended the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., where he graduated in 1870, and at once began the practice in his native county, where he continued until 1881. While living in the county he was elected to and served in the lower branch of the legislature of 1878-79.

In 1881 he removed to Birmingham, and resumed the practice of his profession, and in February formed a copartnership with James M. Weatherly, now the assistant general counsel for the Georgia Pacific Railway.

This association proved mutually beneficial, and the firm had large and important interests intrusted to their management, which proved that their clients were not unwise. The dissolution of this copartnership was brought about by the appointment of Mr. Sharpe to be judge of the city court, by Governor O'Neal, in December, 1884. The appointment was universally approved by the bar, and the creation of the new court was admitted by all to be a pressing necessity. Business had accumulated to such an extent in the other courts that this court became absolutely essential to relieve the pressure upon them.

Judge Sharpe's administration of his office gave great satisfaction, and at the general State election in August, 1886, he was elected to fill the office for six years. If men are judged for capacity and fitness for any given position by the indorsement they receive at the hands of the people, then surely may the subject before us be adjudged an exceedingly suitable person for the office.

The city court is one of general common law and chancery jurisdiction for Jefferson County, so constituted as not to conflict or clash with the circuit and chancery courts.

Judge Sharpe belongs to the Knights of Honor and the Legion of Honor.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Mae Hansell, of Decatur, Alabama. He is the father of four children, who are living—Augusta, Lucy, Ethel, and Carrie.

Judge Sharpe is still a young man, and if one were allowed to predict from the present standpoint, it is safe to claim for him higher honor and greater success for his future career.

Samuel Earle Greene is a native of Jefferson County, where he was born in 1853. He is a descendant of some of the oldest and most prominent families of this section, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. He is the eldest of six children, now living, of Robert N. and Sarah E. Greene. His father is a son of George L. and Jane Y. Greene, who were among the early settlers of Jefferson County from South Carolina. His mother is a daughter of Dr. Samuel S. Earle and Harriet H. Earle, who also removed here, in the early history of the county, from South Carolina.

He received a collegiate education at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and afterward became a teacher for four years in the Elyton and Birmingham schools. During this period he was also a law student in the office of Porter & Martin, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He commenced the practice of his profession in November, 1881, at Jasper, Walker County, Ala., where he continued for two years. In January, 1883, he returned to Birmingham, where he has since been engaged in active and successful practice. In June, 1884, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention, on the first ballot, to represent Jefferson County in the State legislature, and at the general election, in August following, was elected by a large majority. He served one term very acceptably to his constituents and with much credit to himself; and, although strongly solicited by his many friends to again become a candidate, he declined to do so, preferring to devote his time exclusively to the practice of law. In October, 1885, he formed a law partnership with James E. Hawkins, under the firm name of Hawkins & Greene.

In 1887 Mr. Greene was appointed judge of the Criminal Court of Jefferson County, a high honor for so young an attorney.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

THE BAR.

Alburto Martin. Jefferson County is the mother of no nobler son and wears on her escutcheon no fairer name than that of Alburto Martin. Into her mountain fastnesses, when the tide of civilization had just begun to flow through her beautiful valleys, came his father, a man of distinguished French extraction, and here, in 1830, his son "Burt" was born, and here grew to manhood. Educated in the best schools of that day, and graduated at the State University while yet in his teens, he came home, as fine a specimen of haughty, graceful, dashing, young manhood as ever trod royal halls or bent the knee to fair woman's shrine. Indeed, he was a fiery embodiment of chivalry. To be a "gentleman," in strict accordance with the idea of the true knight, was inborn, and not cultivated; it was a first, not a second nature, in this gallant youth of the mountains.

Those who are familiar with the history of our wealthy and talented young men of the "forties and fifties," whose fathers were masters of broad domains and many slaves; whose methods, though lavish and careless, were yet lordly; who regarded "meanness" as the greatest stigma, and the fame of hospitality as a laurel crown—those who know the history of those Flush Times of Alabama can but drop a tear of forgiveness over the record of follies and "wild oats" sowing, in which our bravest, purest, and noblest may have indulged, without malice. For a few years young Martin drank every cup of joy which the goddess held up to his lips. But at the age of twenty-six he had buckled down to Blackstone, Coke, and Chitty, and proclaimed to the world,

like "Prince Hal," to whom he bore resemblance in more respects than in wild escapades, to use his quotation :

" I will live
 To mock the expectations of the world,
 To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
 Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
 After my seeming. The tide of blood in me
 Hath proudly flowed in vanity till now.
 Now doth it turn and ebb back to the sea;
 Where it shall mingle with the state of floods,
 And flow henceforth in formal majesty."

After three years of practice in his chosen profession he was sent to the legislature in 1859, and again in 1861, as a reward for political services worthy of the citizen. Politics had a strong charm for him, and he was rapidly developing into statesmanlike methods when that higher and nobler passion of patriotism overcame all other sentiments in him and swept him, not unwillingly, for he was a soldier by temperament, into the tide of war.

He was among the first to pledge his convictions on the tented field. Forming a company, he was chosen captain of it early in 1861. Mustered at Montgomery this company became a part of the celebrated Tenth Alabama Infantry. The names of the captains in this regiment are familiar to every well-informed Alabamian : John H. Forney, John H. Caldwell, L. F. Box, Alburto Martin, Rufus W. Cobb, William H. Forney, J. M. Renfro, and J. J. Woodward. A more splendid galaxy of gallant young men never gathered around a camp fire or led a charge.

At Drainsville, at Yorktown, at Williamsburg, at Seven Pines, at Gaines' Mills, at Frazier's Farm, and at the Second Manassas, Captain Martin led his gallant company, and at the last-named terrible conflict received a wound which terminated his military career and came near costing him his life. Doubtless from the effects of this wound his days were shortened.

Captain Martin, though hanging up his good sword, never so far forgot his convictions as to be silent in retirement. He did yeoman's service in the rear. He still waved the banner of his Southland over the heads of the shirking or disaffected. He proclaimed the justice of the cause from the housetops of his mountain country, and it required at one time no less daring to do this than it did to lead the charge in which he was so desperately wounded.

In 1863 he was elected solicitor of his judicial circuit and ably filled this office till displaced by political policy. He was afterward replaced by the legislature and was elected for a term of three years, at the expiration of which term his official career ended in 1868.

These were the dark days of reconstruction. All the calamities which the conquered know seemed to sweep over us then. Public and private distrust ; households divided against each other for conscience sake ; bitter animosities, social and public ostracism, social and public persecution reigned defiantly. Added to these evils came sickness, and financial ruin throughout the whole country. We may inadequately comprehend the anguish which such a haughty and lofty spirit as Martin's had to endure in this crisis. In the midst of his political activity his law practice became extensive and lucrative, and the shrewd elements in his character developed to meet the pressure and emergency of the times.

No man had a stronger and more active faith in his native land than Captain Martin. The Iron Mountain, which loomed up in front of his cottage door, seemed to bear on its brow the name and legend of his native State—"Alabama, here we rest,"—and to say to the conquering invader, with his attendant evils, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." In the iron-ribbed fastnesses of Red Mountain prosperity shall find a refuge and progress shall start here a new era of civilization. The words "New South" and "material development" have become threadbare phrases now. They were almost offensive terms in 1868, when Captain Martin resolved to throw all the energy of his nature and conviction into the utterance of them and into the promulgation of the great ideas which they then but feebly expressed. Indeed, he believed in the Old South, and died in that faith. In her bosom lay all the elements of greatness and progress which was claimed for the New South. In the days past she had simply been nursing in silence her real forces, preparing for "commencement day," so to speak. The New South was but the Old South divested of its burdens, but not of its vitality. It was Martin's faith in the South's vitality that made him wise in his labors toward her development and almost prophetic in providing for his own material prosperity. None read the glorious possibilities of Jefferson and the surrounding counties with a shrewder ken than he. His action and faith went hand in hand. His familiar maxim was to "hedge" and take the chances on all sides. The wisdom of his "hedging" can now be seen in and around Birmingham, where, dying, he has left an estate of great value.

It will be impossible for the future historian of Alabama to write of her greatness without writing a true history of Birmingham, and it will be impossible to write a true history of Birmingham without writing a true history of Alburto Martin. There is no gainsaying the fact that Peters and Powell, Mudd and Morris, all men of great force of character and wonderful energies; that a thousand other natural and artificial forces aided and assured the accomplishment before the world. Dr. Caldwell and his lieutenant, W. J. Milner, have, we own, proven themselves very trusty and trustworthy officers. Linn, Sloss, and DeBardeleben each has held up "his end of the log," to use a slang, but pertinent phrase, but none of them took hold with more vigor than Alburto Martin, or threw themselves and their fortunes into the venture with more oneness of purpose than he.

He scarcely lived, however, to see the fruition of his hopes and labor. He died in Birmingham, in 1879.

Goldsmith W. Hewitt.

Mr. Hewitt is a resident of Birmingham, in the prime of life, and at the head of the principal law firm of the county, Hewitt, Walker & Porter. He was born in Jefferson County February 14, 1834, and is the son of James H. and Eleanor Hewitt, *nee* Tarrant, early settlers. The paternal grandfather was of Irish blood, a native of North Carolina, and James H. Hewitt, the father, was a Tennessean by birth. He was a man of industry and high moral character. He came to Jefferson County while it was a part of Blount, and before the admission of the State into the Union. The Tarrants were of Scotch origin. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hewitt was one of the earliest preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who ministered in the county.

James H. Hewitt and his wife Eleanor reared a family in Jefferson of seven children, four sons and three daughters. The mother died at home in 1853, and the father five years later. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Goldsmith W. Hewitt received an academic education in Jefferson County, and began to study law in the office of Judge W. S. Mudd at Elyton. Subsequently he entered the Lebanon Law School of Tennessee. In 1856 he was licensed to practice



Wm. W. Weller Jr.

and became a member of the firm of Ernest & Earle. Later he formed a co-partnership with John C. Morrow.

At the outbreak of the war between the States, in 1861, Mr. Hewitt promptly laid aside his professional work to enter the Confederate army as a private in Company B, Tenth Alabama Infantry. He served in this capacity until August, 1862, when he was promoted to the captaincy of Company G, Twenty-eighth Alabama Infantry.

As a private soldier Mr. Hewitt participated in the battle of Seven Pines and the Seven Days' battles around Richmond. As captain in the Twenty-eighth Regiment he fought in the battle of Murfreesboro, and on September 20th was disabled by a wound on the field of Chickamauga.

After the war Mr. Hewitt resumed the practice of law. In 1870, in a period of great political excitement, he was elected to the lower house of the Alabama Legislature. At the next regular election he was sent to the State Senate. While holding this office he was elected to the Federal House of Representatives.

Mr. Hewitt took his seat on the organization of the Forty-fourth Congress, and was returned for four successive congresses, practically without opposition. He became at once a working member. Not a brilliant orator, he proved to be a ready debater, well informed, courageous, and incorruptible. He was active during his whole service of eight years as a reformer, and, in ceaseless pursuit of an unostentatious line of conduct, accomplished much toward reconciling the prejudices against his State and section then dominant in Congress.

The first act of Congressman Hewitt was to introduce "a bill to secure an impartial administration of justice in the State of Alabama." The theory of the reform consisted in the removal of political machinery from influence in the courts.

His second important bill was to put a stop to the partisan assessments of officials, clerks, and others employed in the departments of the Federal civil service.

Among other leading measures introduced by him was a law to pension survivors of the Indian and Mexican wars, and to repeal the act forbidding pensions to all save those who had taken the Union side in the war of 1861-65; to remonetize silver; to prohibit the retirement of greenbacks and to prohibit banks of issue; to suppress polygamy in Utah; to improve, by Federal aid, the rivers and harbors of Alabama; to secure for *bona fide* settlers the public domain of the Government. In the last days of his congressional service he resisted, in the lower house, the senate amendments to the Mexican contingent fund. For eighty or ninety consecutive hours, day and night, Mr. Hewitt fought these amendments, and he believes that his resistance saved a billion of dollars to the Government.

Mr. Hewitt opposed the Reagan Interstate Commerce bill in all stages of its progress. He also opposed the policy of the Government in selling the Alabama mineral lands to the highest bidder.

Mr. Hewitt is a revenue reformer, from the standpoint of the Chicago Democratic platform of 1884. He favors the continuation of the custom-house system of taxation, with protection to American labor and capital as an "intentional incident." He favors the abolition of all other modes of Federal taxation.

In 1885, with the adjournment of the Forty-seventh Congress, Mr. Hewitt voluntarily retired to the life of a private citizen. Resuming his lucrative practice of the law in Birmingham, he reluctantly consented to be elected to the lower house of the Alabama Legislature in 1886. His services in that body have been very active and influential.

In December, 1858, Mr. Hewitt was married to Miss Sarah J. Morrow, a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson, Hugh Morrow. Hugh Morrow was clerk of

the Circuit Court of Jefferson for thirty years, and reared a large family of useful and influential citizens. This wife died in 1863, and one child was the only offspring of the marriage. In 1868 Mr. Hewitt married Mrs. H. E. Perkins, the daughter of Dr. Samuel Earle, also one of the early settlers of Jefferson. With his wife and their two children he now lives in comfortable circumstances in Birmingham. No man of the county commands a larger personal following than Goldsmith W. Hewitt. He is a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

William A. Walker, Jr. It is a grateful duty to the biographer of individuals, who have fixed social influences for themselves in the vigorous life of Jefferson County, to assign to its proper place one so admirably well rounded as that of Mr. Walker. He possesses the equipoise of intellectual faculties of a high grade, the grace of well-bred manner, and a handsome person to define the *tout ensemble* of an individuality which must be confessed to be superior to the general standard of manhood, even so respectable as that native to the region of his origin.

William A. Walker, the father, as we have seen, was one of the earlier settlers of Jones Valley. On his estate, in the vicinage of Elyton, his only son, William A. Walker, Jr., was born in 1846. There were six children to make happy a well-ordered home, maintained by prudence, wisdom, and prosperity. It was a home typical of the virtues, enjoyments, and aspirations of Southern society, under Southern institutions, of the period of its happy existence. The head, the father, was industrious, circum-spect, and hospitable. The domestic regime moved under the auspices of frugal yet abundant measures, after their kind, presided over by his helpmeet. The children were taught in letters as the country permitted, and in manners and morals by the daily lives of those who had given them life.

William A. Walker, Jr., was sent to the neighborhood schools, the best nurseries of human nature, in the season of boyhood, which our educational methods have thus far devised. He slept under his father's roof, and spent his hours awake in continual contact with the tempers, intellects, courage, and idiosyncracies directed by the motives of boyhood. Directed by the motives of manhood, he now daily encounters the same human nature, and, thus early made familiar with its scope and meaning, has been able to take, in its affairs, a commanding position, commensurate with his natural instincts and high capacity.

William A. Walker, Jr., entered the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa in his sixteenth year. He was a student (or cadet, the institution being under military administration) and in the senior class, when, in September, 1863, he enlisted in a company formed from the University corps, and commanded by Captain C. P. Storrs, a fellow cadet, to join the Seventh Alabama Cavalry, Confederate States Army. He continued in the service until the final surrender and disbandment of the military forces of the Confederacy. He had been promoted sergeant, and had some unpleasant experiences as a prisoner of war in the period of active hostilities.

Returning to Elyton, young Walker entered at once upon work as a school teacher in the community of his friends and neighbors. After, perhaps, eight months service in this field, he entered upon the study of the law. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession, he was so fortunate, as an example of the usual good fortune of his life, to be taken into co-partnership with Burwell Boykin Lewis, a gentleman of scholarly attainments, great energy, and of the highest moral character. Mr. Lewis became a leader of the new era. He was elected



R. H. Devorson

to Congress, and resigned to take the presidency of the State University, where he died in the prime of a highly useful and honorable career, regretted by the whole State.

Mr. Walker became the junior member of the law firm, Cobb, Lewis & Walker. The senior afterward served two terms as Governor of Alabama.

In 1870 he formed a copartnership with Hon. G. W. Hewitt, for eight years a member of Congress.

August 23, 1870, in his twenty-fourth year, Mr. Walker was happily married to Miss Virginia T., daughter of the late eminent jurist, W. S. Mudd, a near neighbor. They have six children, two daughters and four sons.

Mr. Walker held the responsible and laborious office of County Solicitor from 1868 to 1876, and distinguished himself as an honorable and successful prosecutor.

He is a large stockholder and a director of the First National Bank of Birmingham. He was elected, in 1885, president of that prosperous institution, but after ten months service he discovered the irreconcilable nature of the office with his practice before the courts, and voluntarily resigned it.

The firm, Hewitt, Walker & Porter, commands a very large and profitable clientele. Corporation practice engages its labors largely. As a lawyer Mr. Walker is esteemed for the accuracy of his opinions and the absolute devotion he brings to his cause. His investigations of authorities and his energy in pursuit of evidence to sustain his case are so marked by intelligence and natural aptitude to assimilate that which is of value to him that he seldom loses a client capable of appreciating these elements in a lawyer's mind. The oratory by which the law and evidence must be argued and explained to court and jury is earnest in manner and fluent in diction, dignified, as the speaker always is, and effective to sustain the reputation of a successful pleader and advocate.

In 1878 he was elected to the legislature, but has not sought political preferment.

His perfect health, elastic constitution, sound judgment, and great industry bid fair to preserve him as a rising influence in, this, the pivotal factor of Alabama's revived civilization. He is already a rich man. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Robert H. Pearson was born in Barbour County, Alabama, in 1848. His parents, Benjamin F. and Harriet M. Pearson, were both natives of North Carolina, where they were married. They came to Alabama and settled in Barbour County in 1840. There were six children born to them, and of their three sons Robert H. was the youngest. Two of his sisters and one brother, Herbert, are living in Texas; the others are dead.

The early years of the subject of this sketch were passed on the farm, where he assisted his father in agriculture. The rudiments of his education were obtained at home, and under the instruction of his competent parents. In this happy environment was laid the elements of his strong character and fine sense. Influences here imbibed have, no doubt, been the basis of his phenomenal success in life.

He taught school for some time prior to his attendance at the University of Tennessee. He thereafter went to Lebanon, Tenn., and pursued a course in the law department there. Upon the completion of his course there he came to Birmingham, early in 1872. He is the only lawyer remaining of those who were here when he came. Beginning the practice of law upon arrival, in Birmingham's roughest age, there was full scope for the exercise of his positive character; and the inhabitants of that time remaining bear glad testimony of his strong influence upon the character of the city in those early days. Nor has this influence ceased. Growing up with the growth of the place his professional work increased with it, and his influence has always been felt for

good. He has amassed a considerable amount of property, and is now enjoying great prosperity, to which his pluck and energy have entitled him. He is the legal representative of many of the strongest corporations in Birmingham, and director in many others.

Mr. Pearson has never sought political preferment, and has seldom accepted it, although he has often been solicited to do so. The nearest approach to this that he has permitted himself to accept has been the position of Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county, which he held for two terms; and he was for four years Assistant Solicitor of the Circuit for Jefferson County. He has always been one of the leaders in the Democratic councils since his residence here, and has presided over some of the most important conventions ever held in the county. He has labored for the interests of his party, and has been and is ever ready to forward them. He is devoted to his profession, and his practice is large and lucrative; and although he does not now need it as a support, he is determined to pass his life in the practice of law. He has a very large circle of strong friends; and although a positive man, he has but few, if any, enemies. His friends rejoice with him in his success in life.

Mr. Pearson was married, in the latter part of 1875, to Miss Sallie, daughter of L. C. Harrison, of Dallas County, Alabama. They have one child, a daughter, Mamie, and they reside in a beautiful home in the northern portion of the city. They are members of the Episcopal Church, and among its most earnest supporters.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John Taliaferro Terry is a native of the Chester District, South Carolina, where he was born August 31, 1831. His parents, John W. and Emily (Taliaferro) Terry, were of English and Norman extraction, and their ancestors settled in America early in the sixteenth century. His father was a farmer, and in 1835 became a resident of Alabama, locating upon a farm in the vicinity of Pickensville. Upon the death of his father, in 1841, the subject of this sketch was placed under the guardianship of Colonel Robert T. Johnston, a most worthy gentleman and accomplished scholar, and by him he was placed in the University of Alabama. The health of Mr. Terry, which had never been robust, so far failed in 1848 as to make it necessary for him to quit the University and lead a more active life. In 1850 he entered the law class in the University at Louisville, Ky., and applied himself to the study of law with great zeal, but again his progress was checked by ill health, and he was forced to return home.

He was fortunate, however, in having an accomplished scholar for his guardian, and under him he pursued his studies as assiduously as ill health would permit him to do. Mr. Terry taught school during 1852, yet he continued to devote every leisure moment to study. It is a pleasing sight to see a youth, in ill health and poverty, thus eager to acquire knowledge.

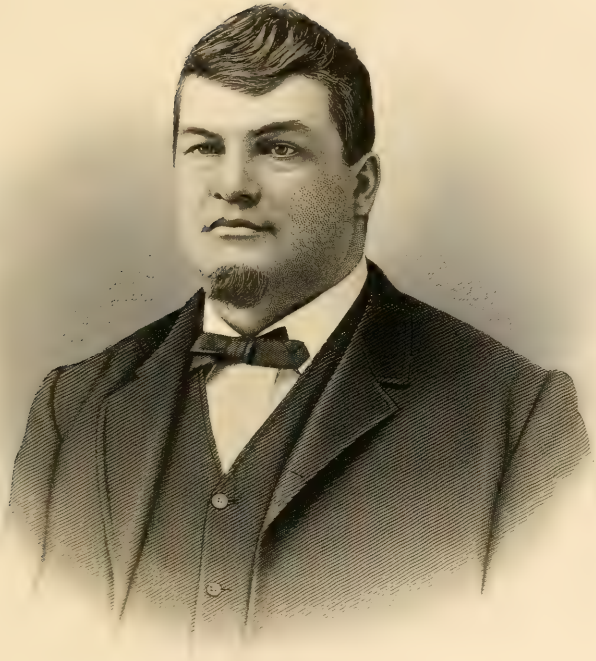
In 1852 Mr. Terry was licensed to practice law, but, under the advice of friends, he prosecuted his legal studies for another year before opening an office.

He formed a partnership with R. T. Johnston, Esq., and opened an office in Carrollton in 1853. In 1854 Chancellor Clark appointed Mr. Terry Register in Chancery for Pickens, but he resigned this office during the following year, in order to devote himself more entirely to his professional engagements.

In 1856 Mr. Terry was the whig candidate for the legislature in Pickens, but was defeated, mainly on account of the local issues introduced into the canvass.

In 1857 Mr. Terry formed a partnership with the Hon. Turner Reavis for Pickens County, and applied himself with assiduity to his profession.

In 1862 he entered the Confederate Army, as first lieutenant of an infantry com-



Mr. T. Terry

pany, and served in the field until 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of ill health.

The termination of the war, in 1865, found the South bankrupt and prostrate, and many men were filled with utter despair. Mr. Terry was not of this number. He went to work with industry and energy, at any business that promised to be remunerative, and, in the fall of 1865, he resumed the practice of his profession in Carrollton. Since that time he has enjoyed a lucrative and constantly-increasing practice, and is now blessed with a competent fortune and freedom from debt.

Mr. Terry's judgment is sound and discriminating; his industry is considerable; his power of attention is great; his habits are moral; his temper cheerful and equable, and his manners courteous and easy. Mr. Terry is a ready and effective speaker, courteous to the bench and bar, and free from the vicious habit of wantonly assailing the character of adverse witnesses.

The benevolence of his nature, and the kindliness of his disposition, are traits for which he is honorably distinguished. But he is benevolent and kind from principle and a sense of duty, rather than from love of notoriety or mere personal attachment; he feels that it is his duty as a Christian to do all the good that lies in his power, and his kindness is as a steady running stream. There can be no impropriety in mentioning a remark which he made last summer, while traveling with a friend to Fayette Courthouse: "When I come to die, I wish people to say, 'a good man has been snatched from among us'; I had rather be a good than a great man. I often examine myself to see if I have not failed, in some respect, to do all the good in my power to my fellow men." The man who is habitually guided by such feelings is not apt to miss the benedictions of his fellow men.

Colonel Terry was always regarded by his brother lawyers as possessed of a strong, vigorous, and discriminating legal mind, ranking among the best lawyers of the State of Alabama. His form of speech was unusually clear and forcible, and in every law suit in which he took part, or consultation in which he was engaged, he carried with him the kindly feelings of his adversaries, and the warm approbation of his associates and clients.

His life has been one of great success, as the result of honorable methods and hard work, and his retirement from his profession, while yet a vigorous man, is well becoming a career so laudable. Beloved by his brethren in the profession, honored and respected by all citizens among whom he ever lived, and surrounded by a happy family and prosperous children, his wealth enables him to live in ease, and at the same time extend a generous and charitable hand to objects he thinks deserving. There are few men in Alabama who are more interesting in conversation than Colonel Terry. His memory of past events is accurate and grasping, and with his conversation he has the happy faculty of entering into each detail with a zest and dignity, withal, scarcely possessed by even the most brilliant conversationalists. Had Colonel Terry sought the field of politics, he would have reached any goal his ambition might have named.

Colonel Terry became a resident of Birmingham in January, 1873, and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he earnestly and vigorously prosecuted until his retirement in 1885. Soon after coming to this city he was appointed city attorney, serving one year, during which term of service he originated the plan now known as the Powell School System, and raised a subscription of two thousand dollars for its inauguration, being himself the first and largest individual subscriber. He was also Superintendent of Education.

To Colonel Terry, for two years, more than any other one citizen, the people are indebted for the building and establishment of the first public school.

He was united in marriage in March, 1858, with Miss Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of William Kerr, of Sumter County, Alabama.

During the cholera epidemic, in 1873, Colonel Terry stood bravely at his post, was prostrated by that dread scourge, and lost his faithful and devoted wife, who died July 14, 1873, leaving six children.

Mr. Terry was united to his second wife in June, 1874. Her maiden name was Mary E. Taylor.

Mr. Terry is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and was for many years superintendent of a Sunday school of that church.

Alexander Osear Lane was born in Macon County, Alabama, October 29, 1848. He received a liberal academic and collegiate education, and immediately upon completion of his course of study, in 1868, he was called into service as principal of a high school for boys, at Clayton, Alabama. In the meantime, Mr. Lane studied law under Hon. John A. Foster, now Chancellor of the Southern Division of Alabama. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1869, and was highly complimented by Chancellor McCraw, before whom the examination was conducted, and in whose court he was admitted. The young lawyer "hung his shingle" at Ozark, Ala., and began in earnest the labors of his profession. Just after his *debut* as a disciple of Blackstone occurred the birth of Birmingham, and with characteristic wisdom and foresight the young lawyer at Ozark saw the grand possibilities of this coming city, and determined to cast his lot with her. In the Spring of 1873 he open a law office in Birmingham. In 1874 he became the law partner of Col. John T. Terry, who was not slow to find that there was "something in the vigorous young man." The firm of Terry & Lane did a lucrative practice till 1885, when Col. Terry retired, and Mr. Lane formed a partnership with Col. E. T. Taliaferro, under the firm name of Lane & Taliaferro. This firm enjoyed a large and growing practice, and in March, 1886, received B. H. Tabor, Esq., into the firm. Lane, Taliaferro & Tabor continued together until January, 1887, when, by mutual agreement, the copartnership was dissolved.

In 1880 Mr. Lane became editor of the *Iron Age*, and led a most vigorous campaign in behalf of Democracy. His editorials, being noted for their boldness and strength, won for him a State reputation during his brief journalistic career. While he had always been an ardent Democrat, he never had asked office, preferring to work with the rank and file.

In 1882 Mr. Lane was urged to run for mayor of Birmingham. He became a candidate, and in a heated contest won the fight, lacking only sixteen votes of a majority over all three of his competitors. He entered upon the duties of the office in December, 1882. The new executive at once saw that he had work before him. The city was growing rapidly, and its municipal government was of vast importance. He was not slow to find that changes were needed, and he at once formulated a plan, or platform, and put it in execution, and the result was a new era in Birmingham's life. So satisfactory was his first two years' administration, that in 1884, when his name was placed for re-election, he achieved the victory over a popular opponent by an overwhelming majority, many of his bitterest opponents in the former campaign being his most ardent supporters in the latter contest. In 1886 he was petitioned by a large number of voters and taxpayers, white and colored, to allow the use of his name for a third term, and, in a contest with a popular gentleman, won by a majority greater than his opponent's entire vote. Mayor Lane's whole administration has been marked by the spirit of progress. His course has been wise, just, and entirely successful. His most

excellent executive ability, his rapid manner of dispatching business, his dignified bearing and fluency as a speaker, and his impartiality as a judge, combined with his good business sense, mark him as a leader, and his services will be sought for as long as he has strength of body to respond.

In 1884, to his surprise, Mr. Lane was elected president of the Sixth District Congressional Convention, and made a happy *extempore* speech, that won the admiration of his audience. In 1885 he was made temporary president of the River and Harbor Convention at Tuscaloosa, and his address on that occasion met with an ovation, and received the most flattering comments of the press.

Besides the labors of the mayor's office, and the extensive law practice of his firm, Mr. Lane is president of the Smithfield Land Company, a director of the Alabama State Bank, also of the Iron and Oak Insurance Company. By his vigorous activity and splendid financial ability, Mr. Lane has accumulated a competency, and enjoys the luxury of a beautiful home, surrounded by all the comforts of life, and a wife and children to whom he is fondly attached.

Mr. Lane's administration of the city's affairs has been free from jobbery. While he enjoys the warm friendship of a great number of men high in position, no man can claim to possess the power of persuading him against a strict line of duty to his people, as he understands that duty. He is a friend to his friends, and uncompromising toward his enemies; firm, but generous; dignified, but not arrogant. If he is at all a politician, his policy is that of a strict constructionist of the law of right; and on this line he will win. He is a good judge of men, and can not be easily deceived. Before his power sits the poor with equal safety as the rich, for he knows no difference of men in his judgments. In point of charity and benevolence, he is ever ready to respond, and in him the poor have found a friend indeed.

If there is one trait of Mr. Lane's character more prominent than any other, it is decision—that quality of the mind which, under given circumstances, acts with a mathematical precision. With him to act is instantaneous with resolve. He precedes the march of events, and seems to foresee results in the chrysalis of their causes, and to seize that moment for exertion which others use in deliberation. Yet his actions are based on a well-ascertained and generous condition—the concomitants of which are a well-disciplined intellect, strong character, persuasiveness, tranquility, and cheerfulness.

There is no greater genius than the genius of energy and industry, and the subject of this sketch possesses this quality in an eminent degree. The men who have most powerfully influenced the world are men of this class—those of strong convictions and enduring capacity for work, impelled by irresistible energy and invincible determination. "Energy of will, self-originating force," says a writer, "is the soul of every great character. Where it is, there is life; where it is not, there is fainting, helplessness, and despondency." And another—"The intellect is but the half of a man; the will is the driving wheel, the spring of motive power."

Mr. Lane's dignity is not a spirit of cold hauteur and pride, but an outward walk and conversation which become one who has a just appreciation of life and its possibilities—a dignity which exists independent of "studied gestures or well-practiced smiles."

Young, active, full of health, vigor, and worthy ambition, the future is full of promise to him, and by whichever path duty may call him, A. O. Lane is a man of destiny.

By F. V. EVANS.

E. T. Taliaferro. Prominent among the noted lawyers of this State stands the subject of this sketch, who is a descendant of some of the oldest families of Virginia. His ancestors are traced in the history of that colony as far back as 1774. They were patriots, and participated in the struggle for independence, and subsequently some of them were engaged in the war of 1812.

His parents, Dr. Edwin T., born in King William County, Virginia, and Jane B. (Pope) Taliaferro, born in Henry County, Tennessee, resided at the time of his birth at Paris, Tennessee, where, for over twenty-five years, his father practiced his profession. In 1866 he removed with his family to Madison County, Alabama, where he continued his profession. He is an esteemed physician and citizen, and represented that county in the State legislature during the session of 1884-85. The mother of our subject died in 1873. She was the mother of five children, three of whom are now living, and all residents of Alabama.

Colonel Taliaferro was born in Paris, Henry County, Tennessee, in 1849, and received a common school education, supplemented by a course of study for two years at Manchester College, Tennessee. He began the study of law in 1868 in the office of John C. Brown, of Pulaski, Tennessee, who was twice Governor of the State, remaining under his tutelage for two years, teaching school in the meantime, which occupation he followed for over one year after leaving the office of his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar at Pulaski in January, 1871, and immediately began practice there, continuing until January, 1883, during which period he was associated with Major B. F. Matthews, and again with John T. Allen, both natives of Tennessee.

Colonel Taliaferro rose rapidly in his profession, and was a prominent factor in the political affairs of the State. He was elected to the State legislature in 1876 by the largest Democratic majority ever cast in his county, and was elected speaker of the house, being one of the youngest members of that body. He made great character as a presiding officer, as will be readily attested by all Tennesseans. During his term of office there was a regular and three extra sessions of the legislature, and excitement ran high on the question of the State's indebtedness; and, although he was with the minority in the house, yet, in all four of the sessions, never for a single time were his rulings overruled, and seldom appealed from, by the house.

In 1878 he was elected permanent president of the judicial convention called to nominate five supreme court judges, General William A. Quarles, of Clarksville, being temporary chairman. This was the largest and perhaps the ablest convention ever assembled in that State, being composed almost entirely of attorneys. During his term in the legislature the State debt of Tennessee was first agitated. Colonel Taliaferro took strong grounds for State credit, which he warmly maintained, with the approval of his constituents.

In 1880 he was an elector on the Hancock and English Presidential ticket, and, at the close of that campaign, abandoned political life, to devote his entire attention to his profession. In 1881 he was employed, as one of twelve of the leading lawyers from different sections of the State, to file a bill in the chancery court of Nashville to have declared unconstitutional a bill passed by the legislature to settle the debt of the State with 3 per cent. bonds, the debt amounting to \$27,500,000 at that time. Upon appeal to the supreme court Colonel Taliaferro was chosen as one of the counsel to argue the case, orally and by printed brief, and they carried the appeal to victory.

In January, 1883, he sought a larger field for the practice of law, and removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he was in practice two years, all of that period in connection with B. H. Tabor. In Arkansas, as well as elsewhere, he took foremost rank



My Very Truly
E. J. Salicrú

among lawyers, and was engaged in nearly every important case at Fort Smith, while living there.

In 1884 Birmingham commenced to attract and command the attention of the entire United States as a mining, manufacturing, railroad, and corporate center. Colonel Taliaferro foresaw the great future of the city, and the advantages it offered in the practice of law. Having a strong desire to practice more specially that branch of his profession relating to corporations, he came to Birmingham in September, 1883, prospecting, and at once saw the immense resources of Birmingham and vicinity, and its extraordinary inducements in his profession, and determined at once to make it his home.

Colonel Taliaferro became a citizen of Birmingham in January, 1885, and has from that date been a power in what is now termed the most able and brilliant bar in Alabama. In December, 1885, he was employed to return to his old home in Tennessee as leading counsel in one of the most important and exciting cases ever tried in that section, the celebrated "Jones case." Of his efforts in that case we copy a single extract from the *Pulaski Citizen*, of date December 3, 1885:

"Hon. E. T. Taliaferro's speech yesterday in the Jones case was a great and brilliant effort of an able man. The court room was crowded to suffocation. The interest with which it was awaited and listened to, and the high opinions expressed of it since its delivery, must be peculiarly gratifying to him. His first appearance for several years before his old clients, constituents, and friends, was an ovation, and an expression of regard and trust that should urge him to even nobler efforts and purposes in his profession."

Colonel Taliaferro in person presents a striking figure. Over six feet tall, erect as an Indian, and with a high, intellectual cast of features, he commands attention at a glance. His legal attainments are of an excellent order. Added to them are great oratorical powers, and superior mental attributes. He is ever dignified, but, withal, one of the most gentlemanly and genial of men; is ever generous to assist the needy, and ever ready to do what is in his power to advance progressive civilization. He is the attorney for the Alabama National Bank, the Sloss Furnace Company, the Birmingham Iron Works, and other large corporations, and has large real estate interests.

Colonel Taliaferro has been connected, as counsel, with some of the most important cases in Jefferson County. His first legal experience in the State was in 1877-78, in the federal court at Huntsville, when he defended some prominent citizens of Tennessee upon a charge of counterfeiting, and after two trials of five weeks each, succeeded in securing an acquittal. Associated with him was John B. Walker, ex-Governor David P. Lewis, ex-Governor John C. Brown, General Joseph Wheeler, William M. Lowe, ex-United States Senator Luke Prior, Hon. David E. Shelby, Governor E. O. Neal, and others. Four of them were allowed to argue the defense, and Colonel Taliaferro was one of the number.

Colonel Taliaferro is a Knight Templar.

He was united in marriage October 13, 1874, with Miss Eva, daughter of Colonel J. W. Sloss, of Birmingham. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are living—Edwin T. and Mary.

William McElinn Brooks. "All Alabama roads lead to Birmingham."

The most distinguished acquisition to the legal profession resident in the city has been recently announced in the arrival of Judge Brooks. No lawyer now living, or who has ever lived, in this State, is better or more honorably known at its supreme court bar than he.

There is no one branch of the legal practice in which Judge Brooks has not acquired enviable fame. His mental equipoise, his profound study, his power of argument, his sound observation, and his personal force, qualify him to take up cases of the greatest magnitude in every branch of the profession, and to stand in all the peer of the foremost counselor before the bar of judgment. He is a great lawyer in civil practice, because he has mastered the philosophy of the law in its widest ranges and its profoundest intricacies. He is a great criminal lawyer, because, added to the most thorough comprehension of the spirit and intent of criminal laws, he is in ardent sympathy with the society in which he lives, a man of the people, and a judge of the motives of classes of people and of individual men, *par excellence*.

Judge Brooks probably never wrote a rhyme among the millions of lines he has written touching every phase of public and private rights and social reform. The great theme of life has been his study for full half century. He has given utterance to opinions matured amid the gravest problems of politics and society. No thinker with less ardent sympathy with the life of the whole people around him could so successfully have commanded attention and approbation and fame.

William M. Brooks was born in 1815, in Sumter District, South Carolina. He came of Virginia stock, who had espoused the cause of the colonies in the war for American Independence. The parents, William Middleton and Elizabeth Brooks, *nee* Watson, both natives of Virginia, immigrated from that State to South Carolina, and then to Alabama, in 1833, and settled in the rich county of Marengo, for long one of the four richest counties in the State. The father soon died, after reaching the Alabama home. William M. was recalled from the South Carolina College at Columbia, then the most aristocratic educational institution in the Cotton States, to return to Alabama to assume charge of his deceased father's estate, and to care for a large family—the widowed mother and seven daughters. The youth proved equal to the emergency of his strange situation. He found time to continue his literary studies and to read law as well. In 1838 he was licensed to practice, being then in his twenty-third year. He opened a law office in Linden, the Marengo County seat, and became associated in the practice with William Robinson, a wealthy cotton planter of the vicinage, who had lately moved to Marengo from Charleston, South Carolina. Two years after entering the practice Mr. Brooks was elected district solicitor. In this office he acquired high reputation. Some cases of extraordinary importance were prosecuted by him, in which he encountered such lawyers as Murphy, John Erwin, Henley, F. S. Lyon, Manning, and others, whose names adorn the record of the bench and bar of Alabama. Solicitor Brooks prosecuted Gaines, a young man, for the murder of his stepfather, Curry, on the streets of Linden. The ablest criminal lawyer then in the circuit, Murphy, of Eutaw, was called in to oppose the solicitor. It was in this case that Murphy, in the course of his address, became so impassioned and aroused by his theme that, stooping to the floor, with his ear down, he listened to hear the mutterings of Curry's soul in Hades, and told the jury what he had heard!

After six years of distinguished success as State prosecutor in the circuit, Mr. Brooks resigned his office, and at once entered upon a general practice, which has never been surpassed and seldom equaled in this State, in the essentials of great causes

stoutly fought, great principles incorporated in the common law, and rich pecuniary rewards to the practitioner.

In person, Judge Brooks is of medium height, well proportioned, with elastic and easy carriage. A massive chin, clear, steel-gray eye, broad brows, always a clean shaven face, and attire scrupulously neat, make the *tout ensemble* of one of the most striking personnels among all the lawyers at any of the courts of the State.

The status of Judge Brooks at the bar of Alabama is disclosed in the reports of the supreme court cases, covering some forty-five years. His legal biography is there written to endure forever. The reported cases, in which his name as counsel appears, cover, as we have said, the whole range of the practice. The most decisive special cases going to develop the constitutional protection of the rights of the people to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, there appear. The briefs in these cases are all alike in the evidence they expose of the legal force of the counsel. They are thorough statements of each case in its bearing upon the science of law and upon the facts upon which the cause entered the court. There is not a superfluous word injected, nor a cognate theory of the law omitted. Whatever manuscript in the counsel's handwriting may come up with the papers, is in bold, clear characters, the pages neatly folded, and all the accompanying papers arranged with that method which a merchant's confidential clerk might be expected to practice. The clearness of the mental processes, the vigor of the logic, the forcefulness of the language used, comprise the channels through which the profound knowledge of the lawyer reaches the court.

As a jury lawyer Judge Brooks is powerful, impressive, and most successful. He seems never to have learned any of the platitudes of the schools of rhetoric. The client is his friend who has a just cause to be advocated, and the advocate is a part of that cause. It has become a personal matter with him to explain its claims to the jury's undivided and prompt consent. The words in which his thoughts flow are not chosen—they belong naturally to the case. With vehemence and rapidity they flow on without halt or stammer. The manner is the manner of the speaker absolutely absorbed by his subject. There is no posing for effect, and no thought that a moment will come when posing for effect will be in order. Nervous energy of manner, which comes from energy of thought, expresses the oratory. This enthusiastic address may continue for a half hour, or for three hours. The speaker begins where his subject begins, and ends where that which he had to say is finished. Judge, jury, nor spectators believe that he has even then said all that he might, if disposed to proceed with his argument.

Politics were the pastime of the educated Southern gentry in the old regime. The plantation life of ease in the country, and the town life of regularity in all avocations, marked the entire population. The changes in the seasons alone disturbed the current of rural prosperity. In town, the lawyers had only great cases, to be heard in a few regular courts, months apart, while the merchants bought goods in New York in spring and autumn, and collected their own open accounts but once a year, at any time from January 1 to March or April.

Politics agitated the entire educated class of whites, but, of course, never entered the ranks of the blacks. Whosoever felt himself equal to a stump speech was certain to experiment with his gift. Thus, among the whole number of experimenters, the rule of the survival of the fittest was sure to take effect and rule the constituency. The writer, then a mere lad, was moved to attend a great meeting of the people of Marengo County at Linden. The question to be discussed was, "The Rights of the South in the Territories."

The question was entangled in Mr. Clay's latest compromise, which repealed the next previous compromise. There was very strong talk in South Carolina then about

"disrupting every tie that bound her to the Union." Mr. Calhoun was dead, and the brunt of the secession movement fell upon the Charleston Mercury. A convention of the State of Georgia, meanwhile, had deliberated on the situation, and decided to wait for the "next aggressive movement." Thereupon, South Carolina resolved "to acquiesce under existing circumstances." Pending all this, the Governor of Alabama, Collier, was roundly abused by pretty much everybody because he did not know exactly what ought to be done with the Alabama militia, if the Federal army should be sent down to South Carolina to take possession.

Of course, as naturally as water would seek its level, Mr. Brooks entered vigorously into the discussion of all these great questions. He was a South Carolinian, and must needs stand squarely up for his State in a trouble of that kind. The Linden meeting filled the capacious courthouse to the utmost. The planters from all parts of the country were the audience. The county had long been well known as Whig, for Clay, and the Union. The violent agitation of the slavery question in Congress had begun to tell upon public sentiment. When the meeting organized, so precarious was the political complexion that it elected F. S. Lyon, ex-member of Congress, and a conservative Democrat, Chairman, and Joel C. DuBose, a Whig and Union man of much personal popularity, Secretary. Discussion began, and a committee was appointed, with Andrew P. Calhoun, son of the dead statesman, Chairman. The committee retired to a separate room and deliberated until dark, and being composed of the friends of both political views, could make no united report. Meanwhile, Mr. Alston, member of Congress, and Mr. Shields, a very handsome man and able speaker, made long speeches to the meeting. The Congressman was a Union Democrat, and compromise man. Mr. Shields had been to Congress and been in the diplomatic service, and was a Union man. Toward the close of this great day of discussion and excitement, the young lawyer, Mr. Brooks, took the stand to speak. He at once arrested attention. Plaudits began, shouts and hurrahs followed. The audience was growing wild with enthusiasm—at least, that part which agreed with the orator. Impelled by their sympathy, he mounted a chair, and then got firmly upon the judge's desk, above the heads of all, and plead for South Carolina and "the rights of the South in the Territories." After Mr. Brooks left his elevated position, and sufficient quiet had taken possession, a division of the house showed the "Southern Rights" men to be in the majority. Mr. Brooks' speech was the only pronounced argument of the day. The Democratic orators were compromise men; the Whigs were for waiting an "overt act" to assert the right of secession. Brooks had settled opinions upon current events, and spoke them out with no uncertain sound.

The year following Mr. Brooks moved to Mobile, to a broader field for the exercise of his talents. He entered there into copartnership with Mr. A. R. Manning, a lawyer of high ability, and especially in the equity branch of the practice. Mr. Manning afterward became a member of the Alabama Supreme Court. Mr. Brooks rose at once to the front rank at the Mobile bar. The yellow-fever scourge of 1853, unequaled in virulence and duration, drove him from his new home. He then settled in Marion.

Previous to Mr. Brooks' removal to Mobile he had been a partner with William M. Byrd, a famous equity lawyer, who afterward sat on the State Supreme Court Bench.

In the midst of a very lucrative practice at the courts of several of the richest counties of the State, Mr. Brooks was appointed by Governor John Anthony Winston, the "Old Hickory of Alabama," to the circuit judgeship. In a few months he was elected to a full term by the people, without opposition. He did not want the office, but he wanted to study more of the books of his profession than he could do in active practice, and accepted it, not altogether contentedly. In the period of Judge Brooks'

service on the bench, the celebrated case of the State *versus* Dorman was tried. The decision fixed finally in Alabama the difference between the powers of the State Constitution over the people, and the functions of the Federal Constitution.

In 1856 Mr. Brooks made many able political speeches before large audiences in favor of Buchanan and Breckinridge. One of these addresses was delivered at a grand protracted political meeting at Union Town. Among the orators was the famous William L. Yancey. It fell to Mr. Brooks' part to follow Mr. Yancey, and that he was able to interest the audience, under the circumstances, is evidence that he had remarkable capacity as a stump speaker.

Judge Brooks soon retired from the bench, and resumed his practice. It was at this period that he formed a partnership with Mr. I. W. Garrott, of Marion. Mr. Garrott, then Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, was killed in the siege of Vicksburg.

Judge Brooks had never sought political office. He did not desire office of any kind. His political views, as pronounced at the Linden meeting of 1850, had been consistently adhered to. He had quietly studied the questions involved, and on all proper occasions discussed them fearlessly and ably before the people. He held his audiences as long as he chose to speak. He was in no sense a demagogue. His addresses were intended to enlighten public opinion, and they invariably had that effect. He was not of the mental or moral nature of a "compromise man."

When the Democrats, then virtually the people of Alabama, held their convention in January, 1860, to appoint delegates to the forthcoming Charleston convention, called to nominate a candidate of the party for the Presidency, Mr. Brooks was made one of the delegates to Charleston, and withdrew from that convention with the Alabama delegation. He took a very active and influential part in the canvass for Breckinridge and Lane in Alabama, delivering, among many other speeches, a very able one at Selma, along with Judge S. F. Rice, John T. Morgan, C. C. Pegues, and others of the chief speakers of that section of the State.

When the Alabama convention was called to formally secede from the Union, Judge Brooks was honored with election to the presidency of that august assemblage. There sat W. L. Yancey, John T. Morgan, John Cochran, E. C. Bullock, and scores of the ablest men in the State.

During the war Judge Brooks was chairman of a committee to provide sustenance for the support of the families of Confederate soldiers, non-slaveholders of the hill country in the vicinage of Birmingham and Jefferson County. Toward the latter months of the war he was appointed Colonel of a regiment of reserve troops.

In 1866 Judge Brooks moved to Selma, and at once became absorbed in a very heavy and lucrative practice, involving many questions arising in one phase of civilization and relegated to another for adjustment. His profound study of the problems brought forward has increased his fame as a lawyer.

Of late years Judge and Mrs. Brooks, in beautiful co-operation, have labored in the cause of "prohibition."

Early in life Judge Brooks married Miss Terrell, a daughter of a Marengo County cotton planter. William, Richard, and Ida—two sons and a daughter—were born to this union. At the age of seventeen William entered the Confederate army, and rose to the rank of Captain.

The first wife having died, Judge Brooks married a very accomplished Virginia lady, Miss Annie E. Thomas.

After twenty years residence in Selma, Judge Brooks is now an esteemed resident

of the city of Birmingham. Coming here, he took into copartnership with him John Vary, a nephew, and a young lawyer of ability and high promise. The firm is now Brooks, Bush & Vary.

James E. Hawkins, present Solicitor for Jefferson County, was born at Elyton, in the residence now owned and occupied by Dr. A. Eubank, near the "Big Spring," April 10, 1851, the third son of Dr. Nathaniel Hawkins.

He comes from an ancestry, on both sides, of honest, sturdy, and industrious stock, making no pretension to nor coveting any of the glitter and show of life, but resting deservedly upon genuine worth. His grandfather, Williamson Hawkins, was one of the first white men to invade the forest of Jones Valley with his gun and axe, and share its primitive fastnesses with the Indian, the bear, and the panther, having settled in the valley from South Carolina, about where Woods Station or Woodlawn now is, in the year 1813, soon afterward moving over to Village Creek, on what has, for three-quarters of a century, been known as the Hawkins plantation, the property now embracing Pratt Mines and the Thomas plant, where he lived until his death, in 1876, leaving a large number of children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great great grandchildren. Out of five sons, his third son, Nathaniel, alone showed any taste or disposition for acquiring more than an ordinary education, and he became a ripe scholar, and after his marriage, attended a medical college in New York, and made reputation, during a long and useful life, as a physician of extraordinary judgment and skill, and, dying in 1877, left his family comfortable in worldly goods and rich in the heritage of a good name.

The wife of Dr. Nathaniel Hawkins was Miss Maria Welton, daughter of a farmer in New England, whose family comprised the original proprietors of the towns of Farmington, Mattatuck, Waterbury, and other New England colonial towns, all of whom held, with sacred fidelity, to the articles signed in 1674. Miss Welton proved a strong and congenial helpmate, with her energy, nerve, and fine accomplishments, to her young Southern husband, and much of his success is justly accredited to her influence and ambition. She was practically the founder of the Episcopal Church in Jefferson County, and, without a pastor or a joint communicant for forty years, held to the faith and labored for her church until she lived to see a new generation grow up to support her cherished cause as she declined down the hill of life. She died in 1883, at the age of seventy-six years, at the old homestead at Elyton.

As all Southern fortunes were swept away by the war, the training young James' father had given him as a farmer boy stood him in good turn now, for he and his younger brothers took up the plow and finished out the rows, where the negroes had left them when Wilson's raid stopped farming operations here in the spring of 1865. For four years he continued to make a good hand, when needed, on the farm. In 1869 the University of Alabama was in the hands of a radical board, who were little better than the vandals who destroyed the buildings. Mr. Hawkins therefore decided to enter the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. He was the seventeenth student who matriculated in that institution. He remained at college three years and finished his course as then prepared there, but took no degrees, as the University had not then arranged degrees. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Mudd, in September, 1872, after six months hard study in a law office. In November, of the same year, he married Miss Tempe Fitts, of Tuscaloosa, and has since practiced law in this county. He inherits, in a large degree, the combined virtues of his parents, having the activity, push, sagacity, and ambition of the Yankee, and the courage, judgment, common sense, and genial affability of his paternal Southern ancestry. Unlike his relatives



Jas. E. Hawkins

here, he soon showed a decided taste for public life, and his profession gave him full opportunities to cultivate this taste. He became at once prominent as a worker and writer in the hard-fought political contests waged after he attained majority.

In December, 1874, he moved to Shelby County, to take a law partnership with Senator John T. Morgan, who was then overloaded with practice in that county, and just entering into politics. He remained there for only two years, the only period of his life spent in residence outside of Jefferson County. While in Shelby County with Mr. William McMath, now deceased, Mr. Hawkins founded and edited the *Shelby Sentinel*, now owned and published by Mr. McCall, at Calera, and did strong work for the cause of good government and white supremacy in that part of the State. After returning home, he bought an interest in the *Jefferson Independent*, and for four years was the political editor of that influential paper. For some time he was general guardian of the county, and resigned this position in 1881. In 1880 he was the Democratic nominee for representative in the lower house of the legislature, and was defeated, after a hot contest on the stump, by a majority of seven. Again, in 1882, he was the Democratic candidate for representative, and defeated his former opponent, and served for that term with great credit to himself and benefit to his constituents, being on the judiciary committee, chairman of committee on mining and manufacturing, and one of the leading debaters on the floor of the house. In December, 1880, he was appointed assistant solicitor for this county, and served in that capacity for six years, proving an able prosecuting officer. In December, 1884, he was elected by the legislature solicitor for Jefferson County, and again re-elected to that office by the legislature in December, 1886. He has a wife and six children, and is proud of his native country, and enjoys its progress and prosperity. He had three brothers and two sisters. His eldest brother, Captain Williamson M., was a brilliant young doctor, and gave up his life for the Southern cause, being killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, while leading his company in a charge.

His next oldest brother, Richard N., is also a doctor, and now living at Elyton, while Hobart W., the youngest, is a successful and progressive farmer, and also lives at Elyton. His eldest sister, Sarah, is the wife of French Nabers, and lives at Montevallo. The other sister, Amy, who was the wife of Ellis Phelan, died at Birmingham, in 1881.

Mr. Hawkins was one of the few native Jefferson County young men who appreciated the grand advantages possessed by this county, and has kept apace with its rapid progress, and enjoys the fruits of its development, and has been amply able to hold his own with the splendid intellect and energy that has crowded his profession from nearly every State of the Union. His high sense of justice, even-tempered judgment, and firm discretion, backed by a thorough knowledge of law and long experience in criminal prosecution, makes him an officer that the courts and attorneys respect and admire, and his genial humor, kind heart, and affable nature, has won friends of all his county people, and very many throughout the State.

John Mason Martin, Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama, is a descendant of distinguished ancestors. His father's lineage traces to the Huguenots, who sought America before the Revolution. They became settlers of South Carolina, and subsequently removed to Virginia, but his father was born in Tennessee. His mother was a member of the historic Mason family of Virginia, and cousin of John Y. Mason, who descended from Colonel John Mason, a British subject, and soldier in the army of Charles I. Upon the execution of that monarch, Colonel Mason fled to America, and

from him descended the Mason family, one of the most celebrated in Virginia. Joshua Lanier Martin, the father of our subject, was a stalwart figure in the history of Alabama. Born in Blount County, Tennessee, December 5, 1799, and receiving but a plain English education, by native and inherent attributes he rose to become the Governor of a great State, and only his untimely death, in the full meridian of life and usefulness, prevented him from achieving still greater honors. Joshua L. Martin began the study of law in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, where he was licensed, and in 1819 came to Alabama, and finished his law studies with his brother in Franklin County. He began practice in Athens, in Limestone County, where he continued until 1839, when he removed to Tuscaloosa, where he continued in active life until his death.

Governor Martin's political life began in 1822, when he was chosen to represent his district in the State legislature, where he was continued until 1827, excepting the session of 1826.

In 1829 he was elected solicitor of the (then) fourth judicial circuit, and subsequently judge of the circuit court.

In 1835 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1837. In 1841 he was chosen one of the State chancellors, and in 1845 elected Governor of the State, serving one term. In 1853 he was elected to the lower house for the purpose of aiding legislation in securing the passage of the charter for the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company. This was his last appearance in public life, as he died in 1856, deeply deplored throughout the State. Seldom, in the history of a public man, have honors been thrust so quickly upon him, and seldom, indeed, have they been so fairly and honorably administered.

Governor Martin was never defeated for a public office, owing his success to the unfaltering devotion of the young men of the State, whom he endeared to him by the great kindness of his heart, and the great interest he ever displayed for their material progress and advancement. He was twice married, each time to a sister of Hon. William J. Mason, and left four sons.

John Mason Martin was born January 20, 1837, and received the best education the schools of the country afforded. He entered the State University, and was a student there for over two years. Resigning, he was admitted to Centre College, Danville, Ky., and was graduated from that institution in 1856. Deciding upon the profession of law, he became a student under Hon. E. W. Peck, who was subsequently chief justice of the State, and in August, 1858, was admitted to practice by the supreme court.

Commencing practice in Tuscaloosa, he continued until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the first company organized there, and was assigned to the Fifth Alabama Infantry. He remained with that regiment for over one year, when, on account of disability, he was discharged. Unwilling to remain out of the service, he accepted an appointment as captain and assistant quartermaster of the Forty-first Alabama Infantry, remaining with that regiment for a period of twenty months. His health unfitting him for the duties of that position, he was transferred to Montgomery, and appointed post quartermaster. In this important position his genius for business asserted itself, and with one auditor and twelve chief clerks he dispatched the business which had previously demanded the services of a number of officers. He found the office in disorder, and the service being inefficiently administered, but in a short period he brought order from chaos, and until the close of the war conducted the business of this important branch of the service in a masterly manner. In this position he was called upon to collect, manufacture, receive, and ship the stores, clothing, and all supplies for a large army, having also in charge the Alabama penitentiary, which he had converted into a

manufactory for army supplies, having in charge never less than 400 men. That his work was well performed the records well attest.

Finding himself at the close of the war in destitute circumstances, he entered professional life with great ardor, but was soon prostrated by paralysis. Upon regaining health he entered political life, and in August, 1871, was elected State Senator to fill a vacancy, and, in 1872, was chosen for a full term. During the five years of this service he was for three years the president *pro tempore* of that body. Refusing re-election he prosecuted vigorously his profession for eight years.

In 1875 he was elected professor of equity jurisprudence in the State University, and at the same time the board of trustees, at the request of the faculty, graduated him with the degree of A.M., and directed that his name should be enrolled with his original class.

In 1884, yielding to the wishes of the Democracy of his district, he was nominated and elected to the Forty-ninth Congress. In the first session of his service he was a member of the committees of elections and patents, and was one of the six Democrats who voted against the consideration of the "Morrison tariff bill." This act giving offense to the agricultural portion of his district, he was defeated for renomination, to the great regret of a large class, who admired his devotion to principle, his superior ability, and the thorough business methods with which he dispatched the laborious duties of this important position. It is deeply to be deplored that Captain Martin should be retired at the period when Alabama, just starting upon an era of prosperity, needs in the Congress of the United States men whose grasp of thought is equal to the debate of the great problems of the day. Suffice it to say, that in the brief period of his service he is recognized as one of the leaders of his party.

September 11, 1886, Captain Martin formed an association with Captain A. B. McEachin, of Tuscaloosa, and in October, 1886, they removed to Birmingham, where they are now in practice.

It is wonderful, considering his delicate physical organization, that he has continued so long in active life. Never possessing good health, it is only an indomitable will, and a resolution to do or die, has enabled him to accomplish the amount of labor which he has accomplished. An able lawyer and a thorough business man, and possessing the varied experiences of a busy professional and political life, he will always be a prominent factor in the history of Alabama, and add much to the bench and bar of Jefferson County.

He was married November 24, 1857, to Miss Lucy C. Peck, daughter of his preceptor, Hon. E. W. Peck, of Tuscaloosa. To them have been born nine children, four of whom are now living—Wolsey R., a lawyer of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Lucy G. A., Sarah M., and Lydia P.

Captain Martin is a member of the Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, and a Knight Templar.

Robert Henry Sterrett. Prominent among the lawyers of Jefferson County, and the present representative of the county in the State senate, is the gentleman whose biography follows. He is a native of the State, born in Shelby County April 22d, 1846. His ancestors were all emigrants from the British Isles, and settled in the "Old Dominion" State during the early colonial period. His paternal grandfather and wife emigrated from Virginia, where he was born, and settled near Bowling Green, Ky., subsequently removing to Alabama, where they resided until their death, near Montevallo.

The father of Mr. Sterrett, Alphonso A. Sterrett, was born in Kentucky, and came,

when a youth, to Alabama, where he resided until his death in 1876. He occupied a conspicuous place in the history of the State. He was a law student under Chancellor Clark, admitted to the bar in 1831, and before the age of 22 was elected Judge of Shelby County Court. He was thrice a representative in the legislature, and also a member of the convention which framed the present State constitution. He was twice married. The mother of Robert Henry was a native of South Carolina—her maiden name was Elizabeth M. Gooch. She died in 1849. Her ancestry is traced to Scotland, subsequently to Virginia, and thence to the Carolinas. Her father, Henry Gooch, came to Alabama in 1822, where he remained until his death, which occurred in Shelby County.

Some portions of the following sketch are from an article which appeared in the *New South*:

"Robert H. Sterrett entered the University of Alabama as a cadet, remaining until July, 1864, when he was commissioned as a lieutenant in Company C, 62d Regiment Alabama Volunteers, C. S. A. As a Confederate soldier he actively participated in the defense of Spanish Fort and Blakely, near the city of Mobile, where he was captured and imprisoned, first on Ship Island and afterward in New Orleans. On his liberation, in 1865, he returned home, and, finding his favorite university closed on account of the destruction of its buildings by the Federal troops, he at once set out in search of an education. He first applied for admission to the University of North Carolina, but, finding the term near its close, concluded to return home. On his way he found the University of Georgia just opening, and January 1, 1866, he entered that institution and remained until the close of the session. In October, 1866, he entered the University of Virginia, taking a special classical and literary course, and remained in that famous school until June, 1867. Returning home, he entered the law office of his father, Judge A. A. Sterrett, under whose valuable instruction he remained one year; then entering the law school of Lebanon University, Tennessee, he graduated with high honor in June, 1869. Commencing the practice of his profession in Selma, Alabama, he rapidly grew in public and professional reputation, and remained in that city for ten years, during which time he labored zealously in erecting the beautiful monument to the memory of the Confederate soldiers, and in freeing his beloved State from the misrule of the adventurers, who, with the aid of ignorant negroes, had seized upon its government. His ability and earnestness contributed largely to the election of the lamented Houston, in 1874, as Governor of the State, and to the adoption of the present constitution in 1875. In September, 1879, he removed to Birmingham, where he now resides, and where he has, solely on his own merits, built up a lucrative and extensive practice. For several years he was superintendent of the Sabbath school connected with the First Baptist Church of Birmingham, and also one of the trustees and deacons of the same church. At present he is one of the officers of the Baptist church on the South Side, in Birmingham, and chairman of the committee raised by the Baptist State convention, looking to the location of a Baptist college at Birmingham or some other desirable point in Alabama. In 1884, the people of the Thirteenth Senatorial District, recognizing his peculiar fitness for the position, elected him to the State senate. At the last session of the legislature, his superb qualities as a lawyer and legislator shone conspicuously in the passage of many measures of vital interest to his district and his State. The bill prohibiting the employment of convicts in the mines, or on railroads, except in cases involving moral turpitude, the bill for improving the mode of summoning juries, the bill permitting employes to sue and recover damages for injuries inflicted by employers the same as other persons, the bill repealing the levy of two per cent. tax on capital, the bill creating the city court of Birmingham, and one requiring the public roads of Jefferson County to be worked by contract, the joint mem-

orial to Congress asking for Federal aid to education on the basis of illiteracy, and that aid so granted be disbursed by the State authorities. All these important measures were actively and earnestly pressed by Mr. Sterrett. He also labored earnestly to secure the passage of the bill, introduced by himself, to secure better accommodations for passengers at the railroad depots in Alabama, and was largely instrumental in the defeat of the bill conferring extraordinary powers on the railroad commission. He also favored and passed, through the senate, the bill requiring convicts to be returned to their homes before their term of service expired, the bill extending street railways beyond the limits of towns and cities, the bills greatly changing the laws of descent and of married women, the criminal court of Jefferson County, the State school of technology, and a number of other measures looking to the interest of his city, county, and State."

While in the senate, Mr. Sterrett served on the following committees: Judiciary, internal improvements of which he was chairman, revision of the journal, and privileges and elections. He also served upon several important joint committees of conference of the two houses.

Mr. Sterrett was married in 1878 to Miss Carrie Bell Cleveland, of Selma, a daughter of Morgan S. Cleveland, who was a prominent citizen there. They are the parents of two children—William C. and Roberta. He lives very comfortably in his own house in Birmingham, and has prospered here.

"The life of Robert H. Sterrett has been most marked in respect to its activity and usefulness. He is one of those rare characters of whom it can be justly said: 'The world is better for his having lived in it.' Possessing rare mental endowments, a power of analysis and perceptions of the keenest character, he rarely, if ever, makes mistakes, either in men or measures. As a worker, he is indefatigable; as a debater, wonderfully clear and forcible, and being scrupulously fair and unwaveringly honest, he has attained to a position, in the public estimation, second to none of his age in this great State. His character, for purity and personal goodness, coupled with his singular fitness for positions of responsibility, will make him a prominent figure in his State for many years to come. While he has no taste for a political career, and would far rather devote himself exclusively to his profession, yet his stern sense of the duties of American citizenship will not permit him to decline public service when the people shall, in the future, as they have in the past, require it of him."

James J. Garrett was born in North Carolina, in 1837. His father, a native North Carolinian, was of Scotch-Irish and English extraction. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Sasnette, was of French descent, and also a native of North Carolina. They were married in that State, and emigrated to Alabama about the year 1838. They lived for a time in Sumter County, subsequently in Pickens, and finally in Greene County, where they resided until their deaths. His mother died in 1875, and his father the following year. His father was a mechanic and farmer.

There were twelve children in the family, he being the fifth. Seven of this number attained their majority, of whom five are still living. Their places of residence are: Mrs. Eliza Johnson, Carrollton, Mississippi; Mrs. Bettie Latimer, Greensboro, Alabama; Jesse L., Springville Alabama; W. C. Garrett, now special examiner of the Pension Bureau, of the Department of the Interior, with office at Nashville, Tennessee.

The subject of this sketch was reared mostly in Greene County, Alabama, and received his early educational advantages in Forkland, where his father lived, and subsequently went to the University of Alabama, then among the most renowned institutions of learning in the South. He graduated in the year 1856. In the same year he

began the study of law in the office of James D. Webb, of Greensboro, Alabama, who was then one of the foremost lawyers of the State. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began practice in Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama, and lived there until 1860, editing the Livingston Messenger during two years of the time. He entered the Confederate Army as a private in Company G, 44th Alabama regiment, and remained with it eighteen months, and was then appointed to a position in the Ordnance Department of the Army of Northern Virginia as sergeant. He was in the struggle from the beginning to the end, and was in nearly all the battles of the above army, and in many of those of the Western army. After the battle of Sharpsburg he was in Law's brigade, of Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, until early in 1865, when, after a competitive examination, at Petersburg, he was commissioned in the artillery and ordnance, and ordered to duty at the headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia. He passed through all this bloodshed unharmed.

Shortly after the close of the war, he went to Greensboro, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was engaged continually there for nearly fifteen years, and thoroughly established himself as one of its most successful and ablest lawyers. His reputation was not bounded by local lines, but extended throughout his portion of the State, which had, during all this period, some of the brightest legal minds before the Alabama bar. In the year 1880 he went to Gallatin, Tennessee, and remained there one year. Early in 1882 he came to Birmingham, and was associated with the Hon. Ellis Phelan, afterward Secretary of State under Gov. E. A. O'Neal, and upon the removal of the latter to the State of Connecticut, formed a new copartnership with Oscar W. Underwood, which still continues.

Reared in the political faith of the old Whig party, since the war Mr. Garrett has always been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and has rendered that party most valuable services. He has held no political position, as the demands of his practice engrossed most of his time, and has never been an office seeker. He is, however, one of those characters whom his political associates would delight to honor, and his name has frequently been mentioned in connection with high official positions.

Mr. Garrett was married in 1875, to Miss Celia L. Walton, a native of Greene County, Alabama, but at that time a resident of Gallatin, Tennessee. Both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church, South.

Since his residence in Birmingham, he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, and has an experience highly gratifying. He is the legal counsel, and a stockholder, in some of the staunchest corporations of Birmingham.

Edgar L. Clarkson

was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1848. His lineage has been well known and respected since the fifteenth century, and is of both English and Scotch origin. The parents of Edgar L. were Thomas B. and S. Caroline Clarkson, *nee* Heriot. They moved from Charleston to Columbia, S. C., when their son Edgar was quite young, and lived there until just before the close of the "War between the States," when their handsome residence was destroyed at the capture and burning of Columbia, in February, 1865. After the war they spent much time in Alabama, with their daughter, Mrs. Peter Bryce, at Tuscaloosa, and, becoming attached to this State, by their request, they were buried at Tuscaloosa.

Edgar L. Clarkson was living with his father's family during the last year of the great war of 1861-65. Although only fifteen years old, he then enlisted as a private soldier of the Confederacy in Company K, 7th South Carolina Infantry. In this capac-

ity he served as a soldier until the termination of the struggle. He was the youngest of his parents' eight sons, who all served in the Confederate Army.

Three years later, Mr. Clarkson graduated as Valedictorian from the University of South Carolina, taking the degree of A. B. The year following, he took a diploma in the School of Civil and Military Engineering, from the same institution, and immediately thereafter came to Alabama to live.

In 1870 Mr. Clarkson entered upon the study of the law, under the instruction of that accomplished jurist and most polished gentleman, H. M. Somerville, of Tuscaloosa, who is now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar. He then went to Mobile, and remained a few months in the office of Hon. Thomas H. Herndon, afterward member of Congress from that district.

In 1872 he came to reside in Birmingham, as local law partner with his learned instructor, Mr. Somerville. This copartnership terminated after three years duration, and then Mr. Clarkson formed a copartnership in the law with Ellis Phelan, who later became Secretary of State for Alabama. In 1876 he was appointed to codify the city ordinances of Birmingham. In January, 1885, he was appointed Register in Chancery for Jefferson County, and in November, 1886, declined reappointment to the same office.

Mr. Clarkson is a careful and learned lawyer, and devotes himself assiduously to his profession. He is a student of social science, and has written and lectured on that theme.

In 1875 Mr. Clarkson married Miss Augusta, daughter of Col. John J. Jolly, of Greene County, Ala., a soldier, lawyer, and statesman well known to Alabama history. They have five children. Mr. Clarkson belongs to the Episcopal Church.

William C. Ward is a native of Bibb County, Alabama, and was born April 5th, 1835. He is a son of David Ward, and his ancestral history, on the paternal side, is an exceedingly interesting one. His father was a native of Edgefield County, South Carolina. His father's father was a Virginian, of direct English descent, the subject's great grandfather coming over with a party of farmers, who landed on Virginia soil about the year 1700. He subsequently went to the State of South Carolina. The grandfather and great grandfather were both soldiers in the revolutionary war, the latter losing his life, and the former an eye, and a great uncle dying in the trenches at the siege of Savannah.

The maternal side of his history is no less interesting. The subject's mother was a Georgian by birth, and her ancestry of Virginia origin, who, in turn, were of direct English descendants. Some of them also figured in the revolutionary war for independence. Her immediate ancestors immigrated to Georgia some time about the beginning of the present century. Her maiden name was A. C. E. Carleton. The subject's father and mother were married in Bibb County, Alabama, some time after their immigration to the State, which runs back to an early period in its history. His mother died in the year 1859, and his father survived her only one year. The latter was a farmer of large means. There were twelve children in the family, several of whom attained maturity.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Bibb County, and received his first school training there. After attaining a sufficient age he entered the University of Alabama, and graduated, as the first-honor man, in the class of 1858. This was no mean distinction. For three years after this he was professor of Pure Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Logic, in Howard College, Marion, Alabama, one of the leading and best known institutions, noted for the high standard of education attained by its students.

In April, 1861, he entered the service of the Confederacy as a private in Company G of the Fourth Alabama Infantry, and was in Lee's army of Northern Virginia. He was in the first battle of Manassas, and all the principal battles of Virginia up to the bloody engagement of Gettysburg, where he was wounded, in the charge on Little Round Top, made by General Hood. He was left on the field of battle for six weeks because the condition of his wound would not permit his removal. Here he endured all that is conceivable of suffering and hardship. He was exchanged, and in the winter of 1863-64 was transferred to the Sixty-second Alabama Regiment, and became Captain of Company A of that regiment. He remained with this regiment until its capture at Blakely, and prior to this was wounded twice at Spanish Fort. For some weeks he was a prisoner at Ship Island, where he was guarded by negro soldiers.

After the close of the war he returned home, and prepared himself for the bar by private study. On being admitted he began the practice at Selma, Alabama, in 1866, and has always been found, in this field of action, taking a prominent stand before the people. He always took a prominent part in politics, except offering for office, and was of the "Simon pure" democratic way of thinking. He stood by the people, and labored earnestly for their interests in one of the darkest periods of the State's history—we refer to the trying times of reconstruction. He did not hesitate to close his office, and, at his own expense, traveled through several counties, speaking wherever a crowd could be gathered to hear him. He was especially active in the political campaigns of 1874, 1876, and 1878. At one time he was a member of the city government of Selma, and interested himself, to a great extent, in organizing the public schools of the city, now one of the most admirable school systems of the State.

He was defeated for the Mayoralty of Selma in the election of 1877. While never holding an office he has frequently acted as special judge, and is now judge in the case of the mortgage bondholders against the Selma & New Orleans Railroad and Emigration Association, and was at one time one of three judges of a special court of the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Baldwin, receiver, against the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and delivered an opinion in the case.

In December, 1885, he came to Birmingham and took up his residence, and since then has devoted himself entirely to professional labors. He owns considerable property here and elsewhere, and, among other things, is the possessor of one of the handsomest houses, which is picturesquely situated on the South Highlands, in the city of Birmingham.

He was married, in 1868, to Miss Alice Goodhue, a daughter of Professor A. B. Goodhue, of Howard College, Marion, Alabama, in the month of February, 1868. His wife's father is now a resident of Gadsden, Alabama. Captain Ward is the father of four living children, whose names are Alice Lillian, Julia, May Carleton, and an infant. Both the Captain and Mrs. Ward are members of the South Side Baptist Church, of Birmingham. Thus, we have, in Captain Ward, the life of a citizen, well rounded with the performance of high and honorable duties.

Robert A. McAdory, a native of Jefferson County, Alabama, was born October, 1845, and is the son of James and Nancy T. McAdory. He lived on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, and then entered the University of Tuscaloosa. He left the university in 1863 to enter the army, enlisting as private in Company F, Seventh Alabama Cavalry, from which command he was transferred to Company H, Twenty-eighth Alabama, having been elected second lieutenant in that command.

At the close of the war he entered the University of Mississippi, and graduated in the law department, in 1868, under the tutorship of L. Q. C. Lamar. He commenced the practice of law at Elyton in the fall of 1868. Colonel Ellis Phelan was associated with him in the practice three years.

In 1877 Mr. McAdory moved to Birmingham, and is now senior member of the firm of McAdory & Gillespie. He served six years as justice of the peace in Jefferson County.

In December, 1869, he was married to Miss Hattie E. Dupuy, the accomplished daughter of Alfred and Julia Dupuy, of Jefferson County.

Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, also, a Free and Accepted Mason.

James E. Webb is a descendant of Henry Y. Webb, one of the early jurists of Greene County. He was a native of North Carolina, and represented Lincoln County in that State's legislature in 1817. He was appointed Territorial Judge of Alabama in 1818, and settled in Perry County, but soon afterward came to Greene. In 1819 he was elected judge of the circuit and supreme court, and was holding the distinguished position at the time of his death, in 1823. His wife was Eliza, a daughter of Hon. Daniel M. Forney, of Lincoln County, North Carolina, one of the prominent families of that section. One of his sons, James Daniel Webb, also stood in the front rank in his profession. He represented Greene County in the lower house in 1843, and again in 1851. In 1860 he was one of the electors on the Bell Presidential ticket, and made an active canvass. He entered the cause of the Confederacy with zeal, and in 1862 he assisted to raise the Fifty-first Alabama Cavalry, of which he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and subsequently had command of the regiment. While at the head of the regiment, sent to guard the retreat of General Bragg's forces, at Shelbyville, July 2, 1863, he was mortally wounded, taken prisoner, and died July 19, after rendering gallant service.

His brother, Hon. William P. Webb, a prominent attorney of Greene, now the oldest practicing member of that bar, is the father of James E. The mother of our subject comes from old Virginia stock. Her maiden name was Martha Bell, a daughter of Captain John Bell, who came from Jamestown, Va., to Greene County, Alabama, at an early date.

The parents of Mr. Webb married in Greensboro, Ala., in 1839; the mother died in 1875. Seven children are now living—William H., an attorney, living in California, where he has served as judge; Rev. F. B. Webb, a Presbyterian minister of Union Springs, Ala.; Wirt Webb, a manufacturer; Mrs. Fannie Crawford, of Tuscaloosa; Belle and Mattie.

James E. Webb was born in Greene County in 1840, and graduated, with the first honor of his class, at the University of Alabama, in the year 1859. He began the study of law in the office of his father, and subsequently with Thomas H. Herndon, of Eutaw, finishing his legal studies in 1860.

He was one of the first to enter the Confederate service in 1861, and was in continuous service for four years. He entered the Fifth Alabama Infantry as a private, serving in that capacity for one year, and was then promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and detailed upon the staff of General R. E. Rhodes, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of captain, and assigned to duty upon the staff of General Stuart, as assistant ordnance officer. After the death of Stuart he was transferred to the command of General James Dearing, serving as captain of his staff until the fall of Petersburg. He was severely wounded at the battle of Bellfield, being shot through the neck. He, however, afterward rejoined his command, and continued in the service until he saw the final surrender at Appomattox.

Nothing daunted by the desolation following, he immediately commenced his practice at Greensboro, Ala., where he became noted as a brilliant and successful member of that bar. In 1885 he removed to Birmingham, having commenced in 1884 in that city. Since removing to Birmingham, he has been in copartnership with John P. Tillman, who is also a fine lawyer.

Mr. Webb is dignified, but cordial, and has established a strong reputation in the State. He has a large clientage, and is worthy of his distinguished ancestors.

Mr. Webb has been twice married. In 1866 he was united to Miss Zemula Cresswell, a native of Alabama. She departed this life in May, 1874, leaving four children—Louisa C., Mattie B., James E., Jr., and Zemula. His second wife was from Greensboro. Her maiden name was Lucilla Webb.

Mr. Webb has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is now one of the elders of the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, Ala.

James M. Van Hoose is a native of Fayette County, Alabama; was born in the year 1824, and is a son of Judge Jesse and Ann Van Hoose. His father's ancestors were of Dutch extraction, and early settlers of New York, prior to the Revolution, in which they were participants, the original name being Van Hoosen. Descendants of this family removed to North Carolina, where the father of our subject was born. In 1815 he removed to Franklin County, Alabama, where he was a pioneer merchant, in connection with William B. Wilson, and was the first clerk of the circuit court. They established a large and flourishing trade, among the early settlers and Indians. In 1821 he became the second or third settler, in what is now Fayette County, then part of Pickens, and resumed his mercantile operations. He was soon forced into politics, and, in 1826, was elected to the State Senate. He served nearly two terms and then resigned. Elected judge of the county court he served until Fayette was fully organized, when he also resigned that position, having a distaste for politics. He was one of the original board of trustees to locate the University of Alabama. Continuing business in Fayette County until 1841 he became a merchant of Tuscaloosa, where he lived until his death, at Northport, in 1852. He married in 1822.

His wife's ancestors were early settlers of Virginia, belonging to the Eggleston, Cary, and Archer families. She died in 1857, in Tuscaloosa. Two of their children are now living—the subject of this sketch, and Valentine C., a merchant of Birmingham.

James M. commenced the study of law, in 1847, with Judge E. W. Peck; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and immediately thereafter formed an alliance with his preceptor, which copartnership was not dissolved until 1854. He was also associated with Hon. E. W. Powell, in copartnership, continuing until Colonel Van Hoose became a citizen of Birmingham, in 1885.

He has never entered the devious paths of politics, but has achieved a high standing in his profession, and added not only luster to the bar of Jefferson County but dignity, through personal attributes and high moral worth.

Colonel Van Hoose has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Susan Alexander, of an old Virginia family. She died in 1864, leaving two children, both of whom have attained prominent positions in professional and business life. The eldest, George Wolsey, is an attorney, and is holding the office of Register in Chancery at Tuscaloosa, and James Alexander, one of the best known business men of Birmingham.

The second marriage of Colonel Van Hoose occurred in 1870, with Mrs. Annie H. Sorsby. Her maiden name was Hill, and she was a native of Greene County, Alabama. Two children have been born to this union, Susie and Mary Lee.

The family are members of the Episcopal Church.



B. H. Lufkin

B. H. Tabor, in a residence of less than one year in Birmingham, achieved a commanding position among the attorneys of Jefferson County.

His parents, Aquila and Francis Tabor, *nee* Ware, were natives of Georgia, where they resided until their marriage, and, in 1836, immigrated to Lafayette County, Mississippi, where they resided the remainder of their days. The father departed this life in 1878, and the mother in 1881.

Our subject was the fourth of a family of seven children, and was reared upon a farm, which was his father's occupation, and received limited early educational advantages. Possessing an ambitious spirit, and endowed with high natural abilities, he early decided upon the profession of law, and, at the age of twenty, entered the University of Georgia, located at Athens, and, in the fall of 1871, was admitted to the bar at Water Valley, Mississippi, where he established an extensive practice, which extended also to Lafayette County. In 1878 he removed to Oxford, Lafayette County, where he remained for three years, and then joined his brother, E. A. Tabor, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, with whom he was associated for a period of one year, the firm subsequently becoming Taliaferro, Tabor & Tabor. This alliance continued for two years, when Colonel Taliaferro removed to Birmingham.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Tabor decided, upon the solicitations of Colonel Taliaferro, to become a resident of the Magic City, and thus was formed the firm of Lane, Taliaferro & Tabor, one of the strongest legal associations in Alabama.

Mr. Tabor labored assiduously and faithfully, devoting his entire attention to the vast and increasing practice which was entrusted to them, and, in many of the most important cases tried in the county, he took a leading part in conducting them, and was foremost in the arguments, in which he ranks as one of the best speakers in the country. As a criminal lawyer his rank is especially high.

Mr. Tabor is endowed with what may be termed a natural legal intellect. He grasps quickly and accurately legal principles, and discriminates correctly. His memory is remarkable, retaining not only principles but the names of codes and books. He is an untiring worker, and aggressive in any case he undertakes, from the smallest to the greatest. He never looks upon the opposite side, and, determining to win, never prepares for defeat. He is personally exceedingly agreeable and prepossessing; his form is tall, erect, and stalwart, denoting a magnificent constitution and perfect health; his nature is frank, genial, and generous; his hand is as liberal as his heart is sympathetic, and his popularity extends to all professions and classes.

Mr. Tabor has also interested himself in real estate transactions, in which he has also been remarkably successful. He is one of the incorporators of the Smithfield Land Company, and one of its officers. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Tabor was married October 9, 1875, to Miss L. E. Oliver, of Eureka, Panola County, Mississippi. Four children bless this union, Oliver K., Loise E., Bee, and Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Tabor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John P. Tillman is an attorney at law, well and favorably known throughout Alabama. He is a native of Perry County, Alabama, and was born in 1849. His parents were John M. and Mary E. Tillman, *nee* Plummer, who were natives of South and North Carolina, respectively.

Reared in Selma and Marion, in this State, he received the benefits of good private schools, and was also favored with the superior educational advantages of Howard College, at Marion, and of the University of Kentucky. Upon leaving the university, he became a student in the law office of Pettus & Dawson, of Selma, and in June, 1871,

was admitted to the practice, opening an office in Selma. In 1872 he became a partner with John White this association continuing until January, 1874, when he became the junior partner of his old preceptors, under the firm name of Pettus, Dawson & Tillman. He continued this alliance until January, 1881, when, by mutual consent, the partnership was dissolved, and, in October of the same year, he became a partner of Joseph F. Johnston, continuing with Mr. Johnston until January 1, 1883, when he removed to Montgomery, and commenced reporting the decisions of the supreme court, in which position he acquired an extensive acquaintance with the legal profession of the State, and rendered efficient service.

To enter upon a larger professional field he adopted Birmingham as his home in October, 1884, and soon afterward the law firm of Webb & Tillman was formed, now one of the most active and able in Jefferson County.

Mr. Tillman, while a resident of Selma, was a member of the city council, and for two terms served as city attorney.

In 1885 he was appointed by Hon. R. C. Brickell as one of the two assistant commissioners to codify the laws of the State, according to the act of the legislature of 1884-85, and he labored assiduously and earnestly at this work until its completion in November, 1886.

He is now in earnest and active practice in Birmingham.

Mr. Tillman was united in marriage in January, 1876, with Miss Sallie B., daughter of H. H. Hurt, Esq., of Marion, Ala.

James Weatherly, one of Birmingham's most progressive young men, was born in Coweta County, Georgia, July 5, 1856.

His father, Dr. J. S. Weatherly, was a native of Marlborough District, South Carolina. His mother, *nee* Taliaferro, was a native Georgian, and, as the name signifies, was connected with one of the most noted families of that State. His parents came to Alabama and settled in Montgomery when he was about two years old. His father has maintained a standing for years in that city, both socially and professionally, as one of the leading citizens of this, one of the most cultured and refined communities in the South. It is very natural that the subject of this sketch should be possessed of many qualities which have ever distinguished him as the true gentleman, and have given him ready entree into the best classes of social life wherever he has lived.

He went to school in Montgomery until he was fourteen years old, and then attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., one session. When he returned home he was engaged in commercial pursuits for several years and then taught in the public schools of that city four years. He entered the law department of the University of Alabama and maintained a standing as one of the brightest minds of the class. In June, 1879, he took the diploma as full graduate of the law school. On his return to Montgomery he had an office with Clopton, Herbert & Chambers, and gave special attention to familiarizing himself with the practice for a year, and then entered the arena of active practice with a preparation that few young men could claim. He practiced until November, 1882, and, becoming convinced that Birmingham held out unusual opportunities to the ambitious and deserving, he came here in that month, and has ever since devoted himself to the practice, and has risen as rapidly as those only do who succeed. He was a member of the law firm of Sharpe & Weatherly until the former's elevation to the city judgeship of the City Court of Birmingham. This firm were the local attorneys for St. Clair and Jefferson Counties of the Georgia Pacific Railroad. After the latter date Mr. Weatherly became a member of the firm of Weatherly & Putman, and to the latter firm has succeeded, in a largely increased ratio, the

practice which the former did. They have grown with the strength and growth of Birmingham, and are classed among its most reliable and successful firms.

On December 23, 1885, Mr. Weatherly received the appointment of Assistant General Counsel of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, and has filled it with that ability which has characterized his course ever since he became a member of his learned profession, and, what is of greater importance, has won the confidence and esteem of the officers of this corporation.

Mr. Weatherly was married December 23, 1882, to Miss Florence, daughter of Col. John T. Milner, of New Castle, Ala. The name of Milner is too well identified with the marvelous development and growth of Alabama to need special introduction here. To this union two children have been born.

Mr. and Mrs. Weatherly are both members of the Episcopal Church.

Their handsome home on the South Highlands is one of the happiest and most pleasant in Birmingham.

Mitchell Alburto Porter was born at Elyton, Jefferson County, Alabama, August 17, 1859, and is another of the young men who has seen a transformation take place around him, as if by magic. He has seen developed, from a few struggling habitations, the splendid young city of Birmingham, almost under the eaves of his own home, and now almost on the point of absorbing his native village in its great growth. His father, the Hon. M. T. Porter, is now judge of probate court, and for full accounts of his ancestral history see the latter's sketch in this volume.

Young Porter received his early education at the old field schools, in his native village, and went to no other until he attended the public schools of Birmingham in 1876 and 1877. Prof. S. L. Robertson, a well known educator in Jefferson County for many years, was then superintendent of schools.

In 1881 he attended the law department of the University of Alabama, and, on his return to Birmingham, engaged in the practice of law with his father, the Hon. M. T. Porter, under the firm name of Porter & Porter. This copartnership lasted until the fall of 1884, when his father was appointed Probate Judge of Jefferson County. He then became associated with Messrs. Hewitt & Walker, under the firm name of Hewitt, Walker & Porter. The firm stands in the very first rank, and does, perhaps, the most lucrative practice at the Birmingham bar. Few of our younger lawyers have as bright and inviting a future as Mr. Porter.

He was married December 21, 1886, to Miss Hattie Earle, of Tyler, Texas, and both are members of the Episcopal Church. ✓

John J. Altman was born in Sumter County, Alabama, near Livingston, the county seat, August 17, 1851.

This county is one of the wealthiest in the State. Its people are among the most cultured and refined in the Southern country. His surroundings were all highly favorable. He was born on the farm and spent his early life as all farmers' boys do—that is, sometimes between the plow handles, or at other rural occupations, and then in the various ways known only to the inventive boy, in a multiplicity of diversions.

His father, John W. Altman, came from South Carolina, and settled in Sumter County in 1836, and was afterward married to his mother, Miss Sarah Hiitt, who came from North Carolina at an early date.

Young Altman's educational advantages were good, and that he made the proper use of them his future career has given abundant proof. He obtained the rudiments

of an education at the country schools in his own neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he is found engaged in teaching in his native county, with the laudable purpose of gaining money with which further to enable him to prosecute his studies. After accumulating sufficient money he went to Cooper's Institute, in East Mississippi. It was, at that time, and still is a noted school, and especially characteristic for the thorough training it gives all of its pupils. After an attendance here of some months he took a course of law lectures at the University of Virginia. It may also be stated to his credit that he was enabled to take these lectures with money he made while teaching.

After his return, in 1871, from Virginia, he opened a law office in Butler, Alabama, the county seat of Choctaw County. He was then twenty years old. He was associated in the practice with Chancellor Cobbs, now Chancellor of the Western Chancery Division of Alabama. After practicing with success there for four years he came to Birmingham, and was a partner of Captain Sprott until 1883, when the latter was made Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Alabama. He was Mayor of Livingston seven years. He was Democratic Elector from the Sixth Congressional District in 1884, when Cleveland was elected President. From the beginning he has had a gratifying experience as a lawyer in Birmingham. He is a thorough believer in the bright promise of the town.

E. K. Fulton was born in Greene County, Alabama, January 30, 1839. His father, William F. Fulton, came from Maury County, Tennessee, and settled in this State in 1819. His mother, Elizabeth Dial, was a native of the same county. When he was two years old his parents moved to Sumter County, Alabama, where his mother died when he was in his third year. His father died October 4, 1886, at the extreme age of eighty-six. There were eight children born to the parents, E. K. being next to the youngest. He went to school for some years in Sumter and Greene Counties, and then attended Oglethorpe University, Georgia, until his graduation in 1859. He taught school until the war came on, and was in the commissary department of the Confederate Army until the war closed.

After the close of the war he farmed in Sumter County until 1873, and in that year came to Birmingham. Prior to this he had studied law under Charles Cook, one of the leading lawyers of Sumter, and when he arrived in Birmingham he at once began the practice of his profession, in which he has since been engaged.

Mr. Fulton has been a successful dealer in real estate, and is interested in several corporations, the most important of these being the Clifton Land Company, which owns some beautifully located and valuable property beyond Red Mountain.

Mr. Fulton was married the first time November 23, 1863, to Laura G. Montgomery, of Pleasant Ridge, Greene County, Alabama. To this union three children were born—William Milton, Laura Edwina, and Laura Montgomery.

He was married the second time to Miss Nena Montgomery, of Starkville, Mississippi, in May, 1876.

Mr. Fulton is an Odd Fellow, and he and his family are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jno. S. Jemison was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., February 4, 1856. His father, William H. Jemison, was born in Georgia, and is now living in Birmingham, but lived in Tuscaloosa as one of the most successful and extensive planters for many years in the rich alluvial bottoms in Tuscaloosa County. His mother is a native Alabamian. His grandparents, on both sides, were Virginians. Young Jemison was particularly fortunate in his educational advantages, as his birth-

place was not only the seat of the State University, but also noted for its many fine schools, and the high degree of culture that its people attained. He took a select course in the collegiate department at the University of Alabama, and graduated in the class of 1876. He acted as quartermaster of the University from the fall of 1876 to the close of June, 1879, and became commandant of the corps. In the meantime he devoted himself to the study of law, and graduated from the law department of the University in June of the latter year. He began the practice in Montgomery, Ala., in the following fall, and edited the Alabama Law Journal from 1881 to 1885 inclusive. He maintained his standing, both as a writer and lawyer, with credit during this period.

On November 7, 1883, he was married to Miss Margie Allen, of Lafayette, Ala., and in January, 1884, went there to live, and practiced law until he came to Birmingham, on September 1, 1886, and accepted the position of secretary and attorney of the Birmingham Land and Loan Company, which is one of the prosperous and most deserving corporations in this truly progressive center.

Mr. Jemison has always been noted for his practical and business qualifications, and to these are due the comfortable circumstances by which he finds himself surrounded. His domestic relations are felicitous. He is the father of two children, Elizabeth Virginia and Allen Bryce.

He and his wife are both members of the Episcopal Church.

William M. Bethea was born in Smith County, Miss., June 16, 1857. John B. Bethea, his father, a lieutenant in the Confederate Army, was killed at the siege of Vicksburg.

His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bethea, like his father, was a native of South Carolina, and both were descendants of the French Huguenots, and moved to the State of his birth shortly after their marriage. On the death of his father she returned to South Carolina. There were six children in the family, of whom four are living, and all in Birmingham.

William lived in Marion County, South Carolina, until he was nineteen years old, and obtained a considerable part of his literary education in the academies of that county, and spent two and one half years in the collegiate department of the Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tenn. He then came to Talladega, Ala., where he taught school for six years, and in his leisure studied law. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar, and on the 9th of August of that year came to Birmingham, where he has since practiced with great success. Among the trials in which he has won especial notice was the Ellis trial. In this his client, Ellis, was held to answer for murder, and he was successful in his defense. His associate in this trial was B. H. Tabor, now a prominent citizen of Arkansas.

Mr. Bethea has made considerable money in real estate transactions. He is associated in the practice with Mr. Charles A. Senn. This is one of the able young firms of Birmingham.

Charles A. Senn was born in Edgefield, now Aiken County, South Carolina, November 17, 1858. His father, Thomas J. Senn, and his mother, Nancy E. Marchant, were both natives of South Carolina.

Young Senn went to the common schools of his native county until he completed his preliminary course, and then entered Furman University, of which Dr. James C. Furman, a noted educator, was president. He left there in his senior year, without completing his course, to take the office of commissioner of schools of his native county.

He held the position for two years, and discharged the duties of it with signal success and considerable ability. He had, in the meantime, read law in the office of Major W. T. Gary, one of the most distinguished lawyers in South Carolina, and now one of the ablest at the Augusta bar, in Georgia. At the end of the two years that he was commissioner of public schools, he entered the law department of Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia, and graduated as the first-honor man of his class in June, 1883, and received the faculty prize accorded to all those achieving this distinction. Immediately after his graduation, he traveled extensively in the West, on a prospecting tour, with the intention of locating, but, as he saw no places that suited him, he came to Birmingham, and arrived here on January 9, 1884, and since then has confined himself to the practice of his profession. He is recognized as one of the leading younger members of the bar of this city. As a gentleman and a lawyer he possesses many of those qualities that make the successful man of the world, and being yet a very young man he has a bright future ahead of him, if one is permitted to base a prediction on the indications of the present.

Mr. Senn was appointed Register in Chancery on November 2, 1886, and fills the position with great satisfaction to the members of his profession.

James Monroe Russell was born in Jefferson County, Alabama, March 3, 1851. His father, Robert Russell, came to Alabama from the State of Georgia, in 1832, with his father, Hiram Russell, who settled in the old Carrollton neighborhood. The latter died only a few years ago, at the extreme age of eighty-six. His mother's maiden name was Martha Dardon, who was a native of Tuscaloosa County. There were eleven children in the family, six of whom were boys and five girls. Nine of this number are now living.

James worked on his father's farm, and, when he was nine years old, commenced going to school. His educational opportunities were very meager, and his whole school life can be summed up in about nine months. The first work he ever did for himself was to assist in clearing off the right-of-way of the South and North Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, between Village and Five-Mile Creeks, and the Alabama Great Southern Railroad and Hillman, at one dollar per day. Immediately after this he went to Union County, Mississippi, where he spent three years, and returned to Jefferson County in April, 1874, and, after teaching school for three months, engaged in farming north of Birmingham, and read law at spare times. In October, 1876, he came to Birmingham, and read law in the office of Porter & Martin, and in January, 1877, entered the law department of the University of Alabama, and remained there until May 25 of that year, when he was admitted to the bar in Jefferson County, before Judge W. S. Mudd. He began the practice under very discouraging circumstances, and borrowed twenty dollars from Colonel Alburto Martin with which to supply his family with food, and was, besides, considerably in debt. Since June, 1877, he has been actively engaged in practicing law in Birmingham. His real estate transactions have been pecuniarily successful, and the valuation of his city property will amount to nearly \$100,000. Besides this, he owns several thousand dollars worth of property a short distance from the city.

Mr. Russell, among other good things, contributed almost the entire amount to build the Second Baptist Church, of Birmingham, and has been a member of the Baptist Church ever since he was thirteen years of age.

He was married November 10, 1874, to Sarah Isabella Ellard, daughter of W. W. Ellard. They have five children—Augusta, John Martin, Isabella, Annie, deceased, and James M. Mrs. Russell, like her husband, belongs to the Baptist Church.



Wm. H. Russell

David Dixon Smith was born in Randolph County, Alabama, in 1852. He is the eldest son of ex-Governor William H. Smith, Sr., with whom he is associated in the practice of law. A part of his education was obtained in common schools, partly in Chattanooga, Tenn., and at the University of Alabama.

His acquirement of the profession of law was obtained in his father's law office. He was admitted to the bar at Montgomery, Alabama, before the supreme court, in 1874. Mr. Smith possesses a high order of legal mind, and, since his practice at the bar, he has been uniformly successful. He has attracted the closest attention in all the courts where his forensic abilities were called in play. He has drawn the unusual assertion for one so young, from one of the ablest supreme judges the State has ever had, of "making one of the closest arguments ever listened to in all of his experience before that tribunal." Mr. Smith's manner as a speaker is close, cogent, logical, and easy. He possesses the rare faculty of never becoming frustrated, even under the most trying circumstances, a quality the possession of which is far from ordinary, and which goes a great ways in securing the ear of both the judge and jury, and in insuring success to the cause of his clients. These tangible qualities in any speaker are exceedingly fortunate, and cannot but weigh with great force before any body. Mr. Smith has paid little or no attention to politics, preferring to remain in his chosen field, and reap the rewards that lie in store for him, and, from what has just been said, there can be no question of his attaining to a high rank, even among the foremost at the bar. His manner as a gentleman is quiet, affable, and unpretentious, and to none is he more welcome than his nearest friends, who know his worth best.

Robert J. Lowe was born in Huntsville, Ala., in the month of January, 1861. The city of his birth has been noted for many years as being the seat of the highest culture, and as being justly celebrated for its beauty, being usually styled the Queen City of the South.

With such surroundings, and at such a place, up to the time of attaining his majority, were most of the years of the subject of this sketch spent. That they had the effect of symmetrically molding his mind and character is quite natural. His family was one of the highest standing, and his ancestry such that he can look upon it as a proud heritage. His father, Robert J. Lowe, Sr., held a high position at the bar of North Alabama for many years.

In the fall of 1876 he entered the University of the State at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and, after finishing the collegiate course, entered the law department of the same institution, from which he graduated in June, 1881. He first began the practice of law in Birmingham, in that year, and continued to practice alone until 1884, when he associated himself with ex-Governor William H. Smith, Sr., and David D. Smith, his son, under the firm name of Smith & Lowe. This firm is one of the leading ones of North Alabama, and transacts a large business.

Mr. Lowe, for one of his years, has taken a most enviable stand as a lawyer, and has won for himself already the respect and confidence of older members of his profession as being a shrewd thinker, and ready debater in pleading the cause of his clients. That success has attended his efforts is the best test of his ability.

Mr. Lowe has barely passed the line that divides youth from manhood, and has achieved that position in his profession which would be a just tribute to those far in advance of his years.

Archibald Bruce McEachin was born in Robinson County, N. C., December 18, 1837. His father, Peter McEachin, and his mother, Maria McQueen, were also natives of North Carolina. His paternal grandfather and grandmother and maternal grandfather and grandmother all came across the Atlantic, from the Isle of Skye, Scotland. He had an uncle, General McQueen, of South Carolina, who at one time owned a genealogical chart showing direct descent from the brave and noble Bruce family of Scotland.

From his early boyhood he clerked in his father's store, when not going to school, and, as soon as he was large enough, kept books for his father. After completing his literary course, he became city editor of the *Argus*, at Fayetteville, N. C., and filled this position two years. He then attended Judge Pearson's law school, at Rockford, N. C., two years. Judge Pearson was then chief justice of the State, and one of the ablest jurists of his time.

Captain McEachin began the practice of law at Carthage, N. C., and, in 1859, went to Marion, Perry County, Ala. He was sub-electoral in the Bell and Everett campaign, and edited the *Marion American* through that momentous era.

In January, 1861, he was married to Miss Dora Somerville, of Tuscaloosa, a sister of Judge Somerville, associate justice of this State. He was captain in the Seventh Alabama Cavalry at the beginning of the war. In 1863 he was made post quartermaster at Savannah, Ga., and remained there until the capture of that city by General Sherman.

After the war he was a partner of Judge Somerville, in Tuscaloosa, until the latter was made associate justice. During the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, he edited the *Southern Law Journal*, published at Tuscaloosa. He has been a popular newspaper correspondent, and has contributed to various leading periodicals, both in the North and South for twenty years.

Captain McEachin's married life has been one of great happiness. He has six children, all of whom are living—James Somerville, a rising young lawyer of Birmingham, and claim agent of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad; Helen Wallace, now Mrs. William F. Fitts, of Tuscaloosa; Mabelle, Dora McQueen, Nannie, and Archibald Bruce, Jr.

Captain McEachin opened a law office in Birmingham, in 1886, with Captain Martin, then member of Congress from the Sixth Alabama District. His practice here is rapidly increasing, and he already stands among the foremost of this bar.

G. A. Mountjoy was born in Richmond, Va., in 1855. His father was William A. Mountjoy, of Irish extraction, and his mother, Mina Arnold, as the name indicates, was English. The name of Mountjoy is one of the oldest in Virginia, running back even to very early times. The grandfathers on both the paternal and maternal side were active participants in the war of 1812, which terminated so gloriously for the American arms. His father died when only thirty years old, thus depriving the subject of this sketch of the advantage which accrues to every boy through a kind and watchful parent's care.

Young Mountjoy was reared and educated principally in King George County, Virginia, and, after obtaining a sufficient degree of proficiency, attended the renowned University of Virginia, at which institution he graduated with distinction in 1876; and then taught for one year in the Wesleyan Female Institute, at Staunton, Virginia.

In 1878 he came to Alabama, and resumed teaching in Morgan County, and was the principal of the high school at Danville. After one year's teaching here he went to Montgomery, the capital of the State, and was, for two years, principal of a flourish-

ing high school there. He had been a student of law in the meantime, and attended summer lectures at the University of Virginia.

He continued to live in Montgomery until 1881, and then came to Birmingham early in that year, and began the practice of law, and from the beginning had a liberal practice. It has steadily increased, until now it is lucrative. This is due to the untiring devotion and close attention he has given his profession. In 1883 he associated himself with John M. Tomlinson, under the firm name of Mountjoy & Tomlinson. This copartnership has proven an exceedingly fortunate one, and has led to a large increase in the business transacted by the firm.

Mr. Mountjoy, during the session of the legislature of 1886-87, was presented by Jefferson County for prosecuting attorney, in the circuit embracing Jefferson. For this position Mr. Mountjoy received the hearty and undivided support of the bar in the city of Birmingham, but the incumbent was re-elected.

He belongs to the Episcopal Church.

There is no young man in Birmingham who has had a more successful career, or has brighter prospects, than Mr. Mountjoy.

John W. Tomlinson is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Granger County, in 1857.

His father was a native South Carolinian, but came to Tennessee when a young man, where he was married. He has merchandised for some years in Tennessee, and is the owner and proprietor of Tate Springs, Tennessee, which is a most popular summer resort.

Young Tomlinson had fine educational advantages, of which he availed himself with great assiduity. It was in 1882 that he graduated from the Law Department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., and at once began the practice of his profession in his native county, where he remained one year; and, in 1883, came to Birmingham, where he has since practiced the profession of law with great success.

In the year 1884 he became associated with C. A. Mountjoy, under the firm name of Mountjoy & Tomlinson. This firm, though consisting of young men, transacts a large and successful legal business, and is regarded by the profession as among the ablest of the young members of the profession.

Mr. Tomlinson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Phi Delta Tau Fraternity, and having become a Royal Arch Mason is also a Knight Templar.

Mr. Tomlinson has been favorably and honorably mentioned for political honors, but, preferring to devote himself to his profession with all his energies, declined them, and that the wisdom of his course has been rewarded with a great enlargement of his practice, and consequent financial success, is the gratifying achievement that could come from no other source. Personally he is possessed of many characteristics and personal attributes, which constitute the successful man of affairs.

O. W. Underwood was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 6, 1862. His father, Eugene Underwood, was a Kentuckian, and practiced law many years, both in Nashville, Tennessee, and in Louisville, Kentucky. He now resides on his father's old homestead, in Warren County, Kentucky, which he bought after his father's death. His mother, whose maiden name was Virginia F. Smith, was from Petersburg, Virginia, and is still living.

Our subject spent all of his early years in Louisville, where he attended the famous Rugby School, until he entered the University of Virginia, and there took one year's collegiate course and two years in the law department, and graduated in the latter in

June, 1884. He at first went to St. Paul, Minnesota, with the intention of practicing law, but after a short stay there determined to go South, and in September, 1884, came to Birmingham, and since then has been exclusively engaged in the practice of his profession. Since coming here he has associated himself with Mr. James J. Garrett, one of Birmingham's ablest lawyers, under the firm name of Garrett & Underwood. This firm does a large practice, and ranks among the most successful at this bar.

In 1885 Mr. Underwood was married to Miss Eugenia Massie, of Charlottesville, Virginia, and lives at the handsome residence of the former's brother, Mr. W. T. Underwood, on the South Highlands. Mrs. Underwood is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Henry H. Brown was born in Tuscaloosa County, near Tuscaloosa, August 24, 1837. His father, John Brown, came to this part of Alabama, in 1814, from Tennessee. His mother, Rachel Norris, was a native of the same county as her son. There were seven children in the family, three boys and four girls. They lived in that county about forty-eight years.

Henry H. remained on the farm until he was grown. He obtained his education in the county schools. He clerked in his father's store in North Port, Alabama, until the war came on, and then joined the Alabama regiment, under the command of Colonel Hatch, afterward commanded by Colonel C. P. Ball, as commissary sergeant. He served throughout the rest of the war, and was captured, near Montgomery, by Wilson's Raiders. After the close of the war he merchandized in North Port up to 1875, and then farmed three years. In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly of Alabama, and was re-elected in 1875. In 1877 he was elected sheriff of his county, and served three years. In 1880-82-84 he was sent by the people to the general assembly. From 1877 to 1880 he studied law, and from the latter year to 1886 was assistant solicitor of the county. From 1883 to the close of 1886 he was the editor of the Tuscaloosa Times. In all of these positions Mr. Brown was up to the full measure of the requirements of his duties, and won distinction as a legislator. He possesses personal qualities which attach him to his fellowmen. To this fact much of his success is due.

He was married, in 1859, to Miss Louise T. Cardwell, of Tuscaloosa County. She died in 1872. To this union seven children were born, James T., Jesse W., John H., Charles, Minnie E., Mattie A., and Annie, deceased.

He was married the second time to Miss Jessie E. Freeman, of North Port. By his second marriage he has one daughter, Clare. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Baptist Church. He is also a Mason, and is now Grand Senior Warden of the State Grand Lodge.

Mr. Brown came to Birmingham, in October, 1886, and opened a law office, and the character and number of his clients already give assurance that he will be successful in this progressive city.

Henry M. Patty was born in Winston County, Miss., February 18, 1853. His father, Colonel Jesse Patty, was from South Carolina. His mother, Sarah G. Pettigrew, was an Alabamian by birth, but belonged to that family of Pettigrews so noted in Charleston, S. C.

Henry passed the earlier years of his life on his father's farm, attending the home school, but at the age of fifteen went to the high school at Macon, Miss., and continued several sessions. He then read law under the Hon. H. L. Jarnagin, an eminent lawyer in his State, and graduated subsequently from the law department of Cumberland University, and, in the latter part of 1876, went to Sherman, Texas, and practiced there for

ten years with great success. His first partnership was with R. E. Smith, and his second with Hon. W. W. Wilkins, who was a member of General Hardee's staff during the war. This last firm was recognized as the best in Sherman. Mr. Patty there stood high in society and in his profession.

He came to Birmingham in October, 1886. He had left home to select some suitable location further east, and the young and vigorous city filled his ideal of a desirable place in which to live. He is engaged in the practice of his profession here, and the future years will show that he was not unwise in the choice of a location.

He was married June 2, 1881, to Miss Emmie, daughter of Hon. H. W. Foote, of Macon, Miss. This has been a very happy union. He has one child, Annie Kate.

John D. Strange was born November 26, 1850, in St. Clair County, Alabama. His father, Hubbard H. Strange, came from South Carolina in 1827. His mother, Margaret Byers, came from the same State. His father has always been a farmer, and is still living. His mother died in 1885. He worked on the farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to school at Springville Academy, in his native county. He then taught school, and bore the expenses of his education. He read law at Asheville, the county seat of St. Clair County, under Hon. John W. Inzer, for eight months, when he was admitted to the bar, and practiced there only a short time. He then came to Birmingham, on November 9, 1876, and has been in the active and successful practice of his profession ever since. He has been successful in real estate transactions, and, with these and his practice, has placed himself in the most comfortable circumstances. He has achieved everything by his individual efforts, and has much to promise himself for the future.

He is a member of the M. E. Church. South.

Stephen J. Darby, attorney at law, although a resident in Birmingham for a few months, is entitled to notice, as among its influential citizens. He was born in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, August 22, 1852, his parents being natives of Georgia, subsequently removed to Alabama, where they followed planting and farming.

The earlier years of Mr. Darby were passed on the farm, and in attending the private schools of the neighborhood, and subsequently, for two years, in Stewart County, Georgia. For two years later he was employed as a traveling salesman in Texas. Returning to Alabama, he entered the law office of Suttle & Kyle, of Wetumpka, where he prepared himself for the legal profession, and, in June, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, commencing his practice at Rockford, Coosa County. He was admitted to the supreme court in January, 1876, and continued in general practice, in which he was very successful, until November 15, 1880, when he was elected Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District, and served efficiently for a period of six years, declining re-election. Mr. Darby has taken an active part in political affairs, and has been a delegate to every Democratic State Convention held since he became nineteen years of age. In 1886 he was a candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, and was defeated by only three-fourths of one vote.

He came to Birmingham in November, 1886, and soon after became interested in real estate, in connection with his father-in-law, Mr. J. C. Westbrook, and, in this important field, has also scored a success that is highly gratifying to himself. As a lawyer, Mr. Darby stands among the leaders in the younger ranks, and as a citizen is an esteemed addition to the society of the city. He is Secretary of the Birmingham Agricultural Works, a director of the West Valley Street Railroad, and attorney for both

corporations. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Rule and is a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Darby have two children—Stephen J., Jr., and Rosalie W. The family worship with the M. E. Church, South.

William Vaughan was born in Limestone County, Alabama, December 15, 1859. His father, William P. Vaughan, was a native of Mecklenberg County, Virginia, but, when a young man, came to Limestone County, and farmed there until his death in 1869. His mother's maiden name was Amanda O. Davis, who was an Alabamian. Her father, the Hon. Nathaniel Davis, was, for many years, prominent in the local politics of North Alabama, and always affiliated with the Democrats, by whom he was sent to the State Legislature a number of terms. When a mere boy, the subject of this sketch commenced clerking in a store in Madison, and then went to Decatur, Alabama, the time being spent at both places being nearly two years. He received his education in the common schools of Madison County, but left them to commence work as above stated.

After leaving Decatur, he went with his mother to Huntsville, Alabama, and clerked for a short time in the office of Circuit Clerk, and then entered the law office of Walker & Shelby, the former of whom was the Attorney General of the Confederate States Government, and one of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers at the Southern bar. In this office, young Vaughan applied himself assiduously, and at the age of nineteen was admitted to the bar, before Chancellor Speake, at Huntsville, and subsequently before the Supreme Court of the State. After two years practice in Huntsville, with R. H. Lowe, he was appointed chief Clerk of the Probate Court of Madison County, and held the position, and practiced his profession for four years. In January, 1887, Mr. Vaughan came to Birmingham, and at once secured a lucrative practice. It is needless to predict that one of his energy and perseverance will lead a successful career in Birmingham. Before leaving Huntsville his name was favorably mentioned for the Probate Judgeship of Madison County.

Mr. Vaughan was married July 23, 1886, to Miss Bessie, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Professor J. D. Anderson, principal of the Huntsville Female Seminary.

Mr. Vaughan is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias, and has been a delegate to the State Grand Lodge of the latter organization.

Mrs. Vaughan is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James McAdory Gillespie, one of the most promising young attorneys of the Jefferson County bar, was born July, 1856, and is a native of Jefferson County. Mr. Gillespie was educated in the Southern University, at Greensboro, Alabama, and remained on the farm until 22 years old. He then engaged in business for a short time with Chambers McAdory, after which he began the study of law with R. A. McAdory, and began practice in 1881, the firm being McAdory & Gillespie. Mr. E. J. Snycer was admitted to the firm in 1886.

Mr. Gillespie was married to Miss Mortie Jordan, of Jonesboro, Alabama, in 1885. He is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and a Knight of Pythias.

George Wells Tyler was born in Medina, Medina County, Ohio, August 1, 1859. Very soon after his birth he went with his parents to a point near Cleveland, Ohio, now a part of that city. He received his education principally at Pittsford, Vermont, and Oberlin, Ohio, and read law for some time at the latter place, but took his degree from the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the Ohio bar. For three years previous to this, he was in Orange County, Florida, and during a portion of that time was deputy clerk of the county. On the 1st of October, 1886, he came to Birmingham, and since his arrival has received the appointment of notary public; has dealt in real estate, to which he gives much of his attention. Mr. George D. Clayton, of Hannibal, Mo., is associated with him in the latter business, under the firm name of Tyler & Clayton. Both of these gentlemen have come with the intention of remaining permanently.

Marshall J. Gregg was born near Greeneville, Greene County, Tenn., January 10, 1857. His father was a farmer, and largely engaged in stock raising. As soon as he arrived at a sufficient age, he assisted his father in various kinds of work about the farm. He first went to school near his home. After mastering sufficiently well the rudiments of an education, he took a regular collegiate course at Greeneville and Tusculum Colleges, in Greeneville, and completed the prescribed course in June, 1877. In the following fall he entered Emory and Henry College, one of the highest standard and best known institutions of Virginia, and graduated, from this college, in the summer of 1879. After leaving school he traveled, one year, for J. Linley & Son, proprietors of a large nursery in Greensboro, N. C.

In 1880 he came to Birmingham, and decided to establish himself as well as to study law. He entered the law office of Mr. R. H. Pearson, one of the leading lawyers at the Birmingham bar, and after two years faithful and diligent study, was admitted to the bar, and since 1882 has been in active practice. Before his admission he had dealt in real estate, and had been very successful. As much may be said of his practice as a lawyer. He has won his way, step by step, and is recognized as one of the rising young members of his profession. Among others of his clientage may be mentioned one of the most successful land companies in Birmingham.

Mr. Gregg's mother, whose maiden name was Alpha Shields, died February 14, 1886, and his father, Marshall W. Gregg, is still living in Tennessee, and is now at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Mr. Gregg was married March 4, 1884, to Miss Ely, daughter of Mark T. and Hannah E. Ely, of Dayton, Ohio. He is the father of one child, a daughter, Luetta Alpha.

E. K. Campbell is a native of Virginia, and was born in Abingdon, in 1858. His father, James C. Campbell, and his mother, Ellen A. Kernan, were both Virginians, and, as the name indicates, the former was Scotch, and the latter Irish. His grandparents were early settlers of Virginia. His ancestors were in the Revolutionary war, and he belongs to the same stock as Governor David Campbell and Judge John A. Campbell, of Virginia.

After receiving an academic training, the subject of this sketch took a course of law lectures at the University of Virginia. He also studied with Daniel Trigg, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, and, after practicing in his native town for a few months, he came to Birmingham, in the spring of 1884, and has practiced alone ever since.

Mr. Campbell's father is at present a resident of East Tennessee.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Basil Manley Allen is a native of Caroline County, Virginia, where he was born in 1858, and is a son of Rev. Littlebury W. and Mary (Martin) Allen. The Allen family came from England to America early in the eighteenth century, and located in Eastern Virginia. His paternal grandfather was a Baptist minister, as was also his son, the father of our subject. He was one of the founders of Richmond College, and one of the board of directors. Upon the breaking out of the war, he was pastor of the Walnut Street Baptist Church, of Louisville. Resigning his pastorate he returned to Virginia, and raised a regiment, of which he was elected colonel—passing through the entire period of hostilities, and a witness of the surrender at Appomattox. He is said to have resembled, to a marked degree, the late eminent Confederate leader, General Robert E. Lee. He died in 1872, at which period he was the pastor of four churches. The mother of our subject died in 1865. She was also of English descent, and her ancestors early settlers in the colony of Virginia. Two of her brothers were graduates of William and Mary College, and each attained distinction. One served several terms in the Virginia Legislature, and was a member of the first constitutional convention of Virginia after the war, and the other was a member, for a number of years, of the lower house in Maryland. John Allen, a younger brother of his father, was prominent in the judiciary of Kentucky.

Our subject was the third of four children, and was well educated. He was graduated at the age of seventeen, from the Agricultural College of Virginia, with the highest grade of his class. Soon after he commenced the study of law in the office of E. C. Moncure, now judge of the county court at Bowling Green, Va. Two years later he came to South Alabama, and subsequently to Greensboro, where he continued reading, in the law office of Thomas R. Roulhac. In 1880 he was admitted to the Yale County bar, commencing the practice there in 1881, soon after being elected a member of the commissioners' court, and also a justice of the peace.

In January, 1882, he removed to Birmingham, where he has established a most successful and lucrative practice. Mr. Allen was appointed a justice of the peace in March, 1882, and elected for a term of four years in 1884. In his justice court he does practically almost the entire business of the city.

Mr. Allen is one of the hardest workers, in his profession, in the city, and is personally very popular with all classes. He is probably acquainted with more of the citizens of the "Magic City" than any other man.

He has invested the proceeds of his practice in real estate in and around the city, and has, thereby, made a handsome fortune, which is judiciously invested.

Mr. Allen takes a prominent part in the political actions of this section, and is the present secretary of the Democratic executive committee.

He is Chancellor Commander of Phoenix Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias.

H. L. Watlington was born in London, England, August 27, 1845. A large portion of his boyhood was spent in that city, where he attended his private schools, and also those in Essex County, and at the age of fifteen became a student at the famous Eton School, where he remained three years. Owing to the death of his mother he was placed under the care of an uncle, who was an officer in the English navy. He went with him, having the purpose in view to prepare himself to become an officer in the royal navy. In 1865 he sailed on a long cruise with his uncle, and in the homeward journey left the navy at Quebec, and came at once to America. He stayed in the North one year, and in the spring of 1866 came to Greenville, Ala., and merchandised there one and a half years. In 1871 he came to Birmingham, and commenced the study of law, and in 1872 was admit-

ted to practice that profession before Judge W. S. Mu'd, and in 1875, after going to Cullman, Alabama, was admitted to practice in the State and United States Supreme Courts. In 1873 he went to Cullman, and was the first representative from the new county of Cullman to the legislature in the session of 1882-83, and mayor of the town two consecutive terms, and also editor of the Cullman Progress from July, 1884, up to the time of coming to Birmingham, in November, 1886. On the latter date he began the practice again in Birmingham, and since coming has sold out the asphalt beds and contiguous lands, located in Morgan County, Ala., and taken a prominent part in the organization of the Alabama Asphalt and Mining Company, representing the company as their attorney.

Mr. Watlington was married, in February, 1870, to Miss Dora Brooks, of Greenville, Ala., by whom he has two children, Eugene, engaged in business in Birmingham, and Pearl.

Mr. Watlington is a Mason, and belongs to the Baptist Church.

A son, Willie, by a previous marriage, is publisher of the Mineral Age, at Warrior, Ala.

Mr. Watlington has succeeded in building up a good practice in North Alabama, and is now making a fine reputation as a lawyer in our city, with the fortunes of which he is fully identified. Birmingham has no better advocate and friend than in him.

James P. Stiles was born in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, April 27, 1860, near Starksville. His father, J. E. Stiles, had come to Mississippi, from Tennessee, when only twenty-five years old, and ever since has lived at his present home. His mother, Mary E. Edmonds, came from Virginia with her mother many years ago to the same part of Mississippi, and was married about one year after coming.

Young Stiles spent his early life on the farm, and was a regular field hand for six years, and in plantation parlance "could weed his row" with the most dexterous dexterity on the farm. He first went to school at Choctaw Agency, near his home, and after some further training elsewhere, he became a student at the Southwestern Baptist University, at Jackson, Tenn., and stayed there four and one half years, and took a law course at the University of Mississippi, graduating at Oxford in the summer of 1881. In April, 1882, he came to Birmingham, and has been in the practice of his profession ever since. He was elected justice of the peace in August, 1884, and discharged the duties of the office until February, 1887, and since then has been appointed notary public, and now gives more especial attention to his practice. Mr. Stiles' success has not been confined to his profession. His real estate transactions have been very lucrative, and he has thoroughly established himself as one of the active and substantial young men of this city.

On November 3, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary C., daughter of Judge M. T. Porter, of Birmingham.

Mr. Stiles is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Stiles of the Episcopal Church.

The Medical Profession.

Daniel Davis was born in Pendleton District, South Carolina, May 1, 1798. He came to Alabama in the year 1818, and located in Tuscaloosa in the year 1821. He was married to Miss Lanie Brownlee, of Abbeville District, South Carolina. She was a woman of fine education, of lovable disposition, and graceful manners. Dr. Davis received his education in South Carolina. He was wealthy, and casting his lot in the undeveloped regions of Alabama practiced his profession only when no other medical aid could be secured for the people. He was tall, erect, portly and handsome; with manners bland, winning, and gentle, and a heart overflowing with sympathy for every one. Miss Mary Gordon Duffee says he had "a face of massive strength and regular features, framed in silver locks, a voice kind and lovable as a father, an air of intense appreciation and considerate regard for all who came near and felt his presence. Of good descent by blood and birth, he was, by his energy and tact, the architect of his own fortune. Early in life he met and won his equal—for a statelier, nobler woman than Mrs. Davis I never knew—and they settled down in the contentment of a beautiful life. They were blessed with eleven children, seven sons and four daughters." An elder daughter, Bettie Davis, married Colonel George W. Marshall, a descendant of a Virginia family and second cousin to Chief Justice Marshall. Edward Davis became, in Montevallo and Selma, the head of the wealthiest mercantile firm in Central Alabama. John M. Davis, considered, "in his prime," the finest-looking man in the State, was well known in business circles in Mobile and Selma. Elias and Ralph Davis both became physicians. Two sons died in youth. One of the daughters, the younger, Louise, wedded a wealthy merchant of Eutaw, Alabama. "An elder sister, Amanda, with a face of rare, classic beauty, and a gentleness of manner and expression that won for her the title of 'The Madonna,'" was united to a Kentucky minister. Another daughter, Mary, married a physician of culture and wealth. Another son, Wm. Davis, became a lawyer.

Dr. Davis was a man of influence, and did a great deal in the development of this country. He was a type of the old school, and a true Southern gentleman, a lovable, congenial companion and parent, living to honor his God and assist his fellow man. He died at his home in Jefferson County July 12, 1869, at the age of seventy years.

Joseph R. Smith was born February 6, 1818, in what is now Jefferson County, Alabama, at that period known as Blount County, Mississippi Territory.

His father, John Smith, was a native of the Union District, South Carolina, where his parents had settled upon emigrating from Wales. His mother's ancestors were Irish and her parents among the pioneers of Kentucky. Her maiden name was Sallie Riley, and her place of nativity Rockcastle County, Ky. They were married in Lincoln County, Tennessee, in 1814, and, soon after, learning of the beauty and rich soil of Jones Valley,

were induced to emigrate thither, and settled upon a large tract of land near Elyton, a portion of which is now owned by the Wheeling Furnace Company. They resided upon this land, within a half mile of their first location, until their deaths.

His father pursued cotton planting upon a large scale, owning, prior to the war, about sixty slaves; he was well and widely known, serving for many years as magistrate and county commissioner, and, at the time of his death, in October, 1876, was the owner of 2,000 acres of land, which is now among the most valuable in Alabama.

The mother of our subject departed this life in April, 1863. Ten children descended from them—David, now living near Crawfordsville, Mississippi; Joseph R., our subject; Wm. D., a resident of Jefferson County; John B., Colonel of the Thirtieth Alabama Regiment, was killed at Vicksburg; Octavius S., who represented Jefferson County in the State Legislature one session, died in 1867; Thomas was admitted to the Jefferson County bar in 1852, served as Captain in the Confederate service, emigrated to Texas, and while Register in Chancery of Smith County, was accidentally killed; George W., of Jefferson County; Susan Weaver, living near Columbus, Mississippi; Sarah J. Baird, who died in 1883; and Lucy.

Joseph R. received the benefit of superior educational advantages for those early times—attending Union Seminary, in Tennessee. He entered the office of Dr. James Kelley, one of the early physicians of Jefferson County, in 1838, and remained under his tutelage until the fall of 1839, when he entered the Medical Department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and after two years attendance graduated therefrom.

He entered upon the practical duties of this noble profession in Jonesboro, where he continued for two years, and in 1843 became a resident of Elyton, where he has ever since resided.

Dr. Smith abandoned the practice of medicine in 1870, and engaged very successfully in the mercantile trade at Elyton until 1877, when the growing town of Birmingham presented to him a more important field, and he removed his business interests to that point, and was interested in merchandising there until 1884.

Dr. Smith has been the owner of large tracts of land for many years, and since 1884 has devoted his entire attention to those interests. He is probably the largest individual real estate owner in Jefferson County, and has been one of the foremost in building up the business portion of Birmingham, owning at the present time some of the most substantial business blocks, besides considerable residence property. He is the founder of what is destined to become one of the most popular suburban towns, which is named in honor of its projector, Smithfield, a full sketch of which appears elsewhere in this work. He has a large interest still retained in this enterprise, and owns large tracts of mountain, iron, and coal lands in the country.

Dr. Smith has accumulated a magnificent fortune, which is being rapidly added to by the remarkable increase in the value of real estate in this section, a large portion of which he has given to his children.

Dr. Smith has never sought political preferment, but has earnestly devoted himself to the prosecution of his professional, mercantile, and real estate interests.

Having resided in Jefferson County all his life, being the third white child born, he has witnessed the early days of the State; its development into one of the greatest of the cotton belt; the birth of the Confederacy, and the ruin following; the gradual growth and development of the iron, coal, and mineral wealth, until the future promises to rank Alabama one of the greatest States in the Union.

The first newspaper published in Jefferson County was started by Dr. Smith in

association with Baylis E. Grace, Sr., and was known as the Central Alabamian. This paper was continued by M. B. Lancaster until the close of the war.

Dr. Smith, although having arrived at the period when the shadow of life is falling toward the east, is still active, energetic, and untiring in his devotion to his business interests, and, as he comes from a long-lived ancestry, will probably long live to enjoy the fruits which Providence has showered so bountifully upon him.

He is a director of the Birmingham Insurance Company, also a stockholder in the First National Bank, a director of the Birmingham and Pratt Mines Street Railroad, and a member of the Masonic order.

Dr. Smith's first wife was Miss Margaret, daughter of Mortimer Jordan, who was one of the early settlers of the county, settling in 1828, and following cotton planting upon a large scale, until his death, in 1866. They were united in January, 1844, and over thirty years of happy life passed, when, in 1875, she departed this life. Twelve children were born to them, five of whom are now living: Joseph R., Jr., a progressive business man and prominent railroad contractor; Thomas O., assistant cashier of the First National Bank; Charles J., also a railroad contractor; William D., and Virginia Irene.

While a medical student at Lexington, Kentucky, Dr. Smith met a young lady, whose accomplishments and rare personal beauty deeply impressed him. Unable to return to Kentucky, he cherished through all the following years the memory of his youthful friendship. Years afterward, when a widower, he learned she was a resident of St. Louis, and was the widow of Dr. Thomas J. Kilpatrick, who had been a celebrated practitioner of that city. Dr. Smith immediately sought her, and the dream of his youth met its full fruition when, in 1876, she became his wife. Her maiden name was Mary Smithers.

In the courthouse of Lexington, Kentucky, stands a beautiful statue entitled "Chastity Triumphant." It is the handiwork of the late celebrated sculptor, Joel T. Hart, who, encouraged to prosecute his studies, died in Europe. This work of art has the form and features of Mary Smithers, as he last saw her, and is a beautiful tribute and acknowledgment of their friendship.

Mrs. Smith is a lady of great personal worth, a member of the Methodist Church, and devoted to all good works.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith reside quietly in their elegant home at Elyton.

Elias Davis was the third son of Dr. Daniel Davis. He was born in Jefferson County, Alabama, March 7, 1833. He received his early education at the schools of his native county. When at the age of manhood he selected the profession of medicine, and, after a regular course of home study with Dr. Jos. R. Smith, at Elyton, Alabama, he entered the Medical College of Georgia, and graduated from that institution in the year 1853. He soon located at Trussville, Alabama, where, for several years, he practiced with distinguished skill and success, and here, in the midst of a growing and lucrative field of usefulness, the war found the devoted doctor. (His medical history, together with his father's, Dr. Daniel Davis, can be found in the Medical History of Jefferson County, in this volume.) Soon after he located at Trussville he married Miss Rhoda Georgia Anna Latham. She was cultured, beautiful, lovable, and ambitious for the success of her companion, and, throwing all her powers into play to such an end, influenced, in a great measure, the professional success of her husband. Two sons were born to them.

Dr. Davis was one of the first to lay aside his profession and enroll his name under the infant banner of our native land. He volunteered as a private soldier in the first

company that left his county for the war, the 4th of June, 1861, which took the place and title of Company B, in the organization of the noble old Tenth Alabama Regiment. In the fall of 1861 he was elected by his young companions to the office of lieutenant, to fill the first vacancy that occurred among the officers of his company. He discharged its duties with an efficiency and noble daring unsurpassed by any son of Alabama.

Always at his post the command of the company devolved upon him a considerable portion of his long period of service. His regiment was never in an engagement, or on a march, but that Lieutenant Davis was on hand, and doing his duty. Through a trying campaign, near Petersburg, he had charge of a company of the battalion of sharpshooters, a company of first-class soldiers and marksmen selected from his regiment—and here his services were so gallant as to attract the attention of both his brigadier and major-general, and by the former he was often spoken of in terms of highest commendation. At his death he held the rank of major. A few days before his fall, the officers of superior rank waived their right to promotion, and by the unanimous voice of the regiment he was recommended for the position of major, which, in this regiment, was the highest of compliments, and the most manifest recognition of moral and military worth. Dr. Davis was a man of "native mind, a well-informed and accomplished gentleman, of fine, manly appearance, a brave soldier, a competent and faithful, yet mild and affectionate officer, and above all, a devout Christian—it was not astonishing that he was the pride of his company; that he was honored by the regiment; and that he died leaving his praise in the mouths of all who knew him."

It was one year before his death during an extensive revival in Wilcox's old brigade, at Orange Court House, he was baptized and became a member of the Baptist Church, and up to the day of his death he was an active, working Christian, one of the most zealous members of the "Brigade Christian Association," and manifesting a lively interest in whatever promised the religious welfare of the command. "He died the 21st day of August. In the twinkling of an eye he was snatched from the din of battle, and from the arms of a Confederate soldier to the habiliments of the saints in light, 'Where Heaven's armies sing!' He was lifted from the holy, yet desecrated Sabbath of earth, to the unending Sabbath, the rest that remains to the people of God."

He left a young wife and two little boys behind him. He often spoke of his boys and of their mother. For them he lived, for them he battled, for them he died. His widow has never married, and is living in Birmingham, shedding around her an influence for good, sowing seeds of charity, blessing the lives of her sons, and giving them aid in every good word and work.

M. H. Jordan is a native of Jefferson County, Alabama, and was born June 10, 1844. From the age of nine to fifteen years his time was divided between the farm and the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of fifteen he entered the high school at Elyton, where he remained for one year. He then matriculated at the University of Alabama. He remained at the university two sessions, and until he had completed the course of the junior class. Immediately after this he enlisted as private in Company G, Forty-third Alabama Regiment, under Captain W. J. Mims. In 1863 he was elected third lieutenant of his company, and was gradually promoted until the fall of 1864, when he became captain of the company, which position he held until the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox.

When he returned home from Appomattox he found his father, a prominent citizen of the county, whom he had left in affluent circumstances, much impoverished by the emancipation of his slaves, and the loss of his farm stock and supplies. He took in

the situation at a glance, and realizing that he must be the architect of his own fortune he began the study of medicine under the late Dr. Nathaniel Hawkins. In October, 1865, he left Elyton for Cincinnati, to attend his first course of medical lectures at the Miami Medical College.

In the spring of 1867 he graduated at the head of his class, receiving an honorary certificate. Upon completing his course in medicine at Cincinnati, Dr. Jordan returned to Elyton to enter upon the practice of his chosen profession. He had exchanged all of his worldly goods and chattels, besides considerably stretching his credit, for his diploma, and, on reaching home, found himself not only without books, instruments, or a saddle horse, but absolutely penniless, and considerably in debt.

The first thing he did after reaching Elyton was to repair to the residence of the late Hon. W. S. Mudd, where he knew that a loved one impatiently awaited his coming, and where, upon an altar which he had set up two years before, and upon which he had already laid his heart, he now also laid his diploma. To this loved one he recited his trials and his triumphs, and from her soft words and loving smiles he drew fresh inspiration and renewed courage.

In April, 1867, he began the practice of medicine, in copartnership with his uncle, Dr. Hawkins, an old and skilled practitioner. This copartnership continued until February 1, 1869. In 1869 he was appointed surgeon of the Alabama penitentiary, which proved a good field for study and observation. He held post mortem examinations on all dead prisoners, and soon made a discovery of great value to the State. The prison contained a large number of lame invalid convicts, with swollen limbs and bad sores. Dr. Jordan soon attributed this condition to scurvy, as it was confined to men under long sentences; ordered vegetable and fresh meat diet, and in thirty days they were all convalescent.

In 1873 he located in the infant city of Birmingham, and built up a practice, which, in connection with his Elyton practice, he still retained, which constituted a very lucrative business for so young a practitioner. Soon after his removal to Birmingham the city was scourged with cholera. He was engaged night and day in ministering to the relief of the stricken during the entire period of this terrible epidemic, and for three weeks did not remove his clothing for a night's rest. One of the last cases was his comrade and associate, Dr. J. B. Luckie, who had been equally faithful in visiting the afflicted, and to whom Dr. Jordan was unremitting in his attentions until he recovered.

Dr. Jordan's reputation seemed now fully established. As the city grew his practice increased, and soon assumed proportions, perhaps, second to none in the State, whether considered with reference to its scope or its profits, which, some years, must have run from ten to twenty thousand dollars per annum. His clientele was largely composed of the best class of people. He was often called in consultation to adjoining counties, and several times beyond the limits of his State. He performed all of the delicate and difficult operations that are usually done by the best surgeons, in a large and extensive general practice.

Notwithstanding the engrossing cares of his practice required almost superhuman energy, he found time to enrich the pages of medical literature by many important contributions. In 1872 he wrote a history of the Surgery of Jefferson County, and read it before the Medical Association of the State, at Huntsville, Ala. In 1874 he read a report of the Epidemic of Cholera in Birmingham, before the Medical Association of the State, at Selma, Ala., and afterward wrote a history of the epidemic, for Alabama, which was published, by act of Congress, as part of the history of the epidemic, for the United States, for the year 1873. In 1875 he published in the American Practitioner an article on Chloroform Narcosis Resuscitated by Nelaton's Method. This article was

copied by the medical press generally in the United States, and by five foreign journals—two French and three German—attracted the attention of the celebrated Dr. J. Marion Sims, and led to a correspondence between him and Dr. Jordan, which induced Dr. Jordan to go to New York, where he remained for several months as assistant to Dr. Sims.

In 1876 Dr. Jordan published in the *American Practitioner* a paper on Intussusception of the Bowels by Distensile Enemata with the Body Inverted. In 1877 he read a paper on Infantile Diarrhea, before the State Medical Association, at Birmingham, Ala. In 1875 he published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* a paper on the Transmission of Syphilis, by the Male Element of Reproduction, to the Mother through the Fetus in Utero. In 1879 he read before the State Association a paper on the treatment of Postpartum Hemorrhage by the Intra-Uterine Injection of Hot Water, which was one of the first publications in America on the subject. In 1882 he read before the State Association, at Mobile, a report of the Epidemic of Typhoid Fever, as it occurred in Birmingham in 1881 and 1882.

Dr. Jordan was at one time secretary of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and for two years president of it. He was a member of the State Board of Health from April, 1879, to April, 1883, when he was elected president of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, being the youngest man in the State who had ever been promoted to a position of such distinguished honor. In 1884, at Selma, Ala., Dr. Jordan presided, and delivered his message, as president, before that body, his subject being *The Duty and Powers of Local Boards of Health*.

In September, 1886, Dr. Jordan, without any solicitation on his part, was unanimously elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the Medical College of Alabama, at Mobile. He accepted the position, removed to Mobile for the winter months, and soon established himself as an acceptable lecturer and teacher. In lecturing he uses neither manuscript nor notes, depending entirely upon his memory and general knowledge of the subject. This position was accepted because the overwork and exposure incident to the exacting demands of his practice had seriously impaired his health, and made a change of work and climate a necessity.

During much the larger part of his professional career Dr. Jordan was without a partner in his practice. Besides the copartnership already noted there was no other, except one with Dr. Charles Whelan (which was entered into in 1881, and continued for one year, when it was dissolved by mutual consent), until 1886, when, at the request of Dr. Jordan, Dr. W. H. Johnson, of Selma, his present partner, moved to Birmingham, and associated himself with Dr. Jordan in the practice.

In 1868 Dr. Jordan married Florence E., daughter of Judge William S. Mudd, of Elyton, Ala. This proved to be a very judicious and happy union; judicious, in that it united in his behalf the influence of two strong families, and, both judicious and happy, in that his chosen companion was, indeed, "a helpmeet for him," being richly endowed both by nature and education with all the graces of body and mind which constitute true and lovely womanhood. They have five surviving children, as follows: Amy L., Lula V., William M., Mollie M., and Mortimer H. Mattie Prince died at the age of twenty months.

Few men have compassed, within so small a space of time, so much work, or accomplished such success. Honors have been showered upon him, in rapid succession, from the time he enlisted in the Confederate army until the present time. It may be truthfully said of him that he has never betrayed a trust, nor, in the execution, failed to surpass the calculations of his most enthusiastic friends. While, however, his success has been solid and brilliant, it has been no surprise to those who knew him best, and who have most closely watched his course in life. His genial nature, rich vein of humor,

and abundant fund of anecdote, make him a charming companion. His ardent and sincere attachments to his friends bind them to him "as with hoops of steel." His gentle sympathy, overflowing generosity, and considerate attention to the wishes and regard for the feelings of those about him, seem, as a magnet, to draw all hearts to him, while his unblemished life, his inflexible integrity, and clear sense of justice and fair dealing command universal confidence and respect. He possesses a discriminating judgment, a faculty of close and accurate observation, which, with a quick perception, enable him, at the bedside of the sick patient, to diagnose his case with almost unerring certainty. Added to these gifts are a wonderful memory, and the power of commanding his resources, even in the hour of supreme emergency, and a self-reliance and equanimity which begets confidence in others. Superadded to all these gifts are extraordinary energy, both of body and mind, and a love for his profession which has overshadowed and subordinated even all considerations of personal interests.

These have been the leading factors in Dr. Jordan's life—agencies through which he has won social distinction and professional honor, but which have seriously impaired his health.

James Buckner Luckie, the subject of this sketch, was born July 16th, 1833, in Newton County, Georgia. He is the son of Hon. William Dickinson Luckie and Eliza Buckner, both natives of Georgia, and of Scotch descent.

Dr. Luckie attended the common schools of his native county till he was sixteen years of age, when his father sent him to the Gwinnett Institute. He remained at this school two years, and his health failing he returned home. Deciding to make medicine his profession, he began its study under Dr. John B. Headrick, who was the leading practitioner of his locality. Dr. Luckie attended his first course of medical lectures in Augusta, Ga., in the winter of 1853-54. The following winter he went to Philadelphia, where he graduated with honor from the Pennsylvania Medical College, in the spring of 1855. Returning home, he began the practice of his profession in Newton County. He remained here, however, only a year, and then moved to Olean, Pike County, Alabama, where he practiced until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he raised a company of infantry for service in the Confederate Army, and reported in Montgomery, Ala., for duty. The Confederate Government being, at that time, unable to equip his men with arms, etc., his company was disbanded, the men returning home. Dr. Luckie, however, received the appointment of assistant surgeon, and was ordered to Knoxville for duty. When Kirby Smith made his inroad into Kentucky, Dr. Luckie accompanied him as medical purveyor, a rank to which he had been raised from that of assistant surgeon. When Smith's command reached Lexington, Dr. Luckie was, at his own request, relieved from duty as medical purveyor, and made inspector of hospitals, and served in that capacity until the command returned to Knoxville. There he was made chief of the bureau of small-pox and vaccination for the Army of East Tennessee. When Kirby Smith was sent to the department of the Trans-Mississippi, the Doctor was, at his own request, assigned to field duty, doing duty in Grace's Brigade, first in the Sixtieth, then in the Forty-Third Alabama, till the close of the war. The Doctor surrendered with his command at Appomattox Court House.

He then located at Pine Level, Montgomery County, and resumed his practice. He did not remain here long, however, but removed to the city of Montgomery, where he practiced until 1872, when he located in Birmingham. The following year the epidemic of cholera broke out in Birmingham, nearly depopulating it. In all this trying



F. J. Lucke M.D.

time Dr. Luckie remained firmly at his post, discharging faithfully his duties as a physician, and was himself the last person attacked by the cholera.

In 1880 he was elected to represent the Thirteenth District in the State Senate, which position he filled with honor and credit. He has been councilman for the city of Birmingham, and it was he who, in the early days of the town, organized its fire department, and was himself its first chief. He also organized the Birmingham Rifles and the Birmingham Artillery, and was the first captain of both companies. He has served several terms as censor to the County Medical Society, and is a counselor of the State Medical Association.

He married Eliza Imogen, daughter of Jas. F. and Eliza Fielder, of Georgia. His wife died thirteen months after marriage, leaving one child—her own namesake. In 1866 he married his present wife, Susan Oliver, daughter of James R. and Sarah Dillard, of Montgomery County, Alabama. From this union have been born eight children.

Dr. Luckie is a zealous Mason, and has held many exalted positions in the fraternity. At one time he was Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and at another was Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Alabama.

He is, at this writing, the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and the Grand Representative of the Grand Commanderies of New York and Texas.

He is still a resident of Birmingham, engaged in a large and lucrative practice, built up by his energy and skill, and is loved and honored by all who know him.

John W. Sears was born at Sandy Hook, Virginia, January 21, 1830. He is a son of Robert H. and Mary Allen Sears, who were both Virginians. His father is a physician, and still practicing medicine in that State. Young Sears' early years were spent at Sandy Hook, and his education, up to his eighteenth year, was obtained in the village schools and from private tutors. He then began the study of medicine in his father's office, and after a regular medical course of study at the University of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated in April, 1850. Returning home he practiced, in conjunction with his father, up to the year 1855, and then came to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was in active practice three years, and, in the meantime, had formed a copartnership with Dr. L. V. Green, of that place. In the winter of 1858 he went to Summerfield, Ala., and remained there until 1860. The war coming on he espoused the Confederate cause, and spent four years in the Army of Northern Virginia as surgeon. He was for a short while at Charlottesville, Virginia, associated with Professor John Staige Davis, who filled an important chair in the medical department of the University of Virginia. Immediately after this he organized the hospital at Warrenton, Virginia, and had charge of it until the evacuation of Manassas, in March, 1862, and was then ordered to join the Seventh Virginia Regiment under Colonel James Kemper, afterward Governor Kemper, of Virginia. He took part in the seven days fight around Richmond, and also, the second battle of Manassas, and immediately after the latter was ordered back to Warrenton, and remained there until after the battle of Sharpsburg, and then reported to the medical directors of the army for duty, and was associated with Drs. Samuel H. Moffett and Joseph E. Clagett during the rest of the war.

After the war was over he practiced medicine with his father one year at Sandy Hook, his native town, and in 1867 moved to Jefferson County, Alabama, and in 1871, while Birmingham was still an embryonic town, began the active practice there, and since then has passed through all the stages of her development, and has seen her

grow to be the most considerable iron center and manufacturing city, in the same space of time, in the South.

Dr. Sears is a member of the State Medical Association, and has been vice-president of it. He has also been chairman of the County Board of Censors for several years.

He was married in April, 1857, to Miss Theodosia A., daughter of Alexander and Catherine Spiller Findlay, of Abingdon, Va. Dr. Sears has an adopted daughter, Ella Mewbourne, now Mrs. John D. Elliott, of Birmingham.

He is a Free and Accepted Mason, and filled the principal offices in the Royal Arch Chapter while residing in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Sears belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John C. Dozier was born in Marion, Perry County, Alabama, December 23, 1836. His father, Dr. John M. Dozier, was a South Carolinian, and after coming to Alabama practiced medicine in the latter State more than thirty years. His mother was a Georgian, and her maiden name was Louisa Gray. At the time of the birth of our subject, Marion was, and is still, the center of one of the most cultivated and refined communities in the State, and all young men who have had the rearing and training under such exceptional advantages were very fortunate. Our subject's early education was commenced in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, and subsequently he entered the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, and completed his course of study, prescribed by the curriculum of that institution, in the year 1855. He then began the study of medicine under his father's direction, which he kept up for two years, and after taking a course of lectures, at the Medical University at Nashville, Tenn., graduated in the fall of 1858. He entered upon the active practice of medicine at West Point, Miss., in 1859, and remained there one year, and then located at Marion, Ala., where he led an active, professional career of twenty-two years.

In 1882 he came to Birmingham, Ala., and has since then had a successful practice. Dr. Dozier is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and was the president of that institution during the year 1885, and is now the county health officer, to which he devotes much careful and pains-taking labor.

He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and has taken the several degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar.

Dr. Dozier enlisted in the Confederate Army as assistant surgeon in 1861, and was assigned to camp duty near Richmond, Va., and at a subsequent period was transferred to Montgomery, Ala. Afterward he was with General N. B. Forrest, who surrendered while fighting against tremendous odds, at Gainesville, Ala.

Dr. Dozier was married April 24, 1860, to Miss Mary M., daughter of John H. and Eliza A. Cottrell Myatt, who were native North Carolinians. To this union four children have been born—Lillie B., now Mrs. Ossian L. Drake, of Marion, Ala.; Lucy, deceased; Henry M. and Irene, living with their parents in Birmingham.

Dr. and Mrs. Dozier are members of the M. E. Church, South.

Bryce M. Hughes was born at Franklin, Tennessee, on March 19, 1857. His father, Bryce M. Hughes, was also a native of the same place, and was a practicing physician there for several years. His mother, whose maiden name was Elmira Fleming, like his father, was a native of Franklin.

Young Hughes received his literary and academical training there, and attended a popular and worthy institution under the care of Professors A. and T. Campbell, and completed his studies at this school when in his eighteenth year, and at once began the study of medicine under Dr. William White, remaining with him one year. He

then left home, and entered the Louisville Medical College, and spent one year there, and then became a member of the University of Louisiana, and continued the prosecution of his medical studies four years longer. During two years of this time he was a practicing physician in the celebrated charity hospital. This was an honor especially to be prized, as only those students were selected who had distinguished themselves by their exceptionally high standing, and by the great fitness they showed for such a worthy trust. Out of the great number of young men who have gone to this school only a very limited number have achieved so high a distinction. It is certainly a premonition of future triumph to any young man to be called on to fill such a position, and in the present instance it has not proved an untrue indication. Dr. Hughes graduated in March, 1882, and in June of that year came to Birmingham, and, from the beginning of his career here, has been an exceedingly successful physician, both as to the extent of his practice and also as regards his popularity. He practiced alone for some time, and then associated himself with Dr. P. B. Lusk, which continued from November, 1884, until January, 1886, when he formed a new copartnership with Dr. William L. Chew, his present partner. This firm does practice involving the highest order of skill known to the profession, and, on account of special practice they do for large corporations, are not unfrequently called upon to perform surgical operations requiring skill, tact, delicacy, and nerve in their treatment, and it is no idle praise to say that the larger number of these have been successful in their results.

Dr. Hughes is honored, by the brother members of his profession, as being among its ablest and most reliable physicians. As to his personal qualifications it may be said that he is genial, courteous, kind, and affable. All of those who know him, as a social man, find themselves pleased with his personal characteristics, and willing to be his continued friends. Dr. Hughes is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, of the Board of Censors, and also of the City Board of Health.

William H. Johnston is a native of the good old State of North Carolina, and was born there on March 28, 1839. His father, William Johnston, was a practicing physician in that State for a number of years, in Lincoln County. His mother, Nancy Forney, as well as his father, was a native of North Carolina. Up to his fifteenth year young Johnston obtained his education in the ordinary country schools afforded in his locality, and then entered the Davidson College, in his native State, and remained there one year, and then went for a similar length of time to the University of North Carolina. The war then came on, and he enlisted in the Confederate service in Company K, Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment. He began his army career as a non-commissioned officer, and was subsequently promoted to be captain of his company, and at a later period was made colonel of the regiment. He participated in all the engagements in which his command took part up to the time of the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he was taken prisoner of war, and was sent to Fort McHenry, removed from there to Fort Delaware, and afterward to Johnson's Island. He was a prisoner twenty-two months, and was then liberated. At the close of the war he went to Charlotte, North Carolina. In the fall of 1865 he began the study of medicine, and went to New York, in the winter of that year, entering the medical department of the University of New York, and continued his studies there up to the time of his graduation, in 1867. He subsequently practiced in Bellevue Hospital for eighteen months, and located in the regular practice of his profession in New York City, where he remained for four years. In 1875 he came South, and began the practice in Selma, Alabama, and stayed there for several years. In 1886, at the instance of Dr. Mortimer H. Jordan, one of the leading

physicians of Birmingham, he decided to locate in that city, and formed a copartnership with him in the practice of the medical profession. It is needless to say anything by way of panegyric of this firm, as their known ability carries with it the surest prediction that their present popularity will augment with the coming years. Dr. Johnston is regarded, by the members of his profession, as being one of the noblest exponents of their noble science. Personally he is possessed of the many traits and characteristics that bespeak him the true gentleman. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and belongs to the Board of State Censors.

Dr. Johnston was married, in 1872, to Miss Kathleen, daughter of Dr. James Gage, of Union, South Carolina. Their union has been blessed with three children, whose names are Hardee, Mary P., and James F.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnston are both members of the Episcopal Church.

In the life laid before us there are many things to command our approval, commendation, and emulation. In all the positions in which he has been called on to act, Dr. Johnston has acquitted himself in such a way as to endear himself to his friends, and inspire the admiring regard of all who know him as a man and a citizen.

Charles Whelan was born in Greensboro, Hale County, Alabama, May 26, 1842. He is the youngest son of Charles and Adeline T. Whelan, the former a native of County Wexford, Ireland, the latter of Winsboro, S. C., both of whom lived in Greensboro up to their deaths.

Dr. Charles Whelan, at the age of twelve years, was sent to Asheville, N. C., to a select and preparatory school, taught by Colonel Lee. Colonel Lee was a graduate of West Point, a distinguished lawyer of Charleston, S. C., and the uncle of the present General Stephen D. Lee, of Confederate fame. His school was composed, with one exception, of the sons of wealthy planters of Charleston and adjoining counties.

On Dr. Whelan's return to Greensboro, he entered Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Alabama, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, where he remained two years, from which college he went to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, one of the oldest institutions in the land, where he completed his collegiate course. He then entered the office of Dr. John H. Parish, of Greensboro, Alabama, under whom he commenced the study of medicine, and was prosecuting his studies when the clangor of arms summoned the young men of the South to war, during which excitement he enlisted in Captain James A. Wenmyss' company as a private, afterward attached to the Thirty-sixth Alabama Regiment, Clayton's Brigade, where he remained until he was paroled at Meridian at the end of the war. After being in service some twelve months, he was assigned to duty with Dr. Dabney H. Herndon, senior surgeon of the brigade, with whom he remained until his capture at the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863. He was detained a prisoner of war from the above date until October, 1864, at Fort Delaware, below the city of Philadelphia, under the command of General Schoeff, of "Fishing Creek" notoriety. Both governments clamoring for an exchange of prisoners, he was sent, in charge of the Confederate sick and disabled, to Richmond, Va. By permission of the surgeon general he was allowed to remain in Richmond and attend the lectures of the Medical College of Virginia. At the close of the session he was ordered to his regiment, then stationed at Spanish Fort, off Mobile. After hostilities had ceased he matriculated at the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, where he graduated in the class of 1865-66. He located in the Canebrake Region of Alabama, and did a successful and lucrative practice of medicine until 1881, from whence he came to Birmingham, and formed a copartnership with Dr. M. H. Jordan, with whom he practiced for twelve months.

He married the daughter of Dr. James D. and Juliette Chapron Browder, of the Canebrake. As the result of this union they have two children, Charles and Juliette.

He has since industriously prosecuted his profession, and has been enabled, from its fruits, to maintain and support himself and family in a modest, unpretentious, but independent style.

Dr. Whelan and his family were reared in and are staunch adherents to the Roman Catholic faith.

He is in the prime of life, of strong, mental characteristics, and bids fair for many years of useful and honorable labor.

Albert G. Henley was born at Demopolis, Marengo County, Alabama, November 29, 1848, and is a son of John W. and Evelina T. Harwell Henley. His father was a lawyer, and a native of Georgia, and his mother a native of Alabama. His grandfather was a member of the first constitutional convention, and of the first legislature of the State. Dr. Henley attended private schools until the age of sixteen, then he kept books for Stephen W. Dorsey, at Demopolis, for one year, after which he began the study of medicine under Dr. W. C. Ashe. After reading medicine one year, he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia in the autumn of 1867, and remained until July, 1868, then entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he graduated March 2, 1869. After graduating, he returned to Hale County, Alabama, and began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. James D. Browder. Two years later he formed a partnership with Dr. Charles Whelan, which lasted seven years, and he then practiced alone four years. Dr. Henley came to Birmingham in 1881, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was recently elected city physician. In 1883 he was appointed by the Governor inspector of the penitentiary, which office was abolished two years later, and he was then appointed inspector of convicts, which position he still holds.

Dr. Henley was married November 27, 1872, to Miss Nannie R. Taylor, and has one child, John W. He is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and his wife of the Episcopal Church.

John Daniel Sinkler Davis was born at Trussville, Ala., January 19, 1859, the first child of the lamented Dr. Elias Davis and R. Georgianna Davis. His parents were of Irish and Welsh descent, the Irish predominating. His father, talented and cultivated, enjoyed a fine plantation practice until his entrance into the Confederate service, in which he was killed, near Petersburg, in 1864. His mother, when young, was tall, beautiful, and possessed rare attainments and accomplishments. She now resides in Birmingham with her two sons.

Dr. Davis received his early education at the common schools of the county, spending a year at Montevallo, Ala., and five months at the Pleasant Hill High School. Being unable, for lack of means, to take a regular college course, he pursued his studies at home with his mother.

At the age of sixteen he began the study of medicine, in Birmingham, with Dr. M. H. Jordan. After a short time he was taken sick, and compelled to return home. On his recovery he traveled for a Cincinnati firm. This he soon abandoned, and returned to the study of medicine. He entered the Medical College of Georgia in 1877, and graduated from that college in the spring of 1879. He located at Ferryville, St. Clair County, Ala., in April, 1879. He was elected censor for one year, at the first.

meeting of the society after his location in the county. He was secretary of the board of censors, and was the first to call the attention of the society to the failure of so many members of the profession to register under the new medical law. He was an efficient worker, and did much to perfect the organization of the profession in that county.

At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected for three years. He did a large practice in that county, and is said to have collected more money from his practice than any other physician in the county during his stay there.

He removed to Birmingham in May, 1881, where he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

In April, 1883, he gave his only brother, Dr. W. E. B. Davis, an equal partnership in the practice of medicine, and one-half interest in the property he had accumulated himself. He is a hard student and a fine writer. Though always taxed by a large practice, he has found time to give more than one hundred valuable papers to medical literature.

While at Ferryville he began the investigation of the effects of malaria on the eye, which resulted in a paper upon "Malarial Amblyopia" by him. He was the discoverer of the effect of malaria upon the eye, producing amblyopia, and hence he designated it "Malarial Amblyopia."

His paper on typhoid fever was copied very extensively; his operation for the relief of subpericranial cephalæmatoma has been adopted by many surgeons of this country; his paper, with illustrations, of the operation for wry-neck has been noted extensively. He is conclusive in his writings, and makes his deductions clear and logical.

Dr. Davis is a member of the American Medical Association, member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and a member of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association. He was elected president of the Jefferson County Medical Society for 1887; was elected member for five years of the Judicial Council of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association at its organization, December 15, 1886. He was one of the founders of the Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal, and is one of its editors. He it was who suggested the necessity of a surgical association in Alabama for the advancement of the science of surgery. But, on meeting and discussing the question with Drs. H. N. Rosser and W. E. B. Davis, it was suggested by Dr. Rosser, and agreed to, that a movement be made to organize an association to be known as the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association. A temporary meeting was held, and Dr. Davis was made chairman of a committee on organization. This association will be one of the most scientific in the country, and will reflect credit upon its founders. He has been successful in medicine and his investments, so much so that his income is large enough to support him in almost any department of his profession should he desire to so restrict his duties.

Dr. Davis possesses the highest type of manliness, a brave and tender heart, a touch of womanly nature, strength and independence of character, and a bravery which yields and sways not to public opinion. Blended in his nature we find ready response to the suffering and sorrow of others, together with a ready defense to all that he considers right. In his profession he is honorable and just, in private life he is consistent and amiable, and, with the world at large, he recognizes moral equality and observes it.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a teacher of a large class of ladies, numbering eighty-five.



Wm E B Davis

William Elias Brownlee Davis was born November 25th, 1863, at Trussville, Alabama, and received his early education at that place. He is the son of the late lamented Dr. Elias Davis and R. Georgianna Davis, who resides in Birmingham with her two sons, her only children. Dr. Davis attended the high school at Trussville until he was prepared to enter the junior class at the University of Alabama. While at the Trussville High School he was considered the best student in his class, and made the highest average in the whole history of the school. His average for one year was 99½ per cent., almost perfect. He taught school during two of his vacations, and though a young man made a very enviable reputation as a teacher. He was required to go before the board of education of Jefferson County to procure a certificate, and at this examination he applied for a certificate to teach in the highest grade, and made the highest mark in that grade. He would often sit up the entire night rather than go to a recitation unprepared. He has been known to go almost an entire week without retiring, simply taking a short sleep in his chair, after which he would awake and resume his studies. In three years he advanced one year ahead of those who were one year in advance of him when he entered the school. At the time of his entrance to the university he was convalescing from a severe case of typhoid fever, which left him so reduced that the return to hard study produced a decline of health, that placed his life in the balance for several months. Being unable to take that high stand in his class to which he had been accustomed, he fell into a state of despair that again reduced him to skin and bone. He was persuaded by his brother to travel a few months and then return to a course of home study—the scanty means intended for college expenses having to be expended in traveling. After a course of home study directed to the commencement of the study of law, he began the study of the legal profession, but was persuaded by his only brother, Dr J. D. S. Davis, to begin the study of medicine. In 1882 he began the study of medicine at the medical department of the Vanderbilt University. In 1883 he attended a course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine. The following winter he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and was graduated from that institution in 1884, and located in Birmingham the same year. He was given a partnership with his brother, and in a very short time gained an extensive practice, which extends into the best families in Birmingham, having a consultation practice in all the surrounding counties accessible by railroad. He attended and became a member of the American Medical Association at its session in New Orleans, in 1885; was elected treasurer of the Jefferson County Medical Society in 1886; was one of the founders of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association, and was elected its secretary for four years, and as secretary became chairman of the publishing committee. This being one of the most responsible offices in the Association, it made a wise selection in honoring this efficient worker, and one so capable of transacting the business of the office.

He is one of the founders of The Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal, and one of its editors. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and quite active in church work. He is one of the editors of the Young Men's Christian Association Journal, of Birmingham, and was a director of the Association until his departure for Europe, January 17, 1887, where he went to attend the surgical clinics in London, Berlin, and Vienna.

Dr. Davis is a man of great will power. During his course of study at the Vanderbilt and at the Kentucky School of Medicine, he received many compliments from the students and members of the faculties on his efficiency, and several letters from the members of these faculties to Dr. Davis and his brother show a high estimation placed upon him while a college student of medicine. When speaking, he is expressive and effective. He is devoted to his profession, and especially attached to surgery. He

proceeds to all duties with a conclusive determination, and the results show his power. While he is a fine diagnostician and takes much pride in the general practice, he will no doubt, on his return to this country, restrict his practice to surgery. He can not be prevailed upon to even participate in other pursuits, his reply always being, "Medicine is enough for me." He is ever awake to the interests of the profession, and as a journalist is fearless, saying always what he believes to be the truth. His motto is, "Defend the right, and denounce fraud wherever found."

George M. Morrow is one of those whose life, in a local sense, has more than the usual interest attaching to it, from the fact of his life-long residence in Jefferson County, and he is one who has reaped the full measure of the development that has characterized his native county.

He was born in Elyton, Alabama, the 20th of August, 1846. His father, Hugh Morrow, is a native of Warren County, Kentucky, and came to Alabama when quite a young man, and settled in Jefferson County, and is still enjoying a vigorous and hearty old age at his home, near Trussville. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Margaret Holmes, is a native Alabamian, and, like her husband, is still living at a very advanced age, though her years rest lightly upon her.

George Morrow received his early education in the common schools of his native county, and until sixteen years old attended school at Elyton, where he enlisted in the Confederate service in 1863, in Company F, Seventh Alabama Cavalry, and served with it until the winter of 1864, and was then transferred to the famous cavalry brigade under command of General Joseph Wheeler, and while serving in this command was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, maintaining himself by gallant and faithful conduct in this position until the great struggle, the like of which has rarely been paralleled in the history of nations, was brought to a close. When he returned home he attended school one year at Elyton, and then began the regular study of medicine, under Dr. Joseph R. Smith. This study was kept up by young Morrow for one year, and he then attended the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, until his graduation in the spring of 1868, and at once began the active practice of the profession at Asheville, remaining there until 1871, when he came to Elyton, and practiced there until 1878. From this time dates the most momentous step of his whole life, as from it came the most responsible and extended relations in which he had hitherto been an actor. It proved to him the flood-tide that led on to fortune. It was in this year that he came to Birmingham, and in company with Dr. F. D. Nabers embarked in the wholesale and retail drug business. This has always been, and still is, Birmingham's most extensive and most successful drug house, and no better evidence of the business merit of the firm, personally and individually, could be asked. Dr. Morrow has been an ardent believer from the beginning in this city's destiny, and showing his faith by his works has reaped an abundant harvest, which, as the years speed by, goes on, increasing in an enlarged and gratifying ratio.

In personal characteristics he is noted for the kindness of heart, the simplicity and cordiality of manner, the sincerity of profession, and the unpretending warmth of friendship and frankness of conduct so characteristic of his whole stock.

Dr. Morrow was first married in November, 1868, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Dr. Joseph and Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Elyton. To this union was born one child—Margaret J. Mrs. Morrow died in 1873.

Dr. Morrow was married the second time in May, 1874, to Miss Susie, daughter of O. S. and Malinda Nabers Smith, also residents of Elyton. To this second marriage were born four children—Lucy O., Anna, Bertha, deceased, and George M., Jr.

Dr. Morrow belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, and is Master of Birmingham Lodge, No. 384, and is also Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, and besides, is a member of the Elyton Chapter.

Both himself and Mrs. Morrow are members of the Baptist Church.

Hardin P. Cochrane was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, October 1, 1843. His father, William Cochrane, was a native of New York, a lawyer by profession, and practiced in that city until, his health failing him, he emigrated to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and entered into partnership with General Crabb, of whose fame as a gallant leader in the Mexican War all readers of American history are well aware. The mother of Hardin P. Cochrane was Miss S. S. Louisa Perkins, daughter of Major Hardin Perkins.

The home of the subject of this sketch was, at the date of his birth, well known as the center of refinement and culture. And it is not at all surprising that the influences of his surroundings should have exerted an important bearing on his destiny.

In the spring of 1860 he went North, and remained until fall, when he entered the University of Alabama, being in the first corps of cadets in the institution. In 1861 he was appointed drill master to the Confederate camps of instruction at Shelby Springs, and at Mobile, Ala., where he remained, mostly in detached service, until April, 1862, when he resigned his position as cadet and drill master to join a Confederate company of cavalry under Captain J. J. Pogeus, called the Warrior Rangers, but subsequently known as Company D, Second Alabama Cavalry.

On one occasion, he was sent out, with a scouting party of eight men, and captured four of the enemy and eight of their horses. He displayed so much gallantry that in recognition of which he was presented with a fine horse. He participated in over fifty engagements, and had a horse shot under him at Kingston, Ga., while serving under General Joseph E. Johnston.

Not willing to give the cause up, he volunteered to go across the Mississippi to join General Dick Taylor. As Taylor surrendered a few days later, he returned to his home in Tuscaloosa, without taking the parole, and engaged in farming for several years, devoting his leisure time to the study of medicine.

He completed his medical education at the Medical University of New York, from which he graduated in March, 1874. He was then appointed house physician of the Colored Home Hospital, and subsequently resigned it to accept the position of assistant physician on Ward's Island, in New York State.

In November, 1874, he returned to Tuscaloosa, and began the regular practice of his profession, and received the appointment of surgeon to the body of men, employed under Colonel Horace Harding, who were engaged in the work of improving the navigation of the Black Warrior River. In October, 1875, he accepted the position of assistant surgeon of the Alabama Insane Hospital; in 1876, was chosen counselor of the Medical Association of Alabama, and in May, 1881, came to Birmingham, where he resumed the practice of his profession; in 1884, was elected president of the Jefferson County Medical Society.

In 1881 he was married to Miss Lalla E., daughter of Judge William S. Mudd, of Elyton, Ala. The happiness of this union was cut short by the death of Mrs. Cochrane, during the year 1885.

In January, 1887, he was united in marriage to his cousin, Miss Leighla O. Perkins, of Franklin, Tenn. Miss Perkins' maternal ancestors, the Maurys and Fontaines, were Huguenots, and her family are among the most prominent of Tennessee. Her grandfather, Hon. Abram P. Maury, was a distinguished politician, serving his country

in Congress, and in the legislature of his native State. His father's family are too well known to need a word of commendation, save that they have always occupied positions of wealth and honor.

Thus, do we see a worthy member of a noble profession acquiring, step by step, an enviable standing professionally, and, as a citizen, a name above reproach.

Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Henry J. Winn was born in Greene, now Hale County, Alabama, February 10, 1836. He comes of old Virginia stock. His father, Asa B. Winn, who, previous to emigrating to Alabama, was a planter, resumed his occupation at the time of coming to Greene County, in 1830. His mother, Anne E. Robertson, was also a Virginian.

Young Winn attended the ordinary schools of his immediate vicinity until he was sixteen years old, and then went to Dr. Henry Tutwiler, at Greene Springs, Ala., one year, and then to the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, until 1854.

On returning home he farmed, but, in the meantime, engaged in the private study of medicine, and in 1856-57 took medical lectures at the University at New Orleans, and in 1857-58 at the Medical University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of the last mentioned year. Dr. Winn at first practiced in Marengo County, Alabama, and at the end of the first year went to Dallas County, and was engaged in practicing and farming until 1880.

During a portion of the time up to 1880, he, like most young Southerners, had his war experience. It was in the spring of 1861 that he enlisted as private in the First Alabama Regiment of Cavalry. In 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. As already stated, Dr. Winn remained in Dallas County until the year 1880, and then came to Birmingham, and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine. During this time Dr. Winn has been a member of the State Medical Association, and the Jefferson County Medical Society, and has also belonged to county board of censors, and for several years was county health officer.

In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Birmingham by President Cleveland, and, since his acceptance of the office, he has had the honor of seeing the free delivery of mails introduced in Birmingham, which, of course, has greatly facilitated the handling and disposing of mail matter.

Dr. Winn was married in March, 1859, to Miss Eliza E., daughter of Alexander W. and Catherine B. Ellerbe, of Chesterfield County, South Carolina. He is the father of ten children—Alexander W., deceased, Julia R., Catherine E., Lucy L., Lillie J., deceased, Walter E., Annie C., Henry J., Jr., Herbert, and Eliza E.

In January, 1887, Dr. Winn was married, the second time, to Mrs. Helen N. Boyle, of this city.

J. C. Abernethy was born in Marengo County, Alabama, September 6, 1836, where he was reared. His father, Rev. T. S. Abernethy was for over fifty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject studied medicine in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1856-57, and graduated from the University of Louisiana, medical department, in the class of 1858-59.

In 1861 he entered the Confederate Army, as surgeon of the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, and in the last year of the war was transferred to the Forty-third Regiment, and remained with them as surgeon until the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, at Raleigh, North Carolina. During his service he was a portion of the time

surgeon of General H. D. Clayton's brigade, and was chief surgeon of General Breckinridge's division, during his campaign in Mississippi.

General Joseph E. Johnston, at the surrender, at Raleigh, presented every officer and private with a silver dollar, as a token of faithfulness to the cause they had so gallantly fought for. Dr. Abernethy was a recipient of one of these mementoes, and, it is needless to say, prizes it very highly.

After the close of the war Dr. Abernethy devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, in Southern Alabama. In 1882 he came to Birmingham, where he has achieved a position in the front ranks of the profession in Jefferson County.

Dr. Abernethy is a gentleman of culture, and is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

B. G. Abernethy was born April 13, 1844, in Marengo County, Alabama, and is a son of Rev. T. S. and Ellen Abernethy, natives of Tennessee and Alabama respectively.

The early education of our subject was good, and at the age of sixteen he was prepared to enter college, but, upon the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Alabama Infantry, and served as a private until six months previous to the close, when he was appointed brigade assistant quartermaster, which position he held until the end of the struggle.

In May, 1865, he became a teacher in his native county, and subsequently engaged in buying cotton for Mr. R. M. Robertson, also assisting him in a drug store conducted by the latter. During this service he began the study of medicine. He subsequently purchased the drug store, and continued his studies, together with the business, for two years. He subsequently farmed a short period, and practiced his profession, in Hale County, and then entered the medical department of the Southern University, of Greensboro, and took a course of lectures. After three years of subsequent practice, in Hale County, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated therefrom in 1880. Since 1880 he has been in active practice in Birmingham, where he has established an excellent reputation, both in his profession and in private life. Since 1886 he has had associated with him his brother, Dr. J. C. Abernethy. Dr. Abernethy was married November 7, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth R., daughter of Captain John Cocke, of Hale County. Four children grace this union, Benjamin C., Thomas S., May J., and John C.

Benjamin Grigsby Copeland is a native of Limestone County, Alabama, and was born in the month of July, 1860. His father, Nathan G. Copeland, was a farmer, and his mother, whose maiden name was Callie C. Grigsby, were both native Alabamians.

The subject of this sketch was reared during his early years on the farm, and up to his twelfth year went to the common schools of his immediate vicinity, and then took a two years' course of study at Elkton, Tennessee. At the expiration of this time he pursued his studies at Bethany High School in Giles County, Tennessee, and continued his literary course at Elkton School one year, concluding his academical studies at Culleoka, Tennessee, by a further attendance of two years. At this point in his life he at once entered upon the preparation of life's work by entering the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., and was an attendant there during its sessions up to his graduation in the fall of 1883, and being active and progressive he came to Birmingham in October of the same year, and since then has been in the active practice of the medical profession. His practice has grown satisfactorily, and, though but a few years beyond the time that divides youth from manhood, has attained a place among the asso-

ciates of his profession, and those who seek the alleviation of his noble calling. His success argues well for the future. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and has served as its secretary for one year since his residence in Birmingham.

He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of Labor.

John S. Gillespy was born near Jonesboro, November 17, 1859, in Jefferson County, Alabama. His father, John S. Gillespy, was originally from Tennessee, and settled in Bibb County in 1850, near Montevallo, Alabama. His mother was Martha S. McAdory, a daughter of Col. James McAdory, of Jonesboro. Himself and brother, James M., were the only children in the family. He received his first school training at Pleasant Hill under Prof. I. W. McAdory, and in October, 1876, entered the State University at Tuscaloosa. On leaving this institution he studied medicine at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the spring of 1883 began the practice in Birmingham, and in 1885 went to Scotsboro and practiced until October, 1886, when he returned to Birmingham and resumed the practice. Dr. Gillespy is recognized as among the worthy and rising young members of his profession. As a man of business he has been successful; no more could be expected as a reward of any one's best efforts.

Dr. Gillespy was married in October, 1883, to Miss M. E. Owen, of Jonesboro, in this county. He has two children—Thomas O. and Mary Martha. Dr. Gillespy belongs to the Jefferson County Medical Society, and to the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church, South.

William Locke Chew, a native of Calvert County, Maryland, was born in May, 1861. His father, Beverly G. Chew, and his mother, Elizabeth Smith, were also natives of the same State, but it seems that while the subject of this sketch was quite young they emigrated to Mississippi, where the former engaged in planting in the rich bottom lands of the famous Yazoo Valley.

Our subject received the first rudiments of an education in Yazoo City, and kept this up until he was fifteen years old, and then entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford, where he was graduated, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1882, on the 28th of June. He then entered the Tulane Medical College in New Orleans, Louisiana, in October, 1883, where he remained until 1886, and during two years of his stay there was a member of the medical staff of the Charity Hospital connected with this institution. This is an honor which has been highly prized by the students of this popular college throughout its history, as it is an indication of superior merit and high standing. It therefore indicates no inconsiderable distinction and gratification to Dr. Chew. In April, 1886, he came to Birmingham, and associated himself with Dr. B. M. Hughes in the practice of his profession, and, notwithstanding the fact that he is one of the youngest members of it in his chosen home, he is nevertheless one of its successful and popular practicing physicians.

Dr. Chew is a member of the M. E. Church, South, a member of Jefferson County Medical Society, a censor for five years, and a member of the County Board of Health for five years.

Samuel L. Ledbetter was born in August, 1855, in Mississippi, and is a son of Laban L. and Mary H. Ledbetter, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The father of Samuel was a merchant and planter, and our subject passed his early years on the plantation, attending the common schools until he was seventeen years old, when he entered the

University of Mississippi, located at Oxford, and was graduated therefrom in 1876. Entering the office of Dr. Frazier, of Tupelo, Miss., he commenced reading medicine, and after attending the University of Louisville, Ky., two years, was graduated in 1879. He entered upon his professional life work in Memphis, Tenn., where he remained until he came to Birmingham in November of the same year, where he has been in constant and earnest practice. In January, 1887, he formed an association with Dr. James A. Cox.

Dr. Ledbetter has confined his practice to the treatment of the eye, ear, and throat. Began the specialty in 1884, spending a portion of 1884 and 1885 in New York City prosecuting his studies in the branches mentioned, and has established a fine reputation as a skillful and educated physician and surgeon.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Nettie, daughter of Judge John C. Morrow, of Birmingham, and one child has been born to them, Samuel L., Jr.

James A. Cox is a young physician of Southern birth, fine education, and with a promising future before him. Born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1855. His parents were George J. and A. E. (Westmoreland) Cox, natives of Alabama, where the paternal grandfather was for many years engaged in the practice of medicine. Our subject commenced his studies in the public schools of Louisville, Ky., afterward spent three years in the high school of the same city, and subsequently went to the University of the South, located at Sewanee, Tenn. In the year 1874 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and was graduated therefrom with honor. In 1876 he commenced to practice in Louisville, and two years thereafter went to Texas, where he remained for three years. Desiring to confine his practice entirely to the diseases of the eye and ear, nose and throat, he went to New York in October, 1880, and was appointed house surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, where he received the superior advantages of that large institution, and there he remained in diligent study and attendance until the close of 1881. Returning to Texas he resumed his practice in Dallas, where he remained until he came to Birmingham in the fall of 1886, forming an association with Dr. S. L. Ledbetter. Their practice is confined alone to the head and throat.

Dr. Cox is a genial gentleman, of a studious nature, and commands the respect of the profession and citizens.

Robert A. Berry was born in Marion, South Carolina, September 20, 1862. His father, James Berry, was a merchant of that place. The subject of our sketch, at the age of thirteen years, entered the Bingham School in North Carolina, and at a subsequent time went to the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and graduated from that splendid institution in 1882. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and also the Polyclinic School of that city. Immediately after his graduation in the spring of 1883, Dr. Berry returned to his home in Marion, and practiced there until December, 1885, when he came to Birmingham. Since then he has successfully followed his calling. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society.

Dr. Berry was married in November, 1884, to Miss Cora B., daughter of Dr. Robert McChesney, of Middlebrook, Augusta County, Va. Both himself and Mrs. Berry are members of the Presbyterian Church.

County and City Officers.

W. P. Hickman was born within three miles of Birmingham, in the year 1828. His father was Jesse Hickman, and his mother's maiden name was Clara Pullen. His grandfather, William Pullen, was a Revolutionary soldier, and also one in the war of 1812. He resided near General Washington before leaving his native State of Virginia, and was also a personal acquaintance of his. He came to Alabama, in 1819, from South Carolina, and settled in Section 5, Township 18, Jefferson County. He was engaged in farming until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-six. He was interred with military honors. The subject's father was a native of Kentucky. He came to Alabama in 1820, and was married soon after. He died in Texas, in 1838. His mother was married, the second time, to the Rev. Joseph Byers, a native of South Carolina, who died in 1874. His father was a farmer and live-stock breeder, and the subject was reared in Jefferson County, and has always lived here, and been identified with its interests. All of his education was obtained at the country schools in his native county. For the first ten years of his active life he was engaged in farming. He then clerked for W. C. Eubank, a merchant of Elyton, for two years, and the four following years clerked for Robertson & DeJarnette, at Montevallo, Ala. In 1855 he returned to Elyton, and was associated with W. C. Eubank, under the firm name of Hickman & Eubank, in a general merchandising business for ten years. During the war he issued supplies to all portions of the county, and, in this way, became extensively acquainted with the people. After the war he moved fourteen miles north of Birmingham, and was engaged in farming for two years. He still owns nearly three thousand acres of land in that vicinity, a part of which is mineral land. In 1868 he commenced farming at Trussville, and continued there for eight years. In 1877 he was elected treasurer of the county, and is now serving his third term in that office. The first term was for three years, and the two latter for four years each. He had also previously served two terms, from 1862 to 1868.

Mr. Hickman still keeps up his farming interests, and, in this connection, it is interesting to note that in 1868 he cultivated the land where the courthouse now stands, as well as the adjoining land. It was then the property of Mr. W. F. Nabers.

In 1855 Mr. Hickman was married to Mrs. E. S. Oden, whose maiden name was Hamilton, a daughter of Andy Hamilton, an early settler in the county.

Mr. Hickman is the father of six children, Fannie J., Hewitt, Cunningham W., Clara E., Jennie, Sears, and Jesse. He is a Mason, and joined Farrow Lodge in 1856. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, South.

Mr. Hickman is a citizen in whom those desirable qualities of integrity, honesty, and sterling worth are combined, and by reason of these characteristics is due his long continuance in office.

S. R. Truss is a native of Jefferson County, and was born in Trussville in 1848. He is a son of John and Margaret Worthington Truss. Some years after his birth his father emigrated to Texas, and died there in 1867. His mother died in 1862.

Mr. Truss was reared in Jefferson County, and educated in its common schools. He was in the Confederate Army, and was a member of a company raised by Captain J. K. Truss. Four months after the close of the war he started, with a colony organized by Hastings, of New Orleans, to South America, and was shipwrecked, with the rest, on the island of Cuba. After this disastrous voyage he returned to South Alabama, and engaged in farming one year in Hale County, and then went to Ladonia, Texas, and farmed near that place, and stayed there until 1869, when he, with his brother Thomas and two sisters, returned to Jefferson County. He farmed for some time near New Castle, and was engaged, in 1873, in the charcoal trade at Anniston. In the following year he returned to near New Castle. In the year 1884 occurred the most important event of his career. He was elected sheriff of Jefferson County by the largest majority ever given any man for sheriff in the county, for a term of four years. In the administration of this office his course has been marked by capacity, prompt and courageous discharge of duty. He has, therefore, made an acceptable officer to the public, in a very trying position. There is no more responsible office in the State than that of sheriff of Jefferson County. With its rapid growth, many turbulent elements arise to be dealt with and brought under the restrictions of law and order, and it not unfrequently happens that the sheriff is called upon to act in emergencies requiring judgment, tact, and courage. In all of these requisites Mr. Truss has proved himself entirely equal to the occasion. Personally he is possessed of those qualities that recommend him to the courteous attention of all with whom he comes in contact, and as a friend he is sincere and warm-hearted.

Mr. Truss was married in October, 1885, to Miss Mattie Burwell, a daughter of Mr. O. S. Burwell, a native of Connecticut, but an early settler of Jefferson County. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Fortune has been lavish of her favors on him, and, amid all the progress that has characterized her history since his return, he has been, like many others, a direct beneficiary. He has a handsome residence in North Birmingham, and is surrounded by all those relations which render domestic life pleasant.

A. J. Tarrant was born June 17, 1832, five miles from the present city of Birmingham. The only early educational advantages he enjoyed were such as the common schools of his immediate locality afforded, and were very good for that day and time. As honesty of motive and purpose has ever characterized his course in life he made the most of these opportunities, and it is not surprising that he has achieved that degree of worth among his fellow men which ever falls to the lot of those who act from such conceptions of duty. His father, Benjamin Tarrant, was one of the pioneers of the county, and came from South Carolina, near Greenville, and settled in Jefferson County, in the year 1819. His mother, Morning Richardson, also came from the same State as his father. They were man and wife for fifty years, and lived together to see their golden wedding celebrated, an event which rarely ever occurs in the lives of any couple. There were seven children in the family, six girls and one boy, of whom the boy was the youngest. Peace and plenty characterized the condition of the people in those early days.

During the time that young Tarrant was going to school he assisted his father on the farm. At the age of sixteen he left school, and gave his service to the farm. Right

here it may not be amiss to make a statement in reference to his father which will be of interest to many of the old settlers now living in Jefferson County. When his father had attained the age of fifty he became a Methodist minister—a local preacher, not a circuit rider. He was a local preacher of the gospel for thirty years. At the date of his death he had attained the advanced age of eighty-two, and died with the benediction of his neighbors and friends resting upon him. The companion of his life died at the age of seventy.

Young Tarrant, on leaving school, as already stated, went to the farm, and provided the means of sustenance to his aged parents. He lived in the same house with them until he was near thirty years old. In 1860 he was married to Mrs. Martha J. Massey, and then moved a short distance from the parental abode and engaged in farming on his own account, but still looked after his father's and mother's wants. He was very successful as a farmer, and still owns the particular farm which he then purchased, situated about eight miles from Birmingham.

As a singular coincidence, it may be stated that his father filled the same office which the son is at present filling. The former was tax assessor, and also collector, filling one term in each office, prior to 1837, and in that year represented his county in the State Legislature. The son, as will be seen further on, was made assessor, which office he has held for some years.

Life with young Tarrant passed on smoothly until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in Company C, Twentieth Alabama Regiment. The company was raised by Colonel Porter, now judge of the probate court of Jefferson County. He was orderly sergeant of his company, and came out of the war as its captain. It was on September 15, 1861, that he went out as a soldier, and remained until almost the very last battle. He was in some of the fiercest engagements of the bloody drama. Among these may be mentioned the battle of Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and was in the campaigns through Tennessee and Georgia, and also at the fall of Atlanta. He recollects with vivid memory the horrible sufferings of those terrible days of carnage. His last battle was fought in North Carolina under General D. H. Hill. His immediate brigade commander was General E. W. Pettus. He was selected by him, when near Atlanta, and placed in charge of a reconnoitering party of fifty picked men, and made a special reconnoissance. He captured a surgeon, with his wagon and driver, and also thirty German soldiers, who could not pronounce a word of English. He was then, for a short time, in command of the battalion at the same place. After the battle under General Hill he was detailed by General Pettus, and sent on special service to Macon, Georgia, and from there to Montgomery, Alabama, and then to Selma, and passed through the latter place on the morning of the day when it fell. The doom of the Confederacy was then sealed, and he walked through the country most of the way from that place to his home, as well as most of the distance from Macon, Georgia, to Selma. He was wounded once in all these battles, and the same bullet which struck him also wounded a companion of his by the name of Dock Robertson, a member of the same company, and a native of Jefferson County.

He arrived at his home April 6, 1865, and found it literally swept of everything, and, though it was late in the year, he set to work with a brave heart and determined will, made a fine crop that year, and continued to farm successfully up to August, 1880, when he was elected tax assessor of Jefferson County, and has filled the office ever since, by re-election. In this position he has made a faithful, efficient officer, and, judging his term of service by the good will of his fellow citizens, he will enjoy many more re-elections at their hands.

Captain Tarrant is yet hale and hearty, and the years of his life rest lightly upon him. He is one of those of whom it can be said that the world is better for his having lived in it, and his particular community can appreciate the fact, also, as he has been a life-long resident within its limits.

Captain Tarrant is the father of two children, one of whom, a son now grown, is his father's assistant in the office he holds, and the other, a daughter, also grown, who is married and living at Pratt Mines. Both himself and Mrs. Tarrant and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Frank M. Irion was born in Corinth, Miss., November 13, 1856. His father, William M. Irion, came from Hardeman County, Tennessee, but at an early period in American history his ancestors came either from Alsace or Lorraine. His mother, Mary A. Glasgow, was from the same county as his father, and her ancestors were Scotch. There were four children born to them—Thomas, James T., for some time a resident of Birmingham, but after leaving here was killed in the Black Hills, by the Indians, while in the employ of the Montana Herd Company; and Mary P. McEldery, living in Talladega County.

Among his very earliest recollections was hearing the booming of cannon during the raging of the battle of Shiloh, which was not more than twenty miles from his home. Shortly after this his father was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky.

His mother died at the beginning of the war. After this he and his brothers and sisters were members of the family of the noble and good Major Thomas Peters, until they were grown, and with them, during the war, they were refugees in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. The first school he attended was in Marianna, Fla. He came back to Alabama six months before the close of the war, and lived in Selma, where he remained until 1868. He went to school at Munford, Talladega County, Alabama, and in 1869 came with Major Peters' family to Jefferson County, and for three years was a pupil, at Elyton, of Professor S. L. Robertson, an accomplished gentleman, and thorough educator.

In 1873 he attended commercial college in St. Louis for one session, and in 1874 went to Memphis, where he worked in the freight office of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad until the fever epidemic in 1879. He returned there for a short time after that terrible scourge. Leaving Memphis he returned to Birmingham, and worked alternately at the freight office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the land office of Major Peters most of the time up to December 17, 1885, when he was first appointed clerk and register of the city court of Birmingham. In August, 1886, he was reappointed for a term of six years.

In March, 1888, he was made captain of the Birmingham Rifles, and continued to be their captain until they were disbanded.

He is Past Chancellor of the Jefferson Valley Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham.

R. C. Bradley, late clerk of the circuit court of Jefferson County, is a native of Cumberland County, Va., and was born in 1839.

His parents, William R. and Ellen S. Carrington Bradley, were both natives of Virginia, but immigrants to Alabama in the year 1848, settling in Marion County, where they followed farming.

Richard was reared in Marion County, where he received an ordinary education. In 1860, when only twenty-one years of age, he was elected clerk of the circuit court of that county. He discharged the duties of the office faithfully, and in 1864 was re-elected.

This was one of the most trying periods of the war—the Confederacy in its last struggle for existence, and his section was infested with bands of robbers and stragglers from demoralized armies.

Upon the night of the 9th of April, 1865, an incident occurred which will long be remembered by him. Returning home from a call upon a neighbor, the house in which he boarded was attacked by three robbers. He was the only man about the place except a very old one, and being unarmed he was forced to stand and see them, unresisted, carry off the plunder, and march him along with it to a neighbor's house. They were also in the act of robbing that when Mr. Bradley seized a shot gun lying on a bed by him, and shot the captain of the squad dead. The others took to their heels and escaped, but were subsequently caught and executed by lynch law. Mr. Bradley was not even arrested, but was highly praised for his heroic conduct. He has written a highly interesting and exciting narrative of this event, which will be published.

In January, 1868, Mr. Bradley removed to Elyton, where he resided until December, 1872, and then moved to Oxmoor, where he resided until appointed county clerk, in January, 1880. In August of the same year he was elected by the people for a term of six years. This term of service ended November, 1886, and Mr. Bradley removed to Florida to engage in fruit culture.

He still retains interests in Jefferson County, where he made the record of an efficient and honest public officer, and is respected as a pure and upright citizen.

Mr. Bradley married September 6, 1866, to Miss Sallie Gurley, of Pickens County, Alabama. His wife died September 14, 1884, leaving four children.

Mr. Bradley is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

W. M. Burgin is a native of Jefferson County, Alabama, and was born in 1850. He is a son of W. M. Burgin, and Elizabeth C. McWilliams, both natives of Alabama. His maternal grandfather was from South Carolina. On the father's side he is of Virginia descent, and on the mother's, of Scotch. His father has been a farmer in Jefferson County for many years, and is still living near Birmingham. His grandfather McWilliams died in August, 1886, at the extreme age of eighty-six. The latter was also an extensive farmer of Jefferson County for many years.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in this county. His education was a common-school one, and one year spent at the Lebanon University, in Tennessee. At first he taught in the public schools of Jefferson, and in 1878 engaged in merchandising in Birmingham, and continued in that business for eight years. In 1886, at the general State election, he was elected clerk of the circuit court. His election was due to the appreciation of his worth by his many friends throughout the county. He resigned this position to accept the clerkship of the criminal court of Jefferson County.

In 1880, Mr. Burgin was married to Miss Mary E., a daughter of Mr. A. K. Martin, of Birmingham. He is the father of two children—Katie and Jennie.

Both he and Mrs. Burgin are members of the M. E. Church, South.

Fergus W. McCarthy was born in Cole County, Missouri, November 29th, 1858. His father, Fergus W. McCarthy, died when our subject was an infant. His mother's maiden name was Miss T. R. O'Grady. She went to Vicksburg, Miss., in 1860, and lived there until August 3, 1863, and then came to Montgomery, Ala. He commenced going to the Catholic parish school there when nine years old, and continued, without intermission, until October,

1871, and then went to Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Ala., an institution under the supervision of the Catholic Fathers, where he took a classical course and graduated in July, 1878.

He was occupied in various ways until December, 1881, and then joined an engineering corps engaged in surveying the Georgia Pacific Railroad, now one of the most important lines running into Birmingham. He was next timekeeper on the First and Sixth Residencies, from December 1, 1881, to May, 1883, and then rejoined the engineering corps, and acted in double capacity of roadman and draughtsman for three months.

Shortly after this he accepted the responsible position of bookkeeper for the Coalburg Coal & Coke Company, September 11, 1883, and retained it until his resignation on the 10th of February, 1887. The business of the company increased tenfold during his connection with it, and his duties made it incumbent upon him to pay out the wages of several hundred men every month. He discharged his trust with satisfaction to his employers.

Mr. McCarthy is now in the employment of an abstract company in Birmingham, and, no doubt, will here, as elsewhere, signalize himself for faithfulness to duty.

Mr. McCarthy was married November 9, 1884, to Miss Christina Stein, of Coalburg, Alabama.

He is a member of the Catholic Church. Mrs. McCarthy is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In March, 1887, he was appointed, by Governor Seay, circuit clerk of Jefferson County. This is but another just recognition of his capacity.

Frank Vallaton Evans was born on Cape Fear, in Cumberland County, North Carolina, November 25, 1850. He is the youngest child of John and Frances Evans, both descended from families which, in the early history of the "Old North State," contributed largely to her glory.

When young Evans had scarce passed his fifth year, misfortune overtook him in the death of his father. He was thus left at a tender age to struggle with life as best he may, but the struggle developed a character whose predominant elements are industry, discreetness, and independence. A few years later his widowed mother, with the younger children, moved to Fernandina, Florida. No sooner was she comfortably settled in her new home, and prepared to educate her children, than the opening of the war between the States thwarted her designs, and compelled her and her interesting family to seek safety with relatives in the interior of Georgia. Here, of course, young Evans' educational facilities were meager and subject to serious interruptions. He was entered at the military academy, in Tallahassee, but the heated struggle along the coast soon compelled him to return to his home, where he must satisfy his swelling ambition as the head of the household.

At the close of the war he determined to learn the printing business, and entered the office of the Albany News, then edited by his brother-in-law, Colonel Carey W. Styles. Having mastered the mysteries of typesetting in a short time, he was sent to a school in Carroll County, Georgia. Here he made rapid progress, and at the completion of his course he entered a business college at Macon. Upon his return to Albany he accepted a partnership in the Albany News, and soon became widely known as the "Boy Editor of Georgia." After the consolidation of the Albany News and Advertiser, in 1876, Mr. Evans still remained the controlling spirit of the new organ, and developed it into one of the strongest and most influential papers in the State. He had now an

established reputation as a journalist, and hosts of warm and admiring friends, through whose aid he could command positions of honor and trust in the State.

But Mr. Evans was not the man to rest upon the laurels he had already won; he looked abroad for newer and more promising fields for the exercise of his talents, and in July, 1881, he came to Birmingham, where he bought a one-half interest in the *Weekly Iron Age*. In the following December he and his partner, Mr. W. C. Garrett, established the *Daily Age*, and in September, 1882, the *Iron Age Publishing Company* was organized, with Mr. Evans as its president and general manager. He resigned this position in May, 1883, on account of ill health, but soon after established the *Sunday Chronicle*, and the following January, with Messrs. Grace and Cruikshank as partners, he established the *Evening Chronicle*, now one of the leading evening papers in the South.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Evans, though still a young man, enjoys the enviable distinction of being the father of Birmingham journalism. To his remarkable foresight and sagacity, Birmingham is largely indebted for her present vigorous and progressive dailies, whose columns still bear the impress of their founder.

But Mr. Evans' varied qualifications have not been confined to his journalistic achievements. His rare tact and business ability received recognition at the hands of the people of his adopted city by his election, in 1882, as alderman from the Fourth Ward. In this capacity he served the city for two years, when he was elected city clerk, and in April, 1886, he was promoted to the position of city treasurer. It is but justice to Mr. Evans to state, in this connection, that all, or nearly all, the city ordinances passed since 1882 are the products of his pen, and the admirably arranged city code, recently prepared by him, is but a fair illustration of his painstaking precision in all he undertakes.

Mr. Evans was married in January, 1875, to Miss Callie L. Hill, of Burton County, Georgia, who, together with three interesting children, constitute his household. In the lady of his choice are combined many of the most charming traits of woman; her excellent judgment, quiet domestic habits, energy, and intelligence, make her a most worthy helpmate to her husband.

But few men in any progressive city become potent factors in its history. Mr. Evans has always evinced a deep interest in every movement pertaining to the prosperity of Birmingham, and more, he has been one of the most active agents in its up-building since his advent to the city. Modest and even diffident in his demeanor, he is sought as a cautious and prudent adviser in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. Such men are rare, and, if wanting in aggressiveness and self-assertion, are more frequently overlooked than overpraised.

In his social as well as in his business relations, Mr. Evans' character may be described as the embodiment, to a remarkable degree, of the advice given by Polonius to Laertes:

"Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any disproportioned thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
Those friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear 't that the opposer may beware of thee.
Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
Take every man's censure, but reserve thy judgment."

Henry Upshur McKinney was born in Lexington, Kentucky, November 2, 1839. He was of a Scotch-English descent. His father, James G. McKinney, emigrated from Virginia at an early period, and merchandised for many years in Lexington. His mother, Eliza Churchill, was a Kentuckian. Henry lived in Lexington until he was nine years old, and then went to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, with his mother, and lived there until he was twenty-one. His education was attained there, and terminated when he was sixteen years old. His first independent work was in the county clerk's office at Elizabethtown, copying deeds and other papers, and he then acted as agent for an important stage line between Louisville and Nashville. Stages were the sole and only means of travel in that part of the country at that day. He worked for this line one and a half years, and then secured a position as route agent with the Adams Express Company, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and ran between these cities for one year, and was then ticket agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Louisville for one and a half years, or until the war broke out. He enlisted in Company G, Eighth Kentucky Regiment, Confederate Army, as a private. His colonel was H. B. Lyon, a brave and courteous gentleman. Young McKinney was at first elected a lieutenant, and subsequently captain of his company. He took part in the battles of Coffeeville and Fort Donelson, and was surrendered on February 14, 1862, at the surrender of the fort. After several months imprisonment he was brought to Vicksburg and exchanged. He rejoined his command, and was at the battle of Baker's Creek, the Big Black, and Vicksburg. He was in the seven days' fight around Jackson, Mississippi. In all these engagements his brigade commander was General Lloyd Tilghman, and his division commander General Loring. He fought under General N. B. Forrest, from Blue Mountain, Calhoun County, on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad down to Selma. From that point he continued on to Jackson, Mississippi, where his command surrendered. In evidence of and high testimonial to the loyalty and devotion to duty of his regiment, it need only be mentioned that at the commencement of the war it numbered twelve hundred men, and at its close the ranks had dwindled to sixty-three by deaths and disabilities incurred in the service.

He married, in 1864, Miss Lulie Richardson, of Brandon, Mississippi. She was a daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Richardson, of that town, and a near relative of Colonel Edmond Richardson, who was the largest individual cotton planter in the world. The close of the war found him penniless, with a young wife to provide for. An amusing occurrence of the strange working of events may be recited. The first ten cents of legal money, as well as the first money he obtained after the war, was given to him by a Federal soldier. In June, 1865, he went to Kentucky, and after remaining with his relatives some months, returned to Mississippi, and brought with him a part of a cargo of bagging and ties, which he sold at a considerable profit. Subsequently he engaged in farming for a year and a half, and then secured a position in a general merchandise house in Brandon, where he remained thirteen and a half years. After this he became a commercial traveler for four years, and in 1884 settled in Birmingham. Mr. McKinney has served on the city police force of Birmingham, and was elevated to the important and responsible position of city clerk May 6, 1886. Mr. McKinney has three children—Mary S., William R., and Florence L.

He is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias, and he and Mrs. McKinney are members of the Episcopal Church.

John Herbert Phillips, Superintendent of Public Schools of Birmingham, was born in Covington, Kentucky, December 12, 1853. In 1858, when he was not quite five years of age, his parents moved to Southwestern Ohio, and there he spent the uneventful days of boyhood on a farm. At an early age he attended the public schools of Ohio, where he received his elementary education.

In 1871 young Phillips was induced to take a position as teacher in a public school, near Charlestown, West Virginia, where he remained until 1875, when he entered the preparatory department of Marietta College, Ohio, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1880. Immediately upon graduation he was elected principal of the public high school at Gallipolis, Ohio, in a contest with twenty-five applicants. He was re-elected, with an increase of salary, in 1881-82, and had been elected for the fourth year, when he resigned to accept the work of establishing the present public school system of Birmingham, the success of which has won for him an enviable reputation in educational circles.

In August, 1885, Professor Phillips was elected president of the Chautauqua class of 1889, which numbers over twenty-five thousand members—a most worthy distinction, and an honor bestowed upon few men. He has recently delivered several addresses in connection with this work at Chautauqua, N. Y., Monteagle, Tenn., and De Funiak Springs, Fla.

Professor Phillips' work in building up the public-school system of Birmingham deserves more than a passing notice, for the success of his efforts have proven a factor in the rapid development of the city unsurpassed in power by blast furnaces, machine shops, coal mines, or any other industrial agency. Coming to Birmingham, in 1883, a stranger from the North, acquainted with no one in the State limits, to enter a contest for position where public officials were to sit as judge and jury, with a jealous public eye (oftentimes prejudiced), watching every movement, the effort was embarrassing, and only a man of good sense could have so modestly and, at the same time, resolutely won his way in so short a time to the good opinion of a majority of the electors. He was elected in a close contest over a gentleman well known for years in this community, and who had few, if any, personal enemies.

Professor Phillips at once saw before him a vast work. The school system here was in its infancy. In fact, he saw only the "warp," and knew that the "woof" was not; but he possessed the necessary requisites for the conflict before him—a steady aim, a strong arm, willing hands, and resolute will. He had a noble purpose, took it up bravely, bears it joyfully, and will lay it down triumphantly.

The writer has not room, in the brief space allotted him for this sketch, to state clearly and in detail the system adopted by Professor Phillips, which has placed the Birmingham public schools so far in advance of any other in the South in so short a time, but the system guides the young with the motto, "Nature holds for each of us all that we need to make us useful and happy, but she requires us to labor for all that we get." And this truth is impressed upon the young mind from the beginning. Professor Phillips rightly considers education *development*, not simply instruction or facts and rules communicated by the teachers, but a waking up of latent powers, a growth of the mind and a training of the child to think, and awakening its mind to observe, to reflect, and to combine. His system has reference to the whole child—the body, the mind, and the heart—hence his success.

The subject of this sketch is a man of practical ability, not a theorist. He believes that "life is action." He possesses knowledge not only of books but of men, and, let

the world say what it may, it requires quick penetration and sagacity to acquire the latter, while labor may win the former.

Professor Phillips is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. Socially he is a sought as a gentleman, the adornments of whose character brightens the way. He is a fluent speaker, a fine conversationalist, a learned man of his years, but his true dignity, sound discretion, and modest demeanor will not allow his inferiors in either regard to become embarrassed in his presence, hence, he may be called companionable, and, in the home of his adoption, he numbers among his personal friends men of all classes.—From the New South.

Professor Phillips was united in marriage December 27, 1886, with Miss Nellie T. Cobbs, daughter of Chancellor Thomas Cobbs, of Birmingham, a lady well known throughout the State as a superior vocalist, and one who is well fitted, by her domestic virtues and literary accomplishments, to be a helpmate and life assistant in his chosen work.

J. R. Carter, City Engineer, is a native of Pulaski, Tenn., and son of Major B. F. Carter, a gallant and distinguished officer, who served upon the staff of General John C. Brown during the late war between the States.

Mr. Carter received his education at Giles College, in his native town, supplemented by a thorough course at the University of Virginia. Though his studies were pursued and finished wholly with a view to the profession in which he was subsequently distinguished, his first employment was under the United States Government as gauger, for the district of Middle Tennessee. In this capacity he served about three years, which period introduced the year 1880, and found him soon afterward in the Far West, with the Texas Pacific Railway Company, as assistant engineer in charge of location upon the Rio Grande division. He was now fully started upon the practical part of the profession for which he was taught, and which, for three years after leaving college, he had neglected, through necessity growing out of the well-remembered stagnation of all business, particularly of railroad construction, consequent upon the panic of 1877.

Mr. Carter remained with the Texas Pacific until its completion to El Paso, and enjoys the distinction of having, in the discharge of the duties assigned him, ran the longest continuous line of levels ever run by any engineer in the United States.

Leaving El Paso, and still in the employ of the Gould Company, he went to the City of Mexico, as an assistant engineer upon the Mexico Oriental Railway. Yellow fever drove this surveying party from the field, and Mr. Carter visited Monterey, where he was several months in the employ of a Spanish Railway Company, and from whence he returned to the United States in 1884.

In March, of this year, he was elected to the position he has since filled with the highest credit to himself, and the unalloyed satisfaction of the citizens.

The Press.

James Lawrence Watkins, Editor-in-chief of the Birmingham Age, was born in Pulaski, Tenn., October 21, 1850. His paternal grandfather was a native of Amelia County, Virginia, and descended from one of three Welsh brothers, who emigrated to Virginia in its earliest history. He went to Georgia early in life, and there married. Afterward he removed to the valley of the Tennessee, in Northern Alabama, near Courtland, where he made very large investments in the fertile lands of the valley, and became owner of large cotton plantations and many slaves. The father of James L., Robert H. Watkins, married Miss Carter, of Pulaski, Tenn., where he settled. She was the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Carter, a well-known physician in that country, who was of Scotch descent, though a native of South Carolina.

R. H. Watkins and family removed to Huntsville, Ala., in 1861, where he and his wife both died—one in 1863, the other in 1864. He had erected in that beautiful town one of the handsomest residences in the South.

The education, during the war, of J. L. Watkins was obtained, as circumstances permitted, at home from members of his family. He was placed at school, for several years after the war, to Dr. Carlos G. Smith, a well-known preceptor in this State. His scholastic training ended with a two years' course—1868-69—at the Virginia Military Institute. After this he engaged as clerk in a dry goods house at Huntsville, and studied law in 1870 in the office of Beirne & Gordon, Huntsville, and subsequently in St. Louis. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in St. Louis in the fall of 1871, in his twenty-first year. He practiced there until December, 1874, when, on account of severe illness, induced by the climate he returned to Huntsville. There he was married to Miss Matthews, in January, 1875. From 1875 to 1882 he engaged in farming pursuits in Madison and Limestone Counties.

Removing to Birmingham in March, 1882, he, with his brother, R. H. Watkins, bought and edited the Weekly Observer, until its consolidation, September, 1882, with the Weekly Iron Age.

Mr. Watkins is president of the Iron Age Publishing Company, which issues the Birmingham Age, a daily, and the Weekly Iron Age. He is a progressive journalist, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the New South, studious of great public questions, and always ready to lead in any practical enterprises adapted to the prosperity of Birmingham. He possesses one of the most valuable elements in the character of the editor of a daily newspaper—personal popularity, and the highest respectability of social position.

George M. Cruikshank. Young men lead and control many of the leading enterprises of Birmingham. The glittering prospects of fame and fortune have lured many of the brightest and boldest of Alabama's young men to Birmingham. The New South has a great attraction for men who want to abandon the past and keep pace with the spirit of the age, and the recognition of Birmingham as the center of that influence has brought to her streets the hope of many of Alabama's towns. In this spirit came George M. Cruikshank, the subject of this sketch.

He was reared and educated at Talladega, and, soon after his maturity, was elected principal of the blind department of the State institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind. This position he held for six years, when the death of his father compelled him to resign, and lead a more active life. He then began the practice of law, and took editorial charge of the Reporter, succeeding his father. Soon after this he was appointed general administrator of Talladega County, and held that office for two years, when he came to Birmingham. He came here to enter journalism professionally, for that pursuit had thrown an enchantment around him too powerful to be resisted.

Coming here Mr. Cruikshank at once bought an interest in the Chronicle, with F. V. Evans, and became its editor, and soon afterward, in partnership with Mr. Evans and Mr. Grace, founded the Evening Chronicle. He has continued to do its editorial work since then. His policy has consistently been to stand close by the people, and to urge every line of policy proposed for the good of the people. This policy has made the Chronicle very popular at home, and its influence has been recognized in the district and the State. He, with Mr. D. B. Grace, now owns the paper, and they are devotedly at work adding to its usefulness.

Mr. Cruikshank is the only son of the late M. H. Cruikshank, of Talladega, who was a member of the Confederate Congress, a lawyer of distinction, a fluent writer, and a man of stainless honor.

Few men, just entering the "thirties," have so bright a future as is now promised this young editor, who has already won an honorable place in his profession. He is well equipped for his life-work with a liberal education and a broad course of reading. Owning a well-established paper, he and his partner, Mr. Grace, are accounted two of the successful young men of Birmingham.

John Witherspoon DuBose is a native of Darlington district (now County), South Carolina. His paternal ancestors were among those Huguenots who, escaping from the persecution following the revocation of the edict of Nantes, settled in the "low country" of that State. The talents, virtues, and graces of these colonists have given to its history a peculiar and enviable fame. The maternal ancestry of Mr. DuBose was the Witherspoon family, who also settled in the "low country," coming from Scotland.

The generation of both names, contemporary with the American revolution, were active partisans of the cause of the colonists, and since that period the records of the State attest their participancy in a prominent and honorable service to it. Isaiah DuBose, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was among the earliest of the immigrants to Marengo County, who brought with him a large number of slaves to clear its forests. K. C. DuBose, the father, married Elizabeth Boykin, the second daughter of Hon. John D. Witherspoon, a prominent lawyer and statesman of Darlington district. In 1850 he moved his family to the canebrakes of Marengo County, where he owned plantations.

The subject of this sketch was educated, in the classics and higher mathematics, at excellent neighborhood schools maintained by the wealthy planters, and by private tutors. Added to these opportunities he enjoyed the use of good libraries, and frequent travel in different parts of the United States. Arriving at manhood he began the occupation of cotton planting in the canebrake, by the labor of slaves inherited.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, thus referred to Mr. DuBose's career, in this line of business, in a speech delivered from his place in the Senate: "It was but yesterday that I had a letter from a gentleman, who is a scientific cotton grower, as well as a practical cotton grower, perfectly sober in his habits, thoroughly studious; no more indus-

trious man in the world than he is, no more intelligent man, I think, that I know of,"—the example being brought up to prove the profitless character of the business of "cotton grower" in the new era.

When the war between the States opened Mr. DuBose was commissioned quartermaster of the Canebrake Legion, the strongest and wealthiest independent military organization of the State. When the companies comprising it were separated, and mustered into different arms of the regular service, there was no place for his office. He, therefore, at once volunteered as a private. Several honorable discharges from the ranks, and a continuous line of duty in the recruiting and labor impressment departments of the army, comprise his military services.

From early manhood Mr. DuBose has been a regular or irregular contributor, as circumstances allowed, to the newspaper literature of the country. He has been regularly engaged on three of the leading papers of Birmingham, and is now on the editorial staff of the Age; has written a pamphlet of some two hundred pages, descriptive of the city; wrote the paper representing Alabama in the Report of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, for 1886, on Internal Commerce; wrote a large part of this volume; and has been appointed by the family of the great orator and statesman, William L. Yancey, to prepare his biography for publication.

Mr. DuBose is a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

David Borden Grace. In ante-bellum days the canebrake region of Alabama was the garden of God's creation. Each planter was a king, and his children assumed the airs of royalty itself. Their habit of commanding slaves bred within them a feeling of superiority. The people of the hill country of Alabama looked with longing upon this paradise. Now the conditions are reversed. It was natural that Francis M. Grace should turn his eyes in that direction when he returned from the Tennessee University to his father's home in Jefferson County, near the present site of Birmingham. He began manhood as the pastor of the Methodist Church, in Newberne, Greene County, Alabama. While there he wedded Mary Borden, who united in mind and person the culture and beauty of Southern womanhood. Their first-born was a son, David Borden Grace, the subject of this sketch, who was born February 9, 1855. Here he lived until after the close of the war, when his father concluded that, under the condition of affairs then existing in the South, his children would imbibe false ideas of life, and grow up in idleness and ignorance, decided to accept a professor's chair in the Tennessee University, and removed with his family to Knoxville. After receiving a collegiate education at the Tennessee University, Mr. Grace was sent to look after his father's farm in Jefferson County. Becoming tired of farm life, in the year 1875 he sought a more congenial field, by engaging in the newspaper business in Birmingham, then a town of 2,500 inhabitants, and became connected with the Iron Age. He afterward removed to Montevallo, and published the Guide for three years. On the 1st of January, 1880, Mr. Grace visited his father, in Tennessee, and purchased the Sweetwater Democrat, which he successfully published for four years. During his residence in Tennessee, the State debt excitement shook the old volunteer State from the mountains on the east to the Mississippi on the west. Mr. Mr. Grace took a bold stand in favor of the State credit, and opposed repudiation with all the zeal in his nature. He had the honor of being placed upon the committee on platform in the State convention of 1882, which virtually settled the vexatious question, with credit to the State and justice to the bondholders.

The fame of Birmingham, and its rapid strides began to be noised about in Tennessee, and Mr. Grace was possessed with a desire to return to the home of his fathers,

where his grandfather and father had edited papers, and where he himself first entered the profession to which he has devoted his life. In January, 1884, he sold out his interests in Tennessee, removed to Birmingham, and aided in founding the *Evening Chronicle*, of which he is now the successful manager. His subsequent success has demonstrated the wisdom of his choice. His energy and devotion to duty places him in line with the enterprising young men, for which Birmingham is noted. He has never engaged in any other but the newspaper business, and has made a success of every paper he has been connected with. He has won distinction as a graceful writer, and when weightier matters do not press he often enlivens the columns of his paper. In a new community like Birmingham, the question is asked after every introduction: "Where are you from?" Mr. Grace can say, in the memorable language of Ben Hill on the floor of the Senate, when Southern statesmen again graced the halls of Congress after a long absence: "I am in the house of my fathers; my companions are my brethren; I am at home, to stay forever, thank God!"

Frank C. Morehead, President of the National Cotton Planters' Association of America, was born September 18, 1846, at Frankfort, Ky., and comes from one of the most prominent American families. His father was Charles S. Morehead, Governor of Kentucky, and a distinguished leader of the peace conferences called at the outbreak of the secession movement. Frank C. Morehead left school at fifteen years of age to join a Kentucky cavalry organization coming to the Confederate Army. Subsequently, he entered the Confederate Navy as midshipman. He remained in active service on the James River until the close of the war. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was recommended by General Lee for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and was personally complimented by his great chieftain.

The celebrated commercial convention, which assembled at Memphis in 1869, elected him, in his twenty-second year, one of its vice-presidents, and immediately upon its adjournment he started to Europe, by appointment of the convention, to initiate an effort to build up direct trade between the leading commercial countries of the Western Continent and the Southern States. In the first flush of manhood Frank C. Morehead thus consecrated his wonderful energies and high ability to the New South. The *London Post* pronounced his speech at Manchester to be a revelation. He made many other speeches in other places. The wondrous resources and capabilities of the South had been before unheard of. By this veteran of the war of the Old South they were unfolded to the world.

Ten years later, the negro exodus to Kansas startled the entire lower Mississippi Valley. In the period of this excitement the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters' Association was organized. Its object was to promote a healthy revolution in agriculture, by which greater reliance upon machinery, and less upon cotton, should be cultivated. Colonel Morehead was made vice-president. In 1881 the convention met at Memphis, and was enlarged into the National Cotton Planters' Association of America. Colonel Morehead was then elected president, and has been each year re-elected.

He was a prime mover in the Atlanta Exposition of 1882; he was the projector of the World's Fair and the Cotton Centennial; he was the founder of the *Planters' Journal*, through whose columns both of those inestimable blessings to the South were materialized. Coming to Birmingham he appears as the president of the *Planters' Journal* and Southern Iron Worker Company, which publishes the three handsome industrial journals, elsewhere noticed as already engaged in the widest range of usefulness to the growth and prosperity of Alabama and of the South.

Colonel Morehead inherited large landed interests from his father in the cotton region of the Mississippi Valley. But his natural place in society is that of a leader of great social and industrial organizations and enterprises. Consequently he has not been known by personal devotion to agriculture. He is now devoting much thought to the Cotton States' Field Contest for 1888, a project of measureless import to Southern agriculture.

He is president of the Royal Insurance Company, of Birmingham, elsewhere noticed in these pages, and his influence for good in the social life of the city is distinguished.

J. M. Billups, Jr., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Planters' Journal and Southern Iron Worker Company, is a native of Mississippi, and the son of Major J. M. Billups, the eminent and wealthy banker of Columbus, Miss. He has inherited in a remarkable degree the great financial and business abilities of his father. Mr. Billups' attention was some years ago attracted to Birmingham and its tributary districts, and he exposed his confidence in an investment in the Corona Coal Company of Walker County, and was elected one of its directors. His conspicuously valuable services in this connection contributed largely to the successful operation of these celebrated mines.

Both in New Orleans and Memphis he succeeded in demonstrating the value of this coal, and is entitled to priority for its introduction in those cities. Mr. Billups is still the owner of extensive tracts of coal lands in Walker County. Mr. Billups is now actively engaged with Col. F. C. Morehead in enlisting public favor in the cause of the Cotton States' Agricultural Field Contest.

E. N. Edmonds, editor and proprietor of the Labor Union, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1842. He was reared upon a farm, and received a good preliminary education. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was among the first to enlist, joining the Nineteenth Regiment N. Y. V. Infantry, and served with that regiment, and the Third N. Y. Artillery, until the close of the war. Since that period, and until he started his publication, in the spring of 1886, he devoted his time to railroading, and has long been known as one of the most efficient yardmasters in the country. During this time he devoted his attention to the organization of labor, and has made it a thorough study. Possessing native ability, and quick of perception, it is not remarkable that he should adapt himself so readily to journalism, in which he has achieved a notable success. Captain Edmonds is a ready and forcible writer, and is deeply interested in the work he has espoused.

Charles Roberts, of Roberts & Son, publishers, is a son of Willis and Mary (Harvey) Roberts. A sketch of the former appears in another portion of this work.

Our subject was born in Wetumpka, Alabama, June 21, 1856, and at an early age entered the printing office of his father, and possessing a natural taste for the business he applied himself so energetically that in a few years he was thoroughly conversant with the "Art Preservative" in all its various departments.

There is no better school for youth to acquire a liberal and practical education than a large printing office where all classes of work are published, and Mr. Roberts has worked himself up from the bottom round of the ladder to become the manager of one of the largest and best equipped establishments in the State.



T. L. HIGGIN.

He came to Birmingham in 1875 to assist his father, who had established his business there in 1872, through his partner, Mr. Frank A. Duval, a skillful printer of long experience, who commenced the business with a quarto Gordon press and a small assortment of type, establishing the first job office in the city, in a small frame building on the south side of the alley between Third and Fourth avenues, on Twentieth street.

Mr. Duval, besides being a thorough master of his trade was also a fine business man, and, upon opening the office, adopted for a motto: "We have come to stay," and the present large establishment of Roberts & Son, on First Avenue, the outgrowth of that small beginning, illustrates how applicable was the motto.

They now have two of the most improved large cylinder presses, three jobbers, and a large stock of type and machinery of all kinds necessary to successfully conduct their extensive business, which is not confined to the city, but extends over a considerable portion of the State. They also do a large amount of work for corporations and county offices, competing successfully with the prices from the larger cities.

Our subject is a young man of business qualifications of merit, and conducts the management of the large interest entrusted to him in a thorough business manner, which under his supervision will continue to flourish and advance with the rapid growth of this favored region.

Mr. Roberts was married in April, 1881, to Miss Florence, daughter of C. H. and Hattie (Earl) Perkins, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Three children have been born to them—Charles, Tod H., and Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Episcopal Church.

Bankers and Capitalists.

Tarlton L. Hudgins, whose name is permanently associated with many of the solid monied corporations of Birmingham, is a native of South Carolina, and was born in what is now Pickens County, February 22, 1814. His parents, James and Margaret Hudgins, *nee* Williams, were also natives of that State, but, subsequent to the birth of our subject, removed to Harbersham County, Georgia, and engaged in farming.

Our subject remained upon the home farm until sixteen years, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a period of twelve years. He became a resident of Walker County, Georgia, in 1835, where he followed his trade of carpenter and building.

In 1842 he removed to Alabama, and engaged in manufacturing, in Tallapoosa County, machinery for crushing gold ore, and subsequently, for two years, was a resident and manufacturer of cotton gins near Columbus, Ga., and in 1846 he entered into the mercantile business in Talladega County, where he continued nine years, and, subsequently, for three years at Wetumpka.

During the late war he was commissioned and served as district collector of the income tax from 1862 until the close of the struggle, when he resumed merchandising, residing at Vicksburg, Alabama, until 1871.

January, 1872, he became a citizen of Tuscaloosa, and, for five years, was a permanent merchant of that city. Recognizing the future of Birmingham he located here

in 1877, where he has been identified since. Three years he devoted to general merchandising, and, in April, 1880, established a private banking house, with a capital of \$80,000, known as T. L. Hudgins & Co. The stockholders were W. S. Mudd, Josiah Morris, and T. L. Hudgins. He was elected president of this institution, and when it was chartered as the City Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000, he was also given the presidency, and managed it very successfully. Mr. Hudgins is also a stockholder and director of the First National Bank, which he assisted to organize.

In 1884 he was one of the organizers of the Birmingham Insurance Company, and was its president until May, 1886, when, on account of failing health, he was forced to resign, but still retained his interest there. He is a stockholder in the Birmingham Iron Works, the New Castle Iron and Coal Company, and has valuable real estate in the city. Mr. Hudgins has carved out his own success, by superior business ability and strict attention to legitimate enterprises, by which he has acquired a handsome fortune, which he is enjoying, in retirement from active business life.

Mr. Hudgins was married, in 1834, to Miss Ann D. Meroney, of Greeneville, S. C. She died in March, 1879. December 6, 1882, he was united to his present wife, Miss Lucy, daughter of William Pope, of Talladega County, Alabama. They have two children, Tarlton L., Jr., and Marie S. The family are members of the First Baptist Church.

John C. Henley, Vice-President of the First National Bank, is a native of Montgomery, where he was born in 1842. His father, John Henley, was for many years a prominent financier and banker of Montgomery, where he resided until his death, in 1853. The mother of our subject is a descendant of an old North Carolina family. Her maiden name was Miss Marcissa J. Molton.

John C. Henley was educated in the public schools of Montgomery, where he also began his business career as a bookkeeper. He came to Birmingham in the early days of its history, and has been permanently identified with its business and social development. He was, for a period of six years, engaged in the real estate business and mercantile business, but, in 1878, entered the National Bank as bookkeeper, and with that institution he remained, being promoted to the position of cashier by diligent and earnest service. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and, upon the consolidation of the National Bank and formation of the First National Bank, he was chosen vice-president of that staunch institution, and to that position he has been repeatedly elected. It is but justice to say that the present flourishing condition of this bank is due, in a great measure, to the sound judgment and careful conservative course of the directory, which is composed of many of the solid business men of the city, and among them there could be made no better selection for the responsible position of vice-president than the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Henley has never embarked in any speculative ventures, but confined his attention solely to the important field of commerce and banking. He ranks high among the citizens of Birmingham.

Mr. Henley was married, in 1876, to Mrs. Annie L. Matthews, the widow of William V. Matthews, a resident of Louisville, Ky., until his death, in 1872. Mrs. Henley is a daughter of the late Charles Linn. Two children grace the union, Walter E and John C., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Henley are both members of the First Presbyterian Church.

William Berney, President of the Berney National Bank, is a striking character among the young financiers of the South. He was born May 27, 1846, in Montgomery, Ala., and is a son of Dr. James and Jane E. (Saffold) Berney. His father, a native of Charleston, S. C., was a prominent physician of Montgomery more than forty years, where he resided until his death in July, 1880. His mother was a native of Dallas County, Alabama, and died in Montgomery in October, 1874.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living, all residents of the South. He was reared in Montgomery, where he received his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course of study at Baltimore, Md., and continued subsequently in Montgomery. In the spring of 1864, when he was eighteen years of age, he entered the army of the Confederate States at Dalton, Georgia, in Hallonquist's Reserve Regiment of Artillery, and served as ordnance sergeant until the close of the war. His regiment was in the active service of the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the severe battles of Dalton, Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and the many other severe engagements of the great retreat of General Joseph E. Johnston. After the close of the war he was appointed deputy collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Alabama, and before twenty-one years of age had handled over two millions of dollars of Government funds. He was next appointed cashier for the large cotton commission house of Lehman, Durr & Co., which situation he held for a short period, when he removed to Birmingham, in 1871, as the agent of the South & North Alabama R. R., and after one year's service resigned. For one year he was engaged in farming, and subsequently appointed book-keeper in the National Bank of Birmingham, which position he ably filled until 1875, when he became cashier of that institution. Upon the death of Charles Linn he was elected president of the bank, and continued until the consolidation with the City Bank, forming the First National Bank, of which he was also elected president. This important position he ably filled until February, 1885, when he resigned and organized the Central Bank of Birmingham, with which he was connected as the master spirit until in February, 1886, when it was reorganized and named in honor of its founder, the Berney National Bank, with William Berney as president, its capital stock being \$100,000, which was subsequently increased to \$300,000. This institution is a model of its kind, and ranks among the leading monied corporations of the South.

In all of the responsible positions which he has occupied, Mr. Berney has displayed wise and judicious management, and proven himself worthy of any trust. With the reputation of a safe financier, of honest integrity and sterling merit, he is destined to play an important part in the commercial life of Alabama.

Mr. Berney is a stockholder in the Iron and Oak and the Royal Insurance Companies of Birmingham, and in all enterprises tending to promote the healthy growth of Alabama takes great interest. A Christian gentleman, his hand is ever ready to promote the cause of religion; he is also a firm believer in the public schools, and keeps well abreast with the advancement of the age.

In 1868, April 29, Mr. Berney was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Taylor, of Montgomery, a daughter of Dr. W. P. Taylor, of that city. This union has been blessed with six children, two of whom are now living, Rebecca D. and Lizzie W. Mr. and Mrs. Berney are consistent members of the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham.

W. J. Cameron, President of the First National Bank, and one of the most conspicuous among Southern financiers, is a native of the State, and was born in Montgomery in 1851. His progenitors came from Scotland, where the name is familiar to all who read the history of that noted race. They were emigrants to the north of Ireland, where his parents were born. His father, Andrew Cameron, came to America about 1838, and in 1840 became a resident of Montgomery, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until the close of the war, and is still in business life near Montgomery. He married, in 1850, Miss Eliza Crozier, of Philadelphia, and has four children living. William J. is the oldest child and only son.

Mr. Cameron received the benefits of the best schools of Montgomery, and also one year's course at the Norristown (Pa.) Academy. He began his business career in the banking house of Josiah Morris, of Montgomery, now one of the most noted financiers of the South, and rapidly rose from the position of runner, until, in 1880, he was appointed cashier of the City Bank of Birmingham, through the influence of Mr. Morris, who had tested him in all positions and knew his sterling attributes. In 1884 he was appointed cashier of the First National Bank upon its organization, and in January, 1886, was elected president of that institution.

Mr. Cameron has been a resident of the city since that period, and is now at the head of one of the largest and most stalwart of the banks of Alabama. He is also president of the Southern Bridge Company, is secretary and treasurer of the Birmingham Ice Company, secretary and treasurer of the Alabama Construction Company, and of the Building and Loan Association, and a director of the Gas and Illuminating Company. He is one of the incorporators of the East Birmingham Land Company, and was elected treasurer of that corporation. He is one of the most progressive, genial, and popular citizens of Birmingham, and has attained his high position among some of the leading monied and industrial enterprises through sterling merit and superior executive ability. While living in Montgomery Mr. Cameron was orderly sergeant of the famous Montgomery Greys, and upon the reorganization of the State troops was made major of the Second Infantry, which regiment was in service in the famous Posey riot in Birmingham in 1883.

Mr. Cameron has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Mary E. Smith, of Montgomery. They were married in 1872, and her death occurred in 1881, leaving four children—Wm. Smith, Pauline, Andrew C., and Wm. J., Jr. In 1883 he was united with Miss Mary B., daughter of George R. Ward, of Birmingham. Mr. Cameron is a member of the First M. E. Church, South, and his wife of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

John W. Read, President of the Birmingham National Bank, and a fine representative of the pluck and energy of the "New South," is a native of Alabama, born in Huntsville in 1857. His parents, Wm. T. and Jane (Wheeden) Read, were also natives of this State, and of Scotch-Irish extraction.

Prior to the war his father was extensively engaged in planting and merchandising, but subsequently moved to New Orleans, where he was engaged in the cotton trade until his death, in 1885. The mother of our subject resides with him in Birmingham.

John W. is third of a family of eight children, and was well educated in the schools of New Orleans. When a youth he entered the New Orleans National Bank as office boy, and won his way, by natural business qualifications and steady determination, through every position in the bank, until, in April, 1884, he was appointed cashier of the Alabama State Bank, now the Alabama National, and one of the most successful in the State. Its prosperity is due, in a great measure, to the enterprise and progressive

tendencies of its officers, who are vitally interested in many of the great corporations that are laying a solid foundation for the future great city to rest upon. Mr. Read continued with this institution until February, 1887, when he resigned his position and organized the Birmingham National Bank, which commenced business in April, 1887, with a capital stock of \$250,000. Mr. Read was elected president, and H. C. Ansley cashier. With an experience from his youth in banking, and possessing the rare attributes necessary for large commercial and business transactions, President Read will doubtless pilot the Birmingham National to the front ranks of the banks of Alabama. He will be ably assisted by the following board of directors, all young and progressive business men of Birmingham: B. C. Scott, Jos. Slaton, Sam'l Ullman, John W. Tomlinson, J. H. McCary, E. Solomon, D. M. Drennen, E. C. Mackey, Ashbury Thompson, J. L. Watkins, R. J. Terry, and John W. Read.

Mr. Read has also made fortunate investments in real estate upon his personal account, and is largely interested in various corporations and industrial enterprises. In association with John W. Tomlinson he is erecting a handsome and commodious business block on First avenue.

Mr. Read was united in marriage with Miss Adele Urban, of St. Louis, in April, 1883. They have one child, Elmore.

E. W. Linn, Cashier of the First National Bank, and son of Charles Linn, its founder, is a native of Montgomery, where he was born in 1852. His education was commenced in the public schools of his native city, and prosecuted for some time in Germany, whither he went in 1865. In 1870 he entered the University of Illinois, and graduated therefrom in 1872. Following his life as a student he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Jefferson County for about five years. In 1880 he became a commercial traveler for a hardware house of Cincinnati, traversing the Southern States in the interests of that firm for one year. Soon after he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Linn Iron Works, which position he efficiently conducted until May, 1882, when he entered the National Bank as exchange clerk and collector, and rose steadily in position until appointed assistant cashier in January, 1884, and in January, 1886, after the consolidation and organization of the First National Bank he was elected cashier, and in that responsible position we find him at the present writing. Mr. Linn is one of the most faithful and deserving of the officers of the First National, in which he has large interests, and to which he gives his best service. He possesses the qualification of being rapid and accurate in the discharge of his official duties, together with safe and conservative views as to the management of the large interests in which he has a substantial voice. He is ever progressive, and is identified with many of the prominent industries that are fast multiplying in this section.

He is secretary and treasurer of the Southern Bridge Company, and a director of the Birmingham Gas and Illuminating Company, and secretary and treasurer of the East Birmingham Land Company, besides being a large real estate owner.

J. B. Cobbs, Cashier of the Berney National Bank, is a young man of much promise. He is a native of Alabama, born March, 1856, and a son of Hon. Thomas and Lucy Thomas Cobbs, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. His father is a celebrated lawyer and jurist, a full sketch of whom appears in the biographies of the Bench and Bar.

Our subject was reared in Livingston County, where his primary education was commenced. Later he entered the celebrated Eastman Commercial College, located at

Poughkeepsie, New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1874. He immediately engaged in commercial life, and for a number of years was engaged in office work in Livingston, Mobile, and other cities.

In March, 1883, he came to Birmingham, and was engaged by the National Bank as individual bookkeeper. Upon the organization of the First National Bank he was made general bookkeeper and receiving teller. A vacancy occurring in the Central Bank in July, 1885, caused by the resignation of Saffold Berney, who was its cashier, Mr. Cobbs was elected to fill that important office, and upon its reorganization and change of name he was elected to the position which he now holds. Mr. Cobbs is a typical representative of the young men of the New South, who have caught the progressive spirit of the times. He fills the position efficiently, is courteous and obliging, and one of the most popular citizens of the Magic City.

Mr. Cobbs is interested in some of the leading corporations, and has been a member of the city council.

He was married in 1880 to Miss Susie B. Little, of Sumter County, Alabama. They have two children—Carrie L. and J. Berney.

The family are members of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Cobbs being secretary of the vestry.

Christian F. Enslen is a native of Germany, and was born in Wurtemberg, in 1830. He obtained his education in the common schools of that country, and at the age of fifteen, or in the year 1845, emigrated to America, and landed on American shores at New Orleans. Being well grown for his age he joined the Alabama Rifles, a volunteer regiment, and went as private to the Mexican war in 1846.

In the fall of 1871 he came to Birmingham. After following his trade for awhile he went into the mercantile business, which he successfully followed until January, 1886, and then organized the Jefferson County Savings Bank, of which he was made president. This institution was incorporated by himself and two sons—Eugene, who is cashier, and Charles. These three incorporated the bank with a capital of \$50,000. The charter was granted on the 2d of November, 1885, and the building put up in that year, and actual business operations commenced November, 1885. The first year's experience was so satisfactory that, at its close, the capital stock was increased to \$150,000.

Mr. Enslen is a Master Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Baptist Church.

Eugene F. Enslen was born in Wetumpka, Alabama, in 1858. He was educated there, and came with his father to Birmingham in 1871, and was bookkeeper in his father's store, as well as a member of the firm as long as they continued in the mercantile business.

In 1877 he attended a session of the Poughkeepsie Business College, in New York State. Upon the organization of the Jefferson County Savings Bank he became the cashier, and continues to hold the position with great satisfaction to all who are interested in it.

No young man in Birmingham has served a more honorable career than he, and few have a more successful future lying before them.

He was married in 1878 to Miss Della W. Evans, of LaGrange, Ga. He is the father of three children—Julia, Eugene F., Jr., and Minnie Gip.

Mr. and Mrs. Enslen are members of the Baptist Church.

John B. Boddie, one of the most successful business men in Birmingham, is a native of Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, where he was born in October, 1849. His father's ancestors were of French extraction. His mother, who was a granddaughter of General Winchester, of Revolutionary fame, and a sister of the gallant General E. W. Rucker, of the Confederate Army, is of Scotch-Irish descent. The parents were natives of Alabama and Tennessee respectively, and were married in the latter State in 1846, but immediately removed to Marengo County, Alabama. In 1859 his father's death occurred, during a typhoid-fever epidemic, leaving the mother with four children. John B. was the eldest of the number, and received a good education, first as a pupil of the celebrated Henry Tutwiler, and from thence he went to the University of Mississippi. Before graduation he was called, when only seventeen years of age, from his studies to assume the management of an estate valued at over \$350,000. The legislature relieved him from the disabilities of non-age to allow him to assume his responsible trust. These large interests he successfully controlled until the disastrous year of 1873, and from that period until 1883 continued the uneven struggle.

He purchased his first piece property in Jefferson County, in 1883, at Wood's Station, which he sold within seventeen days at a profit of \$1,000, his entire capital being less than one thousand dollars of borrowed money.

He intuitively recognized the magnificent natural beauty of the Southern Highlands for suburban homes, and purchased twenty acres, composing the most desirable locations, and began developing the property, which is now finely improved and dotted with some of the finest suburban residences in the State. He still owns considerable lands in that portion of the city, which is being improved rapidly.

His speculative operations in the business portion of the city have been marvelous, and the execution of them rapid and masterly. A few of them are cited to preserve for posterity some idea of what one man accomplished in the central business portion of Birmingham. His active mind saw at a glance that Morris Avenue would become, by reason of its freight facilities, the center of the wholesale trade, and he accordingly purchased from the Elyton Land Company 975 feet between the railroad and the avenue, paying \$30 per front foot. In eight months he had sold all at a profit of over \$125,000.

His next venture was on First Avenue, between 21st and 25th streets, purchasing 650 feet from the Elyton Land Company at \$75 per front foot, and choice corner lots from different individuals. He then conceived the idea of erecting a magnificent hotel to improve the property, to cost \$220,000. After months of planning the desired location was secured by the purchase of the site of Dr. Caldwell's handsome private residence at a cost of \$20,000, the hotel to bear the latter's name, and the Elyton Land Company to take \$50,000 of the stock, and the balance divided between Mr. Boddie and seven other prominent capitalists. This bold stroke of policy cleared for our subject \$80,000 on the sale of his lots, and secured the erection of the finest hotel in Alabama, in which he is a large stockholder.

Desiring a permanent investment, he decided upon the southwest corner of First Avenue and 20th street. After several months of negotiations, with an eye single to becoming the sole possessor of this most eligible business lot, he became the owner of the entire lot, 100 x 100 feet, paying for it \$77,500. This lot is now conceded to be worth \$125,000. Mr. Boddie intends this lot to be a permanent investment, and will erect upon it a handsome business block, consisting of five stories, with elevators and all of the superior improvements of the age, to live as an enduring monument of his success for many years. These are but fair samples of his many successful operations. He also

Thomas B. Lyons is a native of Louisiana, and was born in 1840. His father, Z. S. Lyons, was of English-German parentage, and his mother, Mary E. Ranoldson, Scotch. The former was a native Pennsylvanian, and lived near Philadelphia, and the latter of Fredericksburg, Va. They were married in Louisiana.

His father traveled extensively, but finally settled in Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, studied law, and practiced there until his death, which took place in 1852. During his life he was district attorney. There were three children born to them.

Thomas was reared in Louisiana, and attended school until fourteen years of age, and then went to Hanover College, Virginia, and subsequently took a course at the University of Virginia. After this he traveled for two years in Europe, and on returning to America in 1861, joined the Confederate forces under General E. Kirby Smith, and served as staff officer. Later he was sent to Stevenson's Division, and later yet served on the staff of General Seth Barton, in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was also in Kentucky with General Smith, and was in the defense of Vicksburg against Grant's siege. He was exchanged, along with that garrison, and rejoined the Army of Virginia, being assigned to Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and subsequently to Ewell's corps. He was a participant in the last fight of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Sailor's Creek. In Lee's retreat he was taken prisoner two days before Appomattox. He was in the Kentucky campaign; Pemberton's operations around Vicksburg; at Champion Hills, Cold Harbor; the fights on the south side of the James River; and finally at the siege of Richmond. Among his military experiences was three months a prisoner on Johnson's Island.

After the war he returned to Louisiana, and settled at his old home. Having studied the civil law in France, he began the practice in 1867. He continued the practice until elected judge in 1874, in which position he served two years, and also two terms in the State Legislature, beginning with the year 1876, and was then elected to the constitutional convention in 1879. The constitution then formed is still the fundamental law of the State.

Judge Lyons, in the meantime, had acquired an interest in the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, which he still holds.

In the year 1884 he came to Birmingham, and invested money in the Alabama State Bank, then recently organized, and in the following year came to reside permanently.

Since his residence here, Judge Lyons has been among the most progressive and successful of Birmingham's truly progressive men. He has large interests, and is connected prominently with some of the most important enterprises in the city. A mention of these will suffice to convey the most intelligent and convincing opinion of this assertion. He is vice-president of the Alabama National Bank; a director of the Birmingham Street Railway Company; director and treasurer of the East Lake Land Company; treasurer of West End Improvement Company; president of the Central Trust Company of Alabama, and, besides having large real estate interests, also owns stock in some of the strongest companies in Birmingham.

Judge Lyons is a member of the Knights of Pythias; Knights of Honor; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and vestryman in the Episcopal Church.

He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Norwood, a native of Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. Judge Lyons resides on the South Highlands, one of the most picturesque suburbs of Birmingham.



John S. Bodden

owns much valuable real estate, and is interested in various enterprises, among which we name: Sloss Steel & Iron Company, North Birmingham Land Company, North Highlands Company, Coalburg Coal & Coke Company, Central Land & Improvement Company, in most of which he is a director. Mr. Boddie has done more to advertise Birmingham and the advantages of Alabama as a safe investment for capital than any other one man. Recognizing the force of placing information abroad, and keeping it before the people, he has been liberal in the extreme sense of that word.

The "New South," one of the finest illustrated monthly magazines in the South, and one that is doing more to attract capital to the South than any other publication in the State, owes to Mr. Boddie the fact that it is on a substantial basis today, and without his timely assistance it would probably have suffered the fate of many other such periodicals.

Since coming to Birmingham he has paid off a large indebtedness contracted prior to coming here, has aided liberally all demands of charity and religious denominations, and has accumulated in a few years a fortune, which is fast increasing, and that in many examples would require a lifetime to secure.

Socially he is most pleasing, and ever ready to extend to the visitor any information and all of the courtesies native to a Southern gentleman. He resides in a finely appointed home, one of the finest and first built on the Highlands, which he is continually beautifying by all the appliances of decoration, furniture, and art.

Mr. Boddie was married in 1879 to Miss Annie Perryman, of Mobile. She died in 1883, leaving one child, John B., Jr. January 21st, 1885, he was united to a second wife, Miss Jennie Cleves, of Memphis, Tenn. One child has been born to them, Mary.

They are both members of the M. E. Church, South.

Robert Jemison is a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and was born September 12, 1853. His father, William H. Jemison, was a native of Georgia, and his mother a Tennessean by birth. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Patrick, and she came of a good old Pennsylvania family. The former was a large planter in Tuscaloosa County for thirty years, in ante-bellum days.

There were nine children in the family, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second oldest son. He was educated at the University of Alabama, which, from its founding, has been located at Tuscaloosa. He graduated in the law department of the same institution in 1872, but never followed the profession of law. He engaged in the hardware trade, and in 1874 was admitted as a member of the firm of J. Snow & Co., at that time and ever since the largest establishment of the kind in Tuscaloosa. He held a half interest in it for ten years, and for the whole time conducted a very successful business. In September, 1884, realizing that Birmingham was a place more congenial to his progressive views, he came here to make it his home, and ever since has been a resident of the city. There is no young man in Birmingham who has shown himself more alive to its active, wide-awake life than he. He first began business as a broker in various lines of the grocery trade, and continued in it until June, 1886. He then sold out his interests, and became extensively interested in banking, real-estate transactions, and insurance.

In 1885 he was made vice-president of the Berney National Bank, and in March, 1886, took the leading part in organizing the Iron and Oak Insurance Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and was elected president of it. In May, 1886, he formed the East Lake Land Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and was also elected president of it. The Birmingham Land and Loan Company was another cor-

porate enterprise in which he, with several other gentlemen, combined to form, with a capital stock of \$50,000. He is a director in this company. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Jemison, since his residence here, has been as active and as thoroughly enterprising as the most progressive of its citizens.

Mr. Jemison was married in 1876 to Miss Eugenia R. Sorsby, a daughter of Dr. N. T. Sorsby, of Greene County, Alabama. He has four children—Robert S., John S., Annie H., and Elizabeth P. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jemison are members of the Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor.

E. Eastman. It would be hard to find a fairer illustration of the possibilities of the Birmingham district, abetted by intelligent and active enterprise, than the career this modest gentleman affords. He is the possessor of a handsome fortune, and he could hardly be less indebted to any of the fictitious causes that thrust wealth upon men. A scientific education, giving him a faith in this wonderful country, such as is hardly to be matched among its largest operators; a quick eye for commercial quantities, and dauntless energy in the organization of developing forces, are the factors that have made Mr. Eastman one of the conspicuously successful men of Birmingham. He was born near New Orleans in 1840, being the eldest son of Moses Eastman, M. D.

Puritan and cavalier sources, both of high quality, contributed to make his family, various of his ancestors having been numbered among the prominent Americans of their day. Moses Eastman, reared in Massachusetts, and educated at Dartmouth College and the far-famed Philadelphia Medical College, began the practice of his profession and the accumulation of wealth on the Tchfuncta River, in Louisiana, but soon after moved to New Orleans, where he filled many important positions. He was, for many years, president of the New Orleans Swamp Land Draining Board. This office had control and direction of very large funds in the interest of New Orleans. He was repeatedly an alderman and legislator. The mother of E. Eastman was the daughter of General D. B. Morgan. General Morgan married Miss Middleton, of the Charleston district, South Carolina, moved to the Mississippi River, and located in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, before the acquisition of that State by the United States, where the mother of Captain Eastman was born. General Morgan was a man of mark in both a civil and military capacity. He commanded the right wing of General Jackson's army at the battle of New Orleans of 1815, and afterward served in the senate of the State of his adoption for more than twenty years, and was also a member of the convention that framed the first constitution. General Jackson, in token of his appreciation of General Morgan, named the fort at the entrance of Mobile Bay after him.

The wife of General Morgan was a Middleton, of the famous South Carolina family, which embraced, in the preceding generation, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and also a minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia.

E. Eastman was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, and, at the breaking out of the late war, entered the army of the Confederacy as second lieutenant of the Louisiana Regulars, and served throughout the entire war. He was on the staff of General Pillow at the battle of Fort Donelson. Before the end of the war Lieutenant Eastman was made a captain of artillery. The war over, Captain Eastman, like many other Southerners, left the United States for South America. After many years of adventure there, he returned to his country and began the occupation of inspecting and locating iron-ore lands, in which important work he soon became an expert. Coming to Birmingham he entered the service of the Sloss Fur-



C. Eastman



R. H. Smith

nace Company, and for several years inspected and located lands for purchase by that great corporation. He made his fortune by judicious purchases of mineral lands on his own account. In 1880 he formed a copartnership with Mr. R. D. Smith. Messrs. Smith & Eastman bought about three hundred acres of land at Irondale, on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, about six miles north of Birmingham. All the trunk lines tributary to Birmingham, coming through a neighboring gap in the mountains, find there the first point of contact on this land. It is otherwise phenomenally situated, as the different constituents of pig iron are within a mile or two. Messrs. Smith & Eastman also purchased two thousand acres of the famous twenty-feet vein of Red Mountain ore. With the above property, and in conjunction with some of the wealthiest gentlemen in Pennsylvania, a company has been organized, with a capital of \$1,500,000, for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel. The company will commence immediately the erection of two one-hundred-ton blast furnaces. Smith & Eastman also purchased large bodies of land in the suburbs of Birmingham, viz: the "Village Creek" lands, and the "Forest City" lands. These two bodies of land are not more than two miles from the center of Birmingham, and embrace about three hundred and fifty acres. They have been laid off in streets and avenues, and are now regarded as part of the city. Messrs. Smith & Eastman are respectively presidents of the companies having control of these lands.

Captain Eastman is also one of the incorporators of the Birmingham Tannery and Land Company, with a capital of \$250,000, and one of the leaders in establishing enterprises that will benefit this section.

Robert D. Smith is a member of the firm of Smith & Eastman, ore miners and stockholders in the Birmingham Furnace and Manufacturing Company, and operators in lands and lots near and in Birmingham. The firm owns some 2,000 acres of ore lands, believed to be as rich as any in the State. They also own a considerable body of very valuable land one and a half miles from the city.

Mr. Eastman, as is elsewhere in this volume narrated, is a native of New Orleans. Mr. Smith is a native of Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he was born in 1839, the son of Robert D. and Ann McClure Smith, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Kentucky. The father was a preacher of the Methodist denomination. After some years spent in the general work of the ministry he was appointed Indian missionary.

Robert D. Smith had an adventurous life before coming to Birmingham, and his opportunities for acquiring knowledge of men and affairs had been very extensive and varied. Arriving here he was admirably prepared to discriminate between and select from the many invitations to men of enterprise offered by the local resources.

He had been taught in the public schools of Vicksburg and at the college of Salem, Ohio. In 1856, when in his seventeenth year, he graduated in the literary course at Miami College, Ohio. In the winter of 1857 he graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Cleveland, Ohio. Thus, well prepared, in his eighteenth year, Mr. Smith began an active business career, which has ripened into wealth and affluence. Going from college to Nebraska, when that territory was the object of great political excitement, he first engaged as clerk of a river steamer, the Omaha. Ill-health forced him to abandon this occupation after six months' service. Returning to the Mississippi Valley, he engaged in Illinois and Ohio in the land abstract business, in insurance and in railroad work. In 1869 he was engaged in the grain and lumber business at Thompson, Ill. The same year he returned to his native State and engaged in cotton planting

near Yazoo City. This he abandoned, after one year's experience, and became circuit clerk. This place he held for five years, when he bought the Castillian Springs, Miss., and kept up the establishment as a watering-place and pleasure resort for several years. At Macon and Meridian, Miss., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., he engaged in keeping hotels for several years. After finishing work as contractor on the New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad, he determined to come to Birmingham. This purpose was executed in 1883, and with the happy results already explained.

March, 1864, Mr. Smith married Miss Mary J., daughter of Judge McLean, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have five children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member in good standing of the Free and Accepted Masons.

J. P. Mudd was born at Elyton in the year 1859, and is a son of the late Judge Wm. S. Mudd, whose sketch appears in the history of the Ben and Bar. His studies were commenced in the school of Elyton, and subsequent pursued at the University of Alabama, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. He began his business career in the City Bank of Birmingham, but was forced, by ill health, to abandon that position. He then embarked in business in the crockery trade which he successfully prosecuted for a period of three years. In September, 1885, he opened the first office in Birmingham devoted exclusively to the sale of stocks and bonds. In this field Mr. Mudd has achieved merited success, and his business has assumed large proportions, and is increasing daily with the development of this favored section. He is one of the most industrious and popular of the many young business men, and is connected with many of the large monied corporations of Jefferson County, and he is ever ready to assist and promote enterprises of substantial merit. He is a worthy descendant of several of the best known and honored families of the State.

Mr. Mudd was united in marriage, October 3, 1883, to Miss Eula Anglin, of Birmingham, and their union has been blessed with a son, Wm. S. Mr. Mudd is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Mudd is a Presbyterian.

Maurice B. Throckmorton was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October, 17, 1856. At the time of his birth it was and always has been the Queen City, in point of refinement, culture, and progress of its people, of the State of Kentucky.

Colonel C. S. Throckmorton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and belonged to its best families. His mother, Miss Vine Ward, was a native of Louisville, and a daughter of Robert J. Ward, one of the most noted Kentuckians of his time.

His parents moved to Owensboro, Kentucky, in his early childhood, and it was here that he was reared and received a part of his education. When he had made sufficient progress he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington, Kentucky. This was the home for many years of two of the most distinguished citizens in American history, Henry Clay and Thomas Marshall. Young Throckmorton graduated in the year 1874, and in the fall of the same year accepted a position with the Southern Express Company, and rose rapidly to sustain important relations to the company. He remained with them continuously to October 15, 1882, and was agent at Birmingham from May 20, 1880, to October 15, 1882. He then became ticket agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at this point, and discharged its duties with



W. F. Chandler,

great satisfaction both to the public and to the company, until his resignation, December 28, 1885. He then engaged in the insurance and real estate business. He realized the great opportunity that these fields presented for the amassing of a large fortune, and saw that they paved the way to the highest business distinction. He was not slow in grasping the advantages of the situation, and has very rapidly come to the front among the wealthiest men of Birmingham. During the last year and a half he has made, from the rapid rise in values of real estate, what would be considered a splendid fortune as the reward of a lifetime of most uninterrupted success. He has always had the most implicit faith in Birmingham, and was ready to invest and take chances on this belief, while many others would hesitate, and lend a ready ear to the voice of over caution. He has lived to see his hopes realized far sooner than he had expected. To such truly active and wide-awake young men as Mr. Throckmorton it is not all surprising that the Magic City of the New South should be so lavish of her favors. He has achieved that standing, socially and financially, which places him among the leading men of this progressive center, and his career is encouragement alike to those younger and older than himself. He is yet in the heyday of young manhood, and the future holds out to him the brightest promises, and it is needless to predict that greater triumphs await him in the near future.

Mr. Throckmorton was married November 16, 1882, to Miss Florence E., daughter of Colonel Alburto Martin, of Elyton, who was for many years one of the truest and most distinguished citizens of Jefferson County.

Mr. Throckmorton's home is one of the most beautifully situated in Birmingham, and is the crowning prize of his greatest happiness. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William A. Handley. The men of to-day in the States of the South are, perhaps, lending less energy to the study of the abstract theories of political government than the devotion to this theme which so distinguished their ancestry of a single generation in the past; but in all measures of material development, upon whose foundations the superstructure of national prosperity and glory is erected, they tower like giants in the federation of States. Not despising the fortuitous circumstances of honorable birth and illustrious lineage, they simply resort to more enlarged and more practical methods of advance in noble enterprise and the acquisition of fortune.

Distinguished among those who are notable types of the changes which in recent years have been wrought in this section of the Union, the subject of this biographical monogram, the Hon. William A. Handley, occupies a most conspicuous and enviable position.

Descended from a long line of remarkable ancestry, Mr. Handley has wrought out for himself a career, in his chosen calling, which none of his illustrious prototypes have eclipsed. The original name of the family from which he has sprung was Ainelighe, which, upon the emigration of his remote progenitors from Spain to Ireland, was translated into O'Handley, and subsequently there and in America to the patronymic known to this age and generation. The Spaniard Ainelighes located in that part of the Emerald Isle which was anciently known as Kind Dofa, or O'Handley County. There, as O'Handleys, they became wealthy and politically powerful, and in the fourth century one of its scions ascended the throne of Ireland. (See *Annals of Ireland*, vol. 3, p. 171.) In A. D. 1396 the family sustained disastrous reverses in battle, the sons of Lord John Handley having been slain on the field, yet the proud race lost none of its prestige until the conquest of Ireland by the English. That they were powerful, valiant, and

illustrious military leaders is abundantly attested by their magnificent and costly tombs. (See *Annals of Ireland*, vol. 4, p. 1174.)

Three sons, John, James, and William, descended from this lordly line, emigrated to America during our colonial period. Of these, two settled in Virginia and the other in Pennsylvania. One of those who had made a new home in the Old Dominion soon returned to Ireland, and located in the city of Dublin. From this ancestor descended the Hon. John Handley, now a most distinguished jurist of Pennsylvania, resident of Scranton, in that State. The Handley who originally located in Pennsylvania subsequently removed to Virginia, and made a home near Fairfax Court House, a descendant of whom, Colonel William Handley, served most gallantly on the staff of General John C. Breckinridge during the late war between the States.

One of the Handley brothers who came originally to Virginia located near Norfolk, and from him was descended the distinguished gentleman whose career is the theme of this sketch. William A. Handley was born in Heard County, Georgia, December 15, 1834, and is a son of John Randolph and Nancy T. Handley. John Randolph Handley is a native of Burke County, Ga., and was named after the great statesman of Roanoke, at his suggestion, that gentleman being an intimate friend of his father, who was a Virginian. Mrs. Handley, the mother of our subject, was a native of Georgia. Her maiden name was Nancy T. Formby, and she was married in January, 1834, to John Randolph Handley, who had previously moved to Georgia from his native State, Virginia. Some time after this marriage they removed to Randolph County, Ala., where they still reside near the banks of the beautiful Tallapoosa.

William A. Handley, though born in Heard County, Georgia, from childhood was reared and educated in Randolph County, Ala., and it may be added with great propriety that Randolph County never had a better friend or a more enterprising citizen.

Young Handley, though deprived of early educational advantages, was ambitious, and determined to give his aspirations a high aim, and to see that they should be gratified, despite every early obstacle that impeded his advancement. Possessing rare native talent, and unusual energy and industry, he has most successfully triumphed over poverty and those other depressing difficulties which environed his youth.

Early in boyhood he became engaged in mercantile pursuits, having commenced his career while scarcely more than eight years of age, and in early manhood became the owner of the establishment in which he had been originally employed. This business he continued to assiduously pursue until the tocsin of war sounded throughout the land in 1861. Animated by the lofty spirit of pure patriotism, and a martial ardor inherited from his gallant sires of former centuries, he organized the "John T. Heflin Highlanders," and gallantly led this intrepid command to the service of his native land. After two years of active, perilous and efficient duty in camp and field, he was called into the civil service of the Confederacy, for which he was peculiarly fitted by his previous training. In this position he displayed superior qualifications, and gave abundant evidence of his ability, zeal, and usefulness.

After the war cloud had rolled away, Mr. Handley found himself possessed of nothing but an old and dusty stock of goods, and some \$25,000 or \$30,000 of accounts and promissory notes and securities, rendered well nigh valueless by the disaster of the war. He was largely indebted at this time to ante-bellum creditors at the North. To his honor, be it said, he never pressed the collection of a dollar from one of his stricken and ruined neighbors and debtors. In this situation he attempted farming, but made a failure in that vocation. After two years he closed out his property at public sale, and with the proceeds he went to New York and succeeded in settling with his creditors. They were generous, and assured him of credit should he again embark in the business of

merchandise. At this time he was about thirty years of age and without a dollar. He borrowed \$1,000, however, and opened a small general merchandise business at Roanoke, Alabama.

In the year 1870 the Democratic party nominated and elected him to the Federal House of Representatives, where he served throughout the Forty-second Congress. To perform this service he sold out his mercantile interests. As to his career in Congress it may be truly said, that it was as successful as his most sanguine friends could have desired or anticipated, and the congressional district which he represented was never more ably or satisfactorily served.

Retiring from congressional life, Mr. Handley repurchased his old business at Roanoke, and began work with renewed energy and added zeal. The firm of Moore, Manley & Handley was at once organized, continuing business at Roanoke for eight years, doing the largest and most successful business ever conducted in the county. In the year 1881 J. D. and B. F. Moore came to Birmingham to establish a branch house, dealing in hardware and machinery, which, since then, these gentlemen have conducted with such skill as to make it one of the leading features of Birmingham's commercial prosperity. The Roanoke firm of Moore, Manley & Handley, after several years, was dissolved, and the new firm of Manley, Handley & Hornsby was organized. Their business continues to be large and prosperous.

Mr. Handley commenced his transactions in real estate in Birmingham, for Moore, Moore & Handley in February, 1882, buying lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the corner of First Avenue and Twentieth Street. This property is now one of the most valuable pieces in the city, the whole of which is regarded as worth one-fourth of a million of dollars. A part of it has been sold, and on that part now held by them are the magnificent Moore, Moore & Handley buildings. Mr. Handley is not only a large dealer in real estate for his firm, but also on his own individual account. Outside of his Birmingham interests he has ample capital, and holds immense real estate interests in East Alabama.

Although Mr. Handley but lately connected himself with the interests of the Magic City, he ranks among its foremost men—distinguished by broad-minded, sagacious, and successful enterprise. A handsome property which he holds is at least a half mile of front feet on Powell Avenue, which, at a minimum valuation, is worth \$600,000.

No man in Birmingham has more unlimited faith in the greatness of its destiny.

In evidence of this, he said to a purchaser of a lot a few months ago—the same being 182½ feet front, and offered at about \$30,000—"Go to San Francisco, remain there two years, return and give me the amount of purchase money and interest, and I will pay your expenses and assure you an additional profit of as much silver as two mules can conveniently haul!" Has his faith been justified? It has—for that identical property to-day is worth \$700 per front foot, and the profit in silver would amount to as much as four mules could "conveniently haul." This astonishing increase has been effected in eight months! In two years what will not be the wonderful increase?

Mr. Handley was married November 8, 1859, to Miss Adelia A. Mitchell, daughter of Mr. Peter Mitchell, of Randolph County. The family of Mitchell is among the most respectable and powerful in Georgia. As a maiden Mrs. Handley was winsome and fair to look upon, and even now retains a matronly reminder of the loveliness of her youth. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. From this union have sprung two children, a son and a daughter. The latter, Miss Lola, who was educated at Roanoke Institute, and at Augusta College, Staunton, Va., was married on June 23, 1882, to Mr. J. E. Mann, of Georgia, a gentleman of a highly polished and greatly respected family of that State. This daughter is a lovely type of her sex, and "the hand that hath made her beautiful hath also made her good," for she is a consist-

ent member of the Baptist Church at Roanoke. The son, Guy H. Handley, is an elegant young gentleman, just crossed the threshold of manhood, and thoroughly educated at Roanoke Institute and the University of Alabama.

While Mr. Handley is not a member of any church, he is a gentleman of high moral character, of great benevolence, a firm believer in Christianity, and one who has established a deserved fame for charity and generosity toward all good works. The Roanoke Institute is a monument to his interest in the cause of education, while the beautiful churches and parsonages of Roanoke attest his active zeal in the promotion of religion. Indeed, it may be said that to his exertions the town of Roanoke owes its present prestige as the thriving and growing center of a rapidly developing business.

Happily for Alabama, Mr. Handley is yet in the vigorous prime of a useful and promising manhood. May it be many years before the marble is torn from the rugged mountain-side upon which the chisel of well-merited eulogy shall inscribe the epitaph that will commemorate his splendid services in the development of his adopted State! Already, however, he and his colleagues in the noble achievements so phenomenally accomplished may exultantly exclaim, in the proud words of Horace, *Ecegi monumentum are perennis!* For so long as the mountains at Birmingham shall be encircled with the horseshoe of everlasting luck, the valley that is lit up with the fires of countless industries, and that echoes the hum of machinery, and the rumbling of hundreds of daily trains, transporting its products to the far-away marts of the world; so long as iron ore, coal, lime-rock and sand lie contiguously in exhaustless quantities, as they do not elsewhere on the face of the habitable globe, so long will be remembered the names of those intrepid and untiring business intellects which have here given to the world the blessing of a matchless prosperity, and an unexampled growth in material development and wealth.

In concluding this sketch, may we not indulge in a pardonable pride in the land of our home and hopes, and say that we believe that despite the wonderful natural ability, the persistence, the sagacity, and the invariable success which he has commanded elsewhere, Mr. Handley, even, could nowhere, except in a region so blessed as is Birmingham and its environments, have accomplished so stupendous a lifework, so distinguished a position among men, and so immense a fortune. The sun that kisses the brow of our mountains, blazes in our valleys throughout the day, and sinks to rest, leaving us lighted by the artificial fires that glow from our furnaces throughout the night, nowhere on all the earth sheds its rays upon a clime more blessed with every conceivable human advantage. Through the agency of Mr. Handley and his co-workers these facts have been made manifest to the millions in America and Europe; and population and money are pouring in, as the mountain's torrent pours its volume of rushing waters into the lowlands sleeping at the base. They "come not as single spies, but in battalions;" they come to stay, and to add their energy and their treasure in the great work of business revolution at the South; they are already receiving reward for their faith and toil; but the future has prizes in store for them that eclipse those fabled gifts of the genii, recounted in the Arabian Nights tales. So, at last, truth shall become far stranger than fiction.

The prophecies of Mr. Handley, which have been so often fulfilled in respect to the growth of this city, may be entitled to more than ordinary consideration. In a recent interview he enthusiastically declared his renewed confidence in the future of the city. "Why," said he, "who can calculate the outcome of a very few years? These people who are coming here are all more than gratified with the results of their speculations, and each one of them is an instrumentality through which many others will be attracted. Endowed by nature with resources that are unparalleled on the globe; with

railroad means of communication, completed and projected, that give them unsurpassed interstate communication and cheap transit to the best markets of the world—there will be twenty new railroads impinging here in the next five years—and with the most enterprising population that ever pioneered a great movement for material development; with iron, coal, and limestone at our doors; with marble and other minerals in easy reach; with welcome to people from all parts of the world, and especially from the United States, we may justly look forward to the accomplishment, at no distant date, of most wonderful results. Indeed," he proceeded, "it is not only possible, but it is more than highly probable, that in five years from to-day the mineral belt of Alabama will contain one million people, and a people of more wealth per capita than any on the face of the earth. As for Birmingham and Jefferson County, the beginning of the twentieth century will witness its stalwart growth into a robust, but ever growing manhood. Jefferson County will be the site of the metal works of the continent, and will, as a center of iron and steel manufacture, have no parallel either in America or Europe. It is my firm belief that the valleys, mountains, hillsides, and plains of Jefferson County will be literally covered with manufacturing establishments, warehouses, stores, and the habitations of its million of inhabitants—the most prosperous and happiest on earth—in the year 1900. The effect of this development in the mineral districts of Alabama will be such as to greatly enhance the value of the fertile and productive agricultural lands of the other sections of the State. The tide of emigration and capital, now pouring into Alabama, will not be so blind as to fail to perceive the great opportunities of the farming regions, in supplying the mining and manufacturing centers, and will pour into the prairies, and the river bottoms, and the piney woods, and the sea-coast country, to engage in enterprises that will find their best support and market in this mineral belt. It is certain that large plantations will be sub-divided into small farms, and more people will till the soil upon more intelligent systems, and more profitably, than has of late been the rule. Aye, in less than two decades, from the Gulf to the Tennessee Valley, rousing from her sleep like some mighty giant, peerless Alabama, shaking off the dew-drops that have glittered on her garments, will rise to the full statue of her matchless grandeur, and march with proud mien and invincible step to her only proper place—the very van and lead of American commonwealths. Her millions of citizens, with their billions of capital, will be the greatest industrial power of all ages and all climes."

Such is the prediction of one of Alabama's sons, whose name will be handed down to future generations, by the traditions of our people, as a brave pioneer in the great rehabilitation and development of the brightest jewel that shines in the flashing diadem of gems that crown the brow of the lovely and spirited New South.

B. F. Roden was born in DeKalb County, Alabama, in 1844, and is a son of W. B. and Viola Harrison Roden, who were natives of Tennessee, but came with their parents to what is now Alabama before it was organized as a State.

His grandfather, Joseph D. Harrison, was a representative of the first legislature of the State, and his grandfather, John B. Roden, the first tax collector of Blount County, in which both men first located. The father died in 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-one.

The parents of our subject were married in Blount County, and followed agricultural pursuits.

B. F. Roden was reared upon a farm, and received the early education that the schools of that period afforded. He was among the first to enter the Confederate service in 1861, and continued during the entire war period.

He first became a member of Company G, Twenty-seventh Alabama Infantry, which was subsequently formed into the Thirty-first, and soon after consolidated and made the Forty-ninth Infantry, serving in Polk's army, Breckinridge's Kentucky Brigade and Division. At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded by a musket ball, which shattered the knee joint, which forced him to resign from active service, and he was assigned to the commissary department, where he remained until the close of the war. After the close of hostilities Mr. Roden migrated to Texas, and for over two years attended McKenzie's College, and subsequently, for two years, was a teacher in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Returning to Alabama he entered the mercantile trade at Gadsden, under the firm name of Latham & Roden, where he remained four years.

In 1871 Mr. Roden came to Birmingham, where he has been engaged in active business ever since, and has assisted, to a large extent, in building up the business portion of the town, and also various public corporations and enterprises. One of the finest business blocks in the city bears his name. It is on the corner of Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, is three stories high, built of pressed brick, and handsomely trimmed with stone. The lower floor is occupied by Mr. Roden as a grocery, and the Birmingham National Bank. The second floor is occupied by offices, and the third floor as bedrooms.

Mr. Roden devotes his time chiefly to the various corporations with which he is connected. He is the founder and president of the Avondale Land Company; is one of the founders of the Birmingham Gas and Electric Light Company, of which he is vice-president, general manager and treasurer; is one of the founders of the Birmingham Chain Works, and is president of the Birmingham Insurance Company. He is also one of the directors of the Alabama National Bank, and a large investor in real estate.

Mr. Roden served as alderman during the first ten trying years of the history of Birmingham, and was the founder and president of the first street railroad.

In 1872 he married Miss Ella Didlake, of Perry County, Alabama. They have five children—Viola H., Florence L., Lillian, Mabelle, and Benjamin F., Jr.

J. H. Bankhead was born in Marion County, Alabama, September 13, 1842. His father, James G. Bankhead, was a Virginian, but settled in Marion County in 1818, and lived there until his death, in 1861. His mother, Susan Hollis, came from Darlington District, South Carolina, to the same portion of the State in 1822, and is now living with her son.

There were three sons and one daughter born to them, and all of them are living in the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama, of which he is to be the representative in the Fiftieth Congress.

Young Bankhead spent all his life prior to the war on his father's farm, and worked and went to school alternately. He remembers vividly plowing with the proverbially contrary mule.

When the war came on he entered Company K, Sixteenth Alabama Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Captain J. B. Powers, and the regiment by Colonel W. B. Wood, now Judge Wood, of Florence. He enlisted as a private. He was in the struggle from beginning to end, and took part in the battles of Fishing Creek, Perryville,

Murfreesboro, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, and all the principal battles of the Western Army. After the battle of Fishing Creek he was promoted to third lieutenant, and captain after the battle of Shiloh. He was wounded three times.

After the war Captain Bankhead engaged in farming on his home place.

He represented his county in the lower house of the legislature in the session of 1865-66, which was the first session held after the war. He took an active part in carving out the new county of Lamar, from Marion. He was in the State Senate from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Lamar, Franklin, Fayette, and Marion, in the session of the general assembly of 1877.

In 1881 he was appointed warden of the penitentiary and held the office four years.

It was in 1882 that Captain Bankhead first became interested in Birmingham, and he has since then greatly increased his possessions in the city.

In 1883 he became associated with Colonel J. F. B. Jackson and others in the manufacture of lime and lumber at Blount Springs, and held his possessions there with the others of the company until February, 1887, and then sold out, with considerable pecuniary advantage.

Captain Bankhead was the originator, and took an important part in organizing the Birmingham Chain Works. He is also a stockholder, and maintains important relations to the Watts Coal and Coke Company; Birmingham Real Estate and Investment Company, and the Sipsy River Coal Company. The last named owns 20,000 acres, among the finest and richest coal lands in the State, and while they are already very valuable, they are destined to grow far more so; in all of these important corporations Captain Bankhead has given evidence of great business tact and capacity, and has grown wealthy with them.

Captain Bankhead was nominated by the Democratic convention of the Sixth Congressional District at Fayette Court House, September 3, 1886, to represent the district in the Fiftieth Congress, and was elected in November following. His friends warmly rejoiced in his elevation to the office, and do not doubt that he will make an acceptable and capable member.

Captain Bankhead was married November 13, 1866, to Miss Tallulah, daughter of James Brockman, of Wetumpka. She is also the granddaughter of the distinguished Col. Thomas P. Brockman, of South Carolina. Five children have been born to them-- Louise B., Marie S., John H., Jr., Henry M., and Mason.

Captain Bankhead stands high as a Mason, and has served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

All the members of his family are Methodists.

Manufacturers.

G. P. Williamson was born in New Richmond, Ohio, January 11, 1843. His father, Henry Williamson, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and settled at New Richmond. His mother, Julia Hough, came from Loudon County, Virginia. The former was of Welsh, and the latter English descent. His father was a river engineer for many years, and ran on different steamers in this capacity, and for a large portion of the time from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and then from Louisville to New Orleans. He continued to run in this trade until sustaining personal injuries in the burning of a steamboat. He then left the river, and in 1844 moved his family to New Albany, Indiana.

The educational advantages of the son were obtained at the public schools in New Albany, and, when not going to school he clerked in a book store. He continued thus engaged until fifteen years old, and then went to work in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company's Shops, and remained in them until 1861, when he was elected second lieutenant of Company C, of the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment. His colonel was P. A. Hackelman. Young Williamson served in the Army of the Potomac thirteen months, until the winter of 1862, when he returned home to work in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Shops in Louisville. He worked one year, and was then assigned to the pattern shops of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and filled the responsible position of foreman there for six months. At the end of this time he returned to Louisville and worked in a similar capacity for Davies & Co., engine builders. After five years' connection with this firm, he took charge of the shops of Sneed, Sayre & O'Bryan, who were architectural iron workers. He was, for the first year, foreman of the pattern shop, and was then promoted to the position of superintendent. He continued to work here, with great satisfaction to his employers, until the latter part of 1874, when he came to Birmingham to do the iron work on the First National Bank.

Going back a little, it is necessary to state that it was in the winter of 1871-72 that Mr. Williamson first came to Birmingham for the purpose above stated, but he had not then determined to live here. During the progress of the work already mentioned, Mr. Charles Linn made a proposition which culminated in his removal to the young town in January, 1875. He was, at the first, part owner and superintendent of the Birmingham Foundry and Car Manufacturing Company, now known as the Linn Iron Works. He continued in this position until March, 1879, and then retired from this establishment to build the Jefferson Foundry, of which he was the sole proprietor. These latter works were put in operation on the 1st of May of that year. The shop was then small and worked only about ten men. It has, however, had a prosperous career, and from a small beginning has grown to be one of the most important enterprises in Birmingham, and has worked up to its full capacity almost from the start. Of late years its capacity has been taxed to its utmost, which is the best evidence of the superior character of the work done. The pay-roll, carrying ten men to begin on, now has one hundred and fifty.



C. P. Williamson

In July, 1885, Mr. Williamson was the prime mover in the organization of the new Williamson Iron Company. The building of their furnace was the beginning of the present "boom" in furnace-building now going on in the Birmingham district. The new company was known as the Williamson Iron Company, and the Jefferson Foundry was merged into the new enterprise. The furnace thus far has had a similar experience to the foundry, and, with its capable management, there is no reason to suppose that any other fate than prosperity will befall it. Thus it is seen that Mr. Williamson has thoroughly established himself as one of the essentially representative men of this progressive city.

In 1864 he was married to Miss Mary Bligh, of Louisville, Kentucky. He has four children—Harry, Emma, Julia, and Mary. Harry is assistant superintendent of the Williamson Iron Company. Miss Emma was married to Mr. W. L. Woodruff, manager of the Birmingham Telephone Exchange, in 1886, and now resides with her husband in the city. All of the rest of the family also live here. He had two brothers, Braden and William. The former is dead, and the latter is farming in Illinois. His father and mother both died a few years since in New Albany.

Mr. Williamson is a member of the Methodist Church, and of Mineral City Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Birmingham, has taken most of the degrees in the order, and has filled many of the offices. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor.

Wm. T. Underwood is one of the youngest of the iron-makers of the United States, and none are better known among those who sustain the new-born fame of Alabama in the great iron markets than he. The industrial civilization of our times is a moral and intellectual plane upon which strong men dispose great events. Leaders play their parts there as surely as in the eras of war, or discovery, or political reform. There are subjects to be moved upon that plane, under the most enlarged theories of offensive and defensive combination, regulated, withal, by the most advanced principles of social and political development. The widening influence of commerce; the refinement of thought, put in motion by the steam-driven machine; the cultivation of personal honor, in the realm of banking; the elevated manhood of labor are among the subjects, of which we speak, and whose disposition the modern business man is brought to contemplate and appreciate.

The personal elements of character which insure Mr. Underwood's high rank in his chosen sphere of life are the strictest integrity and directness of conduct, promptness and energy in methods, intelligence in opinions, ready accessibility and unvarying courtesy of intercourse. He is a business man, thoroughly identified with the life of the people among whom he lives.

W. T. Underwood was born in Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1848. He is descended from an English colonist, who settled in Goochland County, Virginia, as a planter toward the middle of the eighteenth century. Joseph R. Underwood, grandfather of William T., emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in his youth. His name is honorably connected with the history of his adopted State. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He represented one of the Kentucky districts in the lower house of Congress, and represented the State in the Senate. He was a lawyer of great distinction, and served as one of the judges of the court of appeals of that State.

The father, Eugene Underwood, is now a large farmer and land owner in Warren County, Kentucky. He was for several years a practicing lawyer at Nashville, Tenn. He was one of the originators of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and one of its first directors.

William T. was carried to Louisville, Ky., by his father, after the death of his mother in Nashville, and there placed in the public schools. From these he was advanced to the Forest Academy, near the city. Having been well educated, Mr. Underwood read law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. He soon left Louisville to enter into land operations in Minnesota, and there became associated with influential men. His efforts in the West were altogether successful and satisfactory. In 1874 he took up his residence again in Louisville, but even then he continued to buy and sell the lands of Minnesota and other Western States and Territories, to examine titles and negotiate loans.

In 1882 Mr. Underwood was induced to come to Birmingham. He saw at once the marvelous opportunities here open to energy and capital well directed. He resolved to remain permanently, and then associated himself with Mr. H. F. De Bardeleben and others in founding the Mary Pratt Furnace Company.

Mr. Underwood has disposed of much of his possessions in other States to concentrate them at Birmingham. He is now a large investor in manufactories and real estate in and near the city. He is a director of the First National Bank, and president of the Mary Pratt Furnace Company, whose affairs he manages with distinguished capacity and success. He refused a nomination to the legislature at the August, 1886, election.

Mr. Underwood's mother, Catharine Underwood, *nee* Thompson, who died when he was ten years old, was a daughter of a lawyer of note, William Thompson, of Nashville.

In 1871 William T. Underwood and Miss Miranda B. Wilder, daughter of Oscar Wilder, a Louisville gentleman of wealth, were married. They lost their only child, a son, born to them in Birmingham. Mrs. Underwood is a very active promoter of the interests of the Episcopal Church, of which she is a member, and of practical charities of various kinds in the city. Mr. Underwood is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

George G. Kelley, one of the most progressive business men of Alabama, was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, July 30, 1847. Upon his father's side his ancestry is traced to the early settlers of Connecticut, and his mother was a niece of General Greene, of revolutionary fame. His father was for many years a prominent business man of Wilmington, N. C., and from him he inherited the superior business attributes which he has displayed in the management and establishment of one of the best-known mercantile houses of Birmingham.

Educated in private schools, at the age of seventeen he entered the army, but did not engage in active service. His business life began in North Carolina, where, for a period of two years, he was associated with his father in the general mercantile trade. Returning to Wilmington he was connected with George A. Peck, in the hardware business, for five years. He subsequently accepted the position of private secretary, under the president and superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Railroad lines, and filled it acceptably for two years. He next entered the auditor's department of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, which position he retained until 1878, when he resigned, and was placed in charge of the books of William Hall & Co., leading hardware merchants, of Montgomery, Ala.

In 1881 he became a resident of Birmingham, and erected upon Second Avenue one of the finest buildings devoted to the mercantile trade that now adorn it. It is a model of its kind.



Richard W. Zealand

Mr. Kelley established a trade which reaches and embraces nearly the entire South, devoting his energies entirely to the wholesale and retail hardware business. In January, 1887, he sold his hardware business, and devotes his time to wider fields. Possessing a thorough knowledge of his trade, and the superior advantages of Birmingham as a manufacturing center, he was the primal power in establishing the Baxter Stove Manufacturing Company, destined to become one of the leading industries of the South. He is the president of this company, a complete sketch of which appears in another portion of this work.

Mr. Kelley is also president of the St. Clair Mining and Mineral Company, and owns a one-half interest in the Alabama & Coosa Coal Company, consisting of five thousand acres located near Birmingham, upon the Georgia Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Kelley was the leader in erecting many magnificent suburban homes around Birmingham, having, in 1882, purchased upon Fountain Heights an area of ten acres, upon which he erected the beautiful residence that he now occupies.

He has invested his accumulations in Birmingham, and is largely interested in the most valuable mining lands of the State; in a number of the leading corporations of the city, and is always ready to advance a helping hand to any project pertaining to the development of the home of his adoption.

Mr. Kelley is a young man, and possesses superior business qualifications, upon which it is not necessary to enlarge, for the success which has attended his career speaks for itself. He is a charitable Christian gentleman. He was united in marriage June 25, 1874, with Miss Icoline L. Bates, daughter of Jared and Artemisa (Tulane) Bates, natives of Alabama. To them have been born three children—George Bates, Wilbur Edrald, and Irwin Olin.

Richard W. Boland, one of the progressive manufacturers of the New South, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, in 1848, and is a son of D. and Catharine (Flinn) Boland, who emigrated to America when Richard W. was an infant. They located in Philadelphia, where his father became a manufacturer of agricultural implements, and still resides.

Richard received the benefit of the public schools of that city, and also the University of Pennsylvania; subsequently became a medical student, and in 1873 graduated from the celebrated Jefferson Medical College. For a short period he practiced that profession, but developing a taste for mechanics he abandoned professional life and entered that other important branch of science, the modern manufacturing business. From 1874 to 1877 he was actively engaged in manufacturing agricultural hardware in Philadelphia. Removing to New Orleans, he was engaged in the same business there until 1881, when he became a resident of Birmingham, and established his present works, now one of the most important of the many industries of the city. A full sketch of the business established by Mr. Boland appears in another portion of this work.

Mr. Boland has established an excellent reputation as an energetic and progressive business man, and also as a citizen of high repute. He is president of the Birmingham Machine and Foundry Company; a director and large stockholder of the East Birmingham Land Company, and one of the organizers and incorporators of the Birmingham Hospital. Mr. Boland was appointed one of the committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, at the convention held at Pensacola, Fla., of the Industrial and Shipping League. He is ever ready to assist in every way in building up the city of his adoption.

The wife of Mr. Boland is a descendant of one of the oldest Quaker families of Philadelphia, where they have been residents for over two hundred years; her maiden name was Miss Sallie H. Davis. They were married in October, 1877, and are members of the Episcopal Church.

W. D. Brewer is the proprietor of a large sash, blind, and door factory in Birmingham, where he has accumulated a fortune. He began active life as an apprentice boy, and is now the employer of more than sixty hands, although a young man. He is a native of Lancaster, S. C., where he was born in 1850, the son of Elias B. and Rebecca (Riddle) Brewer. He commenced to learn the carpenter's trade at the age of eight years, and when fourteen the lad was sent to work in the shops of the Confederate Government at \$15 per day, Confederate money, and continued until the shops were destroyed by the United States troops. Mr. Brewer was a building contractor in Montgomery for five years, and came to Birmingham in the first year of its life, in 1871, where he continued the occupation of building contractor. He helped to build the Relay House, the first structure erected of any importance. He began, in 1874, on a small scale, his present line of business. By successive steps he has increased it to large proportions and heavy profits. From a mere shed for a workshop his quarters have grown to a large double-story brick structure, where all the modern machinery is at work, supplying home and distant markets, and giving work to a large number of employees. Mr. Brewer has been active in promoting the public good in Birmingham. He became chief of the unpaid fire department, when it had sadly degraded, and by his personal influence, good judgment, and honorable conduct elevated it to usefulness and as good discipline as a volunteer service could be expected to allow, and has won the confidence and respect of all classes. He has also served in the city council.

Mr. Brewer's career is illustrative of the good uses to which a Southern boy has applied the opportunities of the new era. He was married in November, 1874, to Miss Ella, daughter of Simeon Stough, of Montgomery County, Ala. Five children have been born to them—Willie, Edward, Walter (deceased), Elias, and Philip.

Elbridge Gerry Stevens, Jr., is a native of Dresden, Maine, where he was born in 1850. His parents, Dr. E. G. and Alfreda M. Marson Stevens are natives of Maine.

His father began his medical practice in Mississippi about the year 1838, where he remained a few years, returning to his native State, locating at Dresden, Kennebunk, and Biddeford, Maine, where he established an extensive practice, which extended over the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. He subsequently became a resident of Old Orchard Beach, where he is still engaged in active practice.

The subject of this biography graduated from the high schools of Biddeford, Maine, and at the age of sixteen entered Portland (Maine) College, and after finishing his studies there became a law student, continuing in the office of Hubbard & Wedgewood for two years.

He next entered commercial life, and was financier and bookkeeper of a large boot and shoe firm in Boston for over four years. Resigning he became cashier of the Standard Sugar Refinery of the same city, and acceptably filled that position for about five years.

Learning of the great development of Southern industries he came to Birmingham in the latter part of 1884, and in that short period intervening has established a name as one of the most enterprising of the young business element of the city.



S. H. Stevens Jr.

Mr. Stevens purchased the fire-brick plant owned by Mr. DeBardeleben, and entirely reconstructed it, making additions and placing the most improved machinery, until now he has a capacity of six millions of bricks annually, employing about seventy men. He meets all competition, and ships extensively to nearly all Southern sections.

In January, 1886, he formed his business into a corporation, and was elected president and general manager. Their plant consists of ten acres of land lying between Birmingham and Avondale, and the company also owns two hundred acres of valuable fire-clay land near the city.

Mr. Stevens has invented a fire-grate lining which commands great success. Besides being very handsome and ornamental, it reflects great heat, effects a saving of coal, and costs very little more than the common setting.

He has established a large number of branch offices in the leading cities of the Union for the sale of his fire-bricks, fire-brick tile, engine blocks, fire-clay sewer pipe, drain tile, lawn vases and pedestals, chimney tops, flue linings, street-paving bricks, red-pressed, ornamental and fancy, glazed and common encaustic tiling and terra cotta ware.

Mr. Stevens is a Knight Templar Mason, and a man who receives and commands the respect of his fellow-men, and in his private life is an accomplished musician and gentleman.

He was married in October, 1882, to Miss Mabel F., daughter of James L. and Amanda M., *nee* Pratt Hanson, of Boston, Massachusetts.

They are the parents of two children—James H. and Robert G.

William H. Wooldridge was born in Memphis, February 13, 1853. His father, Egbert Wooldridge, came to Memphis from Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1845, and lived there until his death in 1859. His mother, Elizabeth White, was also a native of Woodford County, Kentucky. William was one of a family of eight children—five were boys, and three girls, and he was the fifth child. He began when he was only seven years old going to a private school in his native county, and during the war attended school one year. Subsequently, he went to Franklin College, in Middle Tennessee, one year, making a sum total of his school life of four years.

After quitting school he farmed several years in the rich bottoms of Bolivar County, Mississippi, near Memphis, and then traveled for the large wood and willow warehouse of Wheeler, Pickens & Co., of that city, from 1872 to 1878. He passed through the yellow-fever scourge of 1873, but in the year 1878, when the city was well nigh depopulated by another visitation of the plague, he escaped to Louisville, Ky. There went into the large stove manufactory of John G. Baxter. For awhile he traveled, and also acted as general manager of the entire establishment. When applying himself to the former class of work his territory embraced almost the entire South, covering a period of fourteen years. He thus became extensively acquainted in that section. He made many large sales, and greatly enlarged the business by his untiring energy.

On Mr. John G. Baxter's death, in 1884, the John G. Baxter Stove and Foundry Company was organized, of which company he was made president; W. D. Hill, vice-president; and C. W. Sisson, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Wooldridge had made all of his arrangements to go into the stove manufacturing business in Birmingham early in 1884, and would have done so had it not been for the death of Mr. Baxter, which necessitated his taking full charge of the business in Louisville. It was not until August, 1886, that he, in company with Mr. Hill, put this intention into practice. It was then that the present site was selected for the removal of the Stove Works to this city. The

object that most engaged his attention was to get the Works established and in running order in their new location, and to accomplish this required not only much skill and forethought, but a thorough knowledge of the business and its requirements. It is considerably to the credit of Mr. Wooldridge that he drew the specifications and carried out all the plans of this large establishment, and very naturally ought to feel proud of his success.

A description in detail of the building will not be amiss in this connection: The main building, where all the molding is done, is two hundred feet square; the mounting and finishing rooms will be two stories high, and measure one hundred by one hundred and seventy feet; the storeroom, also two stories, will measure ninety by one hundred feet. The most elaborate finishing, electroplating, etc., are done in these works. The most skillful patternmakers will be employed, and the newest features will always be incorporated as a part of their stove-making. The number of men to whom this establishment will afford work will be four hundred, and the daily capacity is two hundred stoves. Some of the handsomest patterns used in this factory are due to the ingenuity of Mr. Wooldridge, he not only having designed but made them himself. Never having served an apprenticeship at any trade he has a thorough knowledge of machinery, and fully understands the use of all kinds of tools. On December 13th, 1886, the machinery of the John G. Baxter manufactory was put into motion in Birmingham, and thus another great factor added to her wealth-producing power.

Mr. Wooldridge's domestic relations have been fortunate. He had three brothers—Oscar, Charles A., and Egbert in the Confederate Army. They belonged to the Army of Tennessee, under the command of General E. Kirby Smith. Their division commander was General Frank Cheatham. Charles was killed at the fall of Atlanta, and Oscar and Egbert died in Memphis since the war. Albert is now a cotton merchant in St. Louis. His sisters, Mrs. Judge T. J. Latham, Mrs. Harriet Simpson, and Mrs. Maggie Peters all reside in Memphis.

Mr. Wooldridge was married February 28, 1878, to Miss Mary, the oldest daughter of Mr. John G. Baxter, of Louisville, and has two sons, John Baxter and William Latham. He is a member of the Christian Church, while his wife is an Episcopalian.

It is needless to add more to a career spent in such close compliance with the demands of active business. The prints of the labor we have before us are the highest encomium that could be expressed.

G. W. Sisson is secretary and treasurer of the Baxter Stove Works of Birmingham, already one of the leading iron industries of the South, and doubtless destined to become of reputation in its line commensurate with the fame of Birmingham.

Mr. Sisson is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., the son of John E. and Maria Ann Sisson, nee Wood. He was born November 1, 1858. After passing through the common schools, and spending a year at the West Alexandria Academy, he entered Washington and Jefferson College, Pa., where he remained until 1875. He then entered mercantile employment as a clerk at McKeesport, Pa., with a coal-mining store, and soon became assistant manager of the business. In 1878 he was bookkeeper in Cincinnati. In the same year he went to New Orleans, to open a branch house in the oleomargarine trade. The yellow fever drove him away from that venture, and he at once went to Louisville, and opened a commission house, with his brother-in-law as senior partner, under the style of Crump & Sisson. After eight years in that line he went into the employment of the Baxter Stove Works of Louisville as secretary and treasurer. In two months Hill, Wooldridge & Sisson bought the plant and moved it to Birmingham.

Mr. Sisson is a welcome addition to the manufacturing circles of the city, as he possesses rare business attributes and practical experience.

Mr. Sisson was married October 14, 1885, to Miss Carrie, daughter of John G. Baxter, of Louisville. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Samuel H. Lighton was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, February 11, 1857. He is a son of Andrew D. and Eliza J. Allen Lighton, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter of Madison County, Alabama. His father was a foundryman at Huntsville, Ala., for some years.

The subject attended the common schools until he was ten years old, and then began assisting his father in the foundry, where he worked with him for two years, or until the latter's removal to Louisville, Ky., in 1869. Young Lighton attended a school one year after arriving at his new home, and then commenced work for Sneed & Co., of that city, who were iron workers. He entered their establishment to learn pattern-making, and, after remaining with them nine years, he entered the iron works of Ansley, Cochrane & Co., where he was assistant pattern-maker, and among other notable work he did was to assist in making the patterns for the Birmingham Rolling Mills which were built a few years ago, and one of the largest concerns of the kind in America.

In August, 1882, he engaged with Aikin & Drummond, of Louisville, and made patterns for their molding machines for four months, and was then appointed foreman of their works. His effectiveness in this capacity attracted their praise, and in six months he was promoted to be superintendent of the entire establishment, and held it two years. Mr. Aikin then sold out his interests, and young Lighton remained with the Drummond Manufacturing Company one year longer.

In September, 1884, he moved to Birmingham, and formed a copartnership with Mr. Aikin, and built a large foundry and machine shop, and since has been very prosperous, the business having very greatly increased; indeed, being much larger than he ever anticipated. The firm make a specialty of the Aikin improved molding machine, which is a great success, judging by the popularity it has attained.

Mr. Lighton was married September 5, 1882, to Miss Maggie, daughter of Mr. Aikin, his former employer, and at present his associate in business. Thus is seen in Mr. Lighton's career an example of what may be accomplished by the deserving and worthy. He commenced an apprentice boy, and is now one of the proprietors of an important, thriving, industrial establishment. No worthier example of emulation can be found than he. He is quite a young man, and his greatest achievements are before and invite him onward.

Patrick Byrne is a native of Ireland, and was born in the city of Dublin February 27, 1840. His early life was spent in that city, and he attended the public schools there until he was fourteen years of age, and then entered Dublin University, where he took the special courses of civil and mechanical engineering for two years. He went to London in 1856, and stood a successful competitive examination for draughtsman in the naval department, and was assigned to duty at Chatham Navy Yards, on the Medway. While performing his duties at Chatham he studied navigation, and in 1858 was again successful in a competitive examination for assistant sailing master in the navy. Shortly afterward he received his commission, and was ordered to join the flag ship of the Brazilian squadron. After arriving at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and reporting for duty, he was assigned to the coast survey then being made for the use of the navy. In pursuance of his duties in this department he visited Babria, Pernambuco, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, and the intervening coasts.

The war of 1861-65 in America breaking out about this time, and his sympathies being with the Southern side, he tendered his resignation and returned to England, on its acceptance, and immediately took passage from Liverpool in a blockade runner for Charleston, S. C., with the intention of becoming an officer in the Confederate Navy. On arrival in Charleston and finding it difficult to secure a position, and being anxious to do something for the cause, he accepted a place as second officer of a blockade runner, and continued in the service for nearly four years, making trips from Nassau, in the early part of the war, to Matamoras and Galveston; later to Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington. On many of the trips were numerous adventures and hair-breadth escapes, until at last he was taken prisoner at Wilmington January, 1865, and was sent to Fortress Monroe, and from there to Governor's Island, N. Y. He remained a prisoner until the last week in February, when he was discharged on parole. Blockade running at that time being at a discount, and not being able to return South, he accepted a position as second officer on the ship *Western Empire*, then loading coal for San Juan Del Sue, on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, and made his first trip around Cape Horn. His first information of the war being over was received in June, on his arrival at San Juan Del Sue. After discharging the cargo his ship sailed for Calleo, Peru, and from there to Chinoca Islands, and loaded guano for New York, arriving back in New York in June, 1866. He then sailed from New York in the *T. J. Southard* for Lafian, N. B., and loaded lumber for Liverpool, England. On arriving in Liverpool he left the *Southard* and joined the *Sophia*, then loading tin, pig iron, and salt for Galveston, Texas, and sailed from Galveston in March, 1867, loaded with cotton for Liverpool. From Liverpool he took passage for New York, which ended his sea-faring life. After remaining some time as draughtsman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked as a draughtsman in the city engineer's office. He was appointed assistant city engineer of Covington, Ky., January 1, 1868, and remained in that position one year. He came to Nashville, Tenn., January 1, 1869, where he lived more than seventeen years. He established in that city an elevator manufactory, and conducted a most thriving business for the whole time of his residence in Nashville. There was no other industry of the kind in the State of Tennessee. Captain Byrne is the inventor and patentee of a hand-power elevator and other improvements on elevators of various kinds, which he first introduced there, and also introduced a novelty in machinery in the way of an elevator operated by gas, which gave it the advantage of being used in stores and other places where steam could not be conveniently applied. Captain Byrne has made a scientific study of hoisting machinery, and, being possessed of some judgment and practical sense, there is no wonder he has always been successful.

Captain Byrne was honored by his fellow citizens on several occasions during his residence in Nashville. In June, 1877, he was elected first lieutenant of the Burns (Tennessee) Light Artillery, and in June, 1880, upon the resignation of its captain, he was elected to succeed him. In 1880 he received, by acclamation, the Democratic nomination as representative for the lower house of the general assembly, and received the third largest vote on the ticket. He was nominated again in 1882, but declined the honor on account of business requiring all his attention. He was also adjutant of the First Tennessee Volunteers. He did not resign these military positions until he came to Birmingham, in October, 1886.

Captain Byrne immediately set about to establish the Avondale Iron Works upon coming to Birmingham, and, as has been the case with him elsewhere, has already secured lucrative orders for work. The specialties of the works above mentioned are elevators, architectural iron work, steam heating, and general foundry and machine work.

Captain Byrne was married December 30, 1872, to Mary, daughter of Terrence McGuire, of Nashville, a well-known and prominent railroad contractor. Both himself and Mrs. Byrne are members of the Catholic Church.

E. L. Bridges was born September 15, 1854, at St. Louis, Mo. His youth was spent at the schools of Richmond, Va., where his father had removed. He entered first, after leaving school, a tobacco manufactory in Richmond. His health failing under the duties of his position he went to Louisville, and entered the service of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

In 1881 Mr. Bridges came to Birmingham, to engage as bill clerk of the Rolling Mills. He was soon promoted to bookkeeper, and is now cashier, paying out many thousands of dollars weekly in the business of that large and constantly-growing corporation.

Mr. Bridges has a bright future before him, and enjoys, in an eminent degree, the respect and confidence both of his friends and employers.

He was married November 4, 1883, to Miss Mamie C. McLester, daughter of James McLester, of North Port, Ala. They have one child—James R.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bridges are members of the Episcopal Church.

George C. Ball was born near Montgomery, Ala., in 1841. His ancestors were Virginians. His father and his mother, Eliza Jane Pollard, came to Alabama when they had to travel all the way in stages. The latter came to visit her brother, Colonel Charles T. Pollard. When they were married they returned to Virginia, and celebrated their nuptials there. On his father's side he is connected with General Washington, and on the unveiling of the latter's monument in Washington City, a few years since, he was invited, as one of the living descendants of the Washington family, to be present. His family are also connected with Bishop Proteus, at one time Bishop of London, England. His father was, for many years, a practicing lawyer in Montgomery, Ala., and for the last five years of his life was clerk of the supreme court of Alabama. He died in 1858. His mother died in 1870.

Mr. Ball's early life was spent in Montgomery, and he obtained his education in the private schools in that city. But the war coming on he entered the Confederate service, under the lamented Colonel J. H. Clanton, as sergeant major of his regiment of cavalry. After the battle of Shiloh he was transferred to the Eighth Arkansas Regiment, and was a member of the staff of General John H. Kelley, who was the youngest brigadier general in the Confederate service, and was also an Alabamian.

Young Ball was at the battle of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville, Chickamauga, and took part in all the fights from Dalton to Atlanta, and in other hard-fought battles, up to the close of the war. He was not wounded during the whole time, and came out of the war as major.

He returned home in April, 1865, was ticket agent, and, at one time, auditor of the Alabama & Florida Railroad, now the Mobile & Montgomery division of the Louisville & Nashville system. He held this position, at Montgomery, for twelve years. From 1877 to 1881 he was mostly in the lumber business. In 1881 he went to Eufaula, Ala., and organized and built an oil mill there, and, in 1882, the oil mills at Albany, Ga. He was general manager of both, with office at Eufaula, and sustained this relation to them five years.

In the latter part of July, 1886, he came to Birmingham, and purchased a considerable interest in the Wharton Flouring Mills, and, on November 20th, 1886, was made president of the milling company. Since assuming control of these mills their sales

have increased in a tremendous ratio, and they are, under his management, one of the most thoroughly enterprising and progressive manufacturing concerns of Birmingham.

Mr. Ball was married May, 1872, to Miss Hattie G. Mays, who was living at the time at Augusta, Ga., but who is a native of Montgomery, being a daughter of the late Judge Thomas Sumter Mays, and to them three children have been born.

Mr. Ball belongs to the Andrew Jackson Lodge of Masons, Montgomery, Ala.

Both he and Mrs. Ball are members of the Episcopal Church.

Philip Schillinger, senior proprietor of the Birmingham Brewery, is a thrifty and enterprising citizen and business man. He is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1831, and where he resided until over twenty years of age. Emigrating to America, in the year 1851, he first located in Ohio, and followed his trade of baker in Sandusky for two years.

In 1853 he removed to Louisville, Ky., and continued in the bakery business for a number of years. In 1865, in connection with Zang and Miller, they organized the Phoenix Brewery, of that city, of which Mr. Schillinger was made superintendent, and which he conducted very successfully until 1883, when he disposed of his interest.

The same year he decided to locate in Birmingham, and the following year, 1884, he built his present works, and has established one of the most prosperous industries of the Magic City.

Mr. Schillinger has been remarkably successful in his business since coming to Birmingham, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. His brewing interests increased until he was forced to enlarge his capacity, and he has at present a model establishment, a more complete sketch of which appears in another portion of this work.

Mr. Schillinger has also been fortunate in real estate transactions, in which he has profited largely. He owns considerable property in Louisville, Ky., which he is trying to dispose of, to reinvest in the Magic City, which he has great confidence in, and in which he proposes to make his home.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Successful and enterprising in business, social and genial in his relations with his fellow man, he ranks as one of the solid men of Birmingham.

Mr. Schillinger was married in Louisville, Ky., in 1855, to Miss Kathrine Jenne. Four children are now living—August, Louis, Erwin, and Emma.

AUGUST SCHILLINGER, treasurer of the brewery, and manager of the city trade, was born in Louisville in 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that city. His first business experience was in the bakery of his father, and he was subsequently employed in the Phoenix Brewery, where he learned all of the details of that business.

Upon coming to Birmingham he was given an interest in the business of his father, and placed in charge of the city trade. By uniform courtesy and attention to the wants of his customers, he has contributed, in a marked degree, to the popularity of his product, and assisted materially in establishing its present high reputation.

He is one of the most popular of the young men of the Magic City, adding to a pleasing address good business methods. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the K. of G. R., the K. of P., and the German Society.

Mr. Schillinger was married in 1880 to Miss Mary Zabel, of Louisville, and has one child, Emma.

LOUIS SCHILLINGER was born in Louisville in 1860, and in early years learned the baker's trade from his father, following that avocation until the business was disposed of. He then entered the brewery which his father had established there.

Deciding to become proficient and practical in every branch of that trade, he went to Cincinnati, and entered the celebrated establishment of the Moerlein Brewing Company, where he remained until he became thoroughly conversant with the secrets of brewing.

Returning to Louisville he was placed in charge of the Phoenix Brewery, as foreman, and held that position until he came to Birmingham with his father, to establish their present business, in the building up of which he has proven an important factor. He attends to the brewing, and is the efficient general manager and superintendent of the entire works.

In 1884 he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Conradi, of Cincinnati.

ERWIN SCHILLINGER was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1862, and, like his brothers, has been familiar with the brewing business since his youth. He has the exclusive charge of the bottling works connected with the brewery, and devotes his entire attention to the duties connected therewith. He has a large patronage, and is extending that branch of the business over a wide scope of territory.

He is also married, being united to Miss Bertha Botzin, of Louisville, in 1886.

With his brothers he has an interest in the business, and is the secretary for the company.

Mr. Schillinger is a young man with good business habits, and has the faculty of making and retaining friends.

Evan R. Jones was born in Wales in 1846. He first went to school in his native town until he was sixteen, and then apprenticed himself at Lanelly, England, to learn mechanical and civil engineering and draughting. He was under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Mayberry, one of the most distinguished engineers of his time. After leaving this place of training he became chief engineer of the Cork Navigation Company, of Cork, Ireland, and after two years' service was made chief engineer for Logan & Hemmingway, contractors for the East India Dock, at Cardiff, England, and the Cardiff & Canphilly Railroad. In the spring of 1868 he came to America in the service of the Guion Steamship Line, but after two trips remained in this country. He worked as a journeyman machinist, and subsequently took charge of the Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mills, and was next connected with the Dixon Manufacturing Company.

He satisfactorily held a responsible place with the Delaware & Western Railroad as master mechanic, up to 1877. At this time he came South, and was at Jackson, Tenn., some months as master mechanic of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Shops, but was forced to resign on account of failing health. He then worked for the Rome Iron Works, of Chattanooga, Tenn., for two years. In February, 1880, he came to Birmingham, in company with Mr. W. B. Caldwell, president of the Birmingham Rolling Mills, and was there eighteen months as constructing engineer and superintendent of the placing of machinery. To him was due the plans and specifications by which these mills were built. He was then superintendent of the Linn Iron Works.

In 1882 he became general superintendent and constructing engineer for the Brierfield Iron Works, Brierfield, Ala., and discharged its responsible duties, in which he had the building and care of a large rolling mill and nail factory, a furnace and a coal mine for three years. In May, 1886, he returned to Birmingham, and took the leading

part in organizing the Excelsior Foundry and Machine Shops, and was its first president. Upon its reorganization, in 1887, he was made its general manager. Mr. Jones is the inventor of a coal presser, a valve indicator, and a patent tram-car wheel and axle, and from the latter named he will no doubt reap a large sum.

Mr. Jones was married in April, 1865, at Swansea, England. He has three children living—Mabel, Bryce, and Agnes. Mr. Jones and the members of his family are Presbyterians.

Charles W. Wood is one of the progressive young men identified with Birmingham. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1863, but in 1866 his father's family moved to New Orleans. His father, R. D. Wood, and his mother, Miss Mariam Widney, were both natives of Pittsburg. Previous to going to New Orleans his father was an extensive coal dealer, and has followed the same business ever since, and owns extensive coal yards both in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Young Wood's early life was spent in the former city, and his first educational advantages received there. On his mother's death, in 1873, he went to Pittsburg and spent four years at school. Returning to Louisiana he was four years a student at the State University, and devoted himself to those studies which bore especially on the subject of engineering. He finished his studies in civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., in 1884.

He then went into the coal business with his father, and here made practical application of his training as an engineer. He remained with his father from the fall of 1884 until the spring of 1886. In April of that year, he came to Birmingham on a prospecting trip, and returned the following month, and at once organized the Birmingham Bridge Company, of which he is the general manager.

The filling of so important a position is at once the highest testimony to his business capacity and ability. No enterprise from its inception has had a more flattering history, and more hopeful indications of its continuance.

Mr. Wood was married October 14, 1886, to Miss Ida E., daughter of Mr. P. W. Pettiss, of New Orleans. Her father is one of the leading business men. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM W. DAWSON was born near Yorkville, South Carolina, July 23, 1841. His father, S. A. Dawson, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, Mary S. Boggs, was a native of North Carolina, and was born near Greensboro. In his eighth year his father moved to Tennessee, near Knoxville, and farmed there until his death, carrying on, also, building as a contractor. There were five children born to his parents—Anna, Mary, William, Amanda, and Elizabeth. His father met a tragic death a few years ago in Tennessee, by falling from a wagon, and a younger brother was accidentally killed on the railroad.

The first schooling that William ever received was in his tenth year at Contumant Springs, in an old-fashioned log schoolhouse. In his twelfth year he left this school, and attended night school in Knoxville, where his father had moved in 1857. His education from this time was due to his personal efforts. He worked in the day and went himself to school at night. A noted part of his boyhood experience in Knoxville was the selling of Brownlow's famous work, *The Great Iron Wheel Examined*. As all readers are aware, this was a reply to the *Great Iron Wheel*. For some time he sold as many as he could carry in his arms as the result of a single evening's work. His companion in this predatory merchandise was James Brownlow, a son of the noted author, and he had the satisfaction of outstripping his competitor. At the age of sixteen he

went into a foundry in Knoxville, and served an apprenticeship of more than five years, but during all this time he continued to go to night school. At the end of this time he went to Chattanooga, and worked in a foundry and machine shop, and as this was in 1862, he did a great deal of work for the Confederate Government. He was in Chattanooga when the Federal General Buell shelled the town. In the fall of 1863, he returned to Knoxville, and worked there for a short time, and then started on a visit to relatives in Appanoosa County, Iowa. In passing through Louisville, Kentucky, and a favorable opportunity presenting itself, he went to work in an agricultural implement factory. Soon after this he was taken sick with the small pox, from which he was seriously ill for many weeks. After his recovery he worked in Louisville for a short time, and then went to Nashville and worked for several months, and during this time enjoyed the satisfying celebrity of receiving the largest wages of any foundryman or machinist in Nashville. He soon returned to Louisville and engaged to work for a stove manufacturing establishment, and continued to work at the stove manufactories in that city until 1870, and on account of the numerous strikes, which, of course, created confusion among the workmen as well as trouble with the proprietors of the factories, he quit the business for a period of ten years. During this time he followed various callings, but his principal business was the collection of debts. He organized one of the most successful collecting agencies in Louisville, and made a good deal of money.

In 1882 Mr. Dawson returned to his old business, and was employed with Phillips, Burtorff Company, of Nashville. He then returned to Louisville, and went to work for the John G. Baxter Stove Manufactory, and while in this establishment proved his great skill as a molder. At various times he was offered responsible positions but refused them. After the death of Mr. Baxter he was made general superintendent, and has continued with the same company ever since. On the organization of the John G. Baxter Stove Manufacturing Company in Birmingham, after its removal from Louisville, he was made general manager, and no officer connected with the establishment has more fully the confidence of the company.

Mr. Dawson was married in November, 1865, to Mrs. Emma Wallace, a daughter of Mr. J. G. Hewitt, one of the best known foundrymen of Louisville. He has two children—a boy, Clifford Preston, and a girl, Alice, who are to him the sacred relics of a happy wedlock.

Mr. Dawson is a member of the Methodist Church. He has taken all the degrees of the York Right in Masonry, and belongs to the Knights Templar.

William C. Shideler was born in Troy, Miami County, Ohio, August 9, 1833. After obtaining the rudiments of an English education he became a printer in the office of the Cincinnati Times for five years. He then determined to learn the machinist and blacksmith trade, and with this purpose entered a machine shop in Cincinnati, and spent several year's apprenticeship, and followed his trade up to the breaking out of the war. He entered as a private of Company B of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Col. John T. Toland. He was in the war three years from September 13th, 1861. He was in the campaign throughout West Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Sheridan, and passed through without receiving a wound. After the war he merchandised at Higginsport, Ohio, for several years, and then resumed work at his trade, in which he was employed at the same place until the fall of 1880; then farmed in Lewis County, Ky., for four years; was the assistant superintendent of the Champion Bridge Works at Wilmington, Ohio, and was with them until the beginning of the year 1886. In January of that year he came to Birmingham, and was interested with prominent

citizens here in the organization of the Southern Bridge Works. He was made superintendent, and from the starting of the first machine the business has grown rapidly until these works are looked upon as one of the very substantial enterprises of Birmingham. These facts are the best testimonials of Mr. Shideler's skill as a workman.

Mr. Shideler was married in March, 1855, to Miss Rachel Palmer, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The latter is a member of the Baptist Church; the former belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Carlos H. Reese was born May 4, 1847, at Eutaw, the county seat of Greene, one of the wealthiest of the agricultural counties of Alabama. He is the son of E. and Charlotte M. Reese, *nee* McKinstry, the father a native of South Carolina and the mother of Connecticut. The father was a carriage builder. While at school in his fifteenth year, Carlos H. enlisted in Captain Relan's company of artillery, Confederate States Army. He remained in the service until the close of the war. Returning to Eutaw he engaged with his father in the latter's trade. He afterward set up in Demopolis on his own account. Next he bought land in Pickens County and became a farmer. In four years he gave up this, sold his farm, and returned to his trade in Corinth, Miss.

June, 1882, Mr. Reese came to Birmingham, and began work at his trade on a small scale. He now employs eight hands, and his business is increasing and assuming large proportions.

September 24, 1870, Mr. Reese married Miss Mary Clinton, daughter of James C. Clinton, of Pickens County. They have two children—Fannie C. and Lottie M. Mr. and Mrs. Reese are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is superintendent of the Sunday school of that church at Avondale.

John Veitch was born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, November 27, 1836. His father and paternal grandfather had made iron after the primitive customs, their machinery being turned by water. They had made some shot and shell for the South Carolina nullifiers of 1832, whose virtues were never tested.

John went to the schools around his native place, and studied at a public school in New York for eighteen months.

In Cass County, Georgia, now Bartow, he learned the practical work of a molder. After residing in various other places he went back to Cass County in 1861, and was there when the war broke out. Early in the war he happened to be in Jacksonville, Alabama, where he heard Hon. J. L. M. Curry, Member of Congress, make a war speech under a flag that had the smoke of the first Manassas on its folds. Becoming enthused with the spirit of the occasion, he volunteered in Selden's Battery. The battery was sent to Mobile. John Veitch and his brothers, being found out as skilled men in iron work, were put in the arsenal at Selma, where they remained hard at work until captured and paroled by Wilson's men in the last days of the war.

Mr. Veitch had been connected in responsible positions with the furnaces in and around Birmingham since they were built, until he voluntarily retired to go into the saw-mill business, which he now conducts successfully.

He was married December, 1858, to Miss Amanda Brigman, in Talladega, and they have a large family. He is a Mason in good standing.

Joseph Beitman was born at Covington, Kentucky, March 26, 1857, and is a son of Jacob and Emelia Meyers Beitman. His parents were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1850, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1861 the family removed to Kansas City, Mo., where Joseph attended the common schools, and afterward took a course in the Kansas City Business College. After completing his education, Mr. Beitman apprenticed himself to B. Davidson, of Kansas City, to learn the cigar business. After three years' apprenticeship he engaged in the cigar-making business for himself, and was very successful. In 1876 he formed a partnership with his brother, Adam Beitman, for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale cigar business. His brother died in 1879, and he then admitted Isaac, another brother, to a partnership in the business, which was continued under the old firm name of Beitman Bros. They opened a branch house in Birmingham in July, 1886, and have been very successful. Mr. Isaac Beitman has charge of the Kansas City house. The firm handles mainly Eastern goods, and travel six men from Kansas City and three from Birmingham. Mr. Beitman is a member of the Jewish church.

John F. Grady is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County Clare, April 29, 1853. He came to America when quite young with his father and mother, who settled in Ypsilanti, Michigan. He lived there until he was thirteen years old, and then went to New York City with his parents. He attended the public schools in both places until he was fourteen years old, and then bound himself as an apprentice to learn the iron molder's trade, and served seven years' apprenticeship. Since then he has worked in all the principal cities in this country at his trade. He came to Birmingham in October, 1886, and was one of the organizers of the Avondale Iron Works, in which he has an interest. He is a molder of much skill, and will here, in this progressive city, find the best field for his labors.

The Birmingham Steam Bottling Works, Davis & Worcester, proprietors, are manufacturers of all kinds of carbonated waters, and they have an establishment, which is a model of its kind, located on Avenue C and Twenty-second Street.

The business was commenced in 1884 by J. H. Davis and John Herbert, under the firm name of Davis & Herbert, on Avenue G and Eighteenth Street. This firm conducted the business for four months, when Mr. Herbert retired and S. H. Worcester was admitted as a partner, forming the present firm.

Their business prospered, and in November, 1886, they were forced to enlarge the capacity of their works and had their present commodious quarters built for them. The building is especially arranged, is 32x40 feet, and fitted up with the newest and most improved machinery from Boston. Their goods are justly celebrated for their purity and excellence, and their trade is now extending outside of the city to points reached by the railroads. They also have a large city trade, which is increasing daily. Their capacity for business is unlimited, practically, and their specialties are mineral waters, ginger ale, soda, sarsaparilla, and cider.

MR. DAVIS is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1851, and, when seventeen years of age he went West, and for nine years was engaged in various enterprises in the Rocky Mountains. He came to Birmingham in the fall of 1884, and has since been in active business, as will be seen from this sketch.

S. H. WORCESTER was born in Newport, Kentucky, March 18, 1864, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Lock) Worcester, of English nativity. His father is a machinist, and since 1882 a resident of Birmingham. He is now master mechanic at the Birmingham Rolling Mills.

Our subject learned the trade of an engineer machinist at Cincinnati, Ohio, and also attended the Hollingsworth College, where he took a course in engineering and drafting. He was employed in the steel mills of Covington, Kentucky, and in 1882 came to Birmingham and worked in the rolling mills for two years. He went subsequently to Tuscaloosa, where he filled the position of sanitary engineer one year. Returning to Birmingham he was employed at his trade in the Birmingham Iron Works a short time, and then formed his present business association where he has been very successful.

A. F. Hochstadter, a young manufacturer, is a native of Philadelphia, but since 1875 has been a resident of Alabama. He was employed as a commercial agent about seven years, after which, in 1882, he was engaged in the liquor trade on the corner of Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, where he continued three years. He then embarked in the manufacture of mineral waters, soda, sarsaparilla, cider, and all varieties of carbonated waters. He has achieved a success in this line, and his goods have an excellent reputation for purity and excellence. His trade is increasing daily and extends to the country districts. His place of business is on Third Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, where he has an establishment especially adapted to his business, with all modern machinery.

Mr. Hochstadter was married in May, 1881, to Miss Jennie Fies, of Birmingham. He is a member of the K. of P., A. O. U. W., and the I. O. B. B.

Wholesale Merchants.

James A. Allen, the head of one of the wholesale groceries of Birmingham, was one of the proprietors of the first wholesale house in the Magic City. He came from Southern stock, and is of English and Scotch extraction. His father, Edward Allen, was a native of North Carolina; his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Williams, was born in Maryland.

James A. Allen was born in June, 1836, in Hancock County, Georgia, and his early education was commenced in private schools. At the age of twelve he came to Alabama, and was a farmer's boy, and at the age of thirty entered the grocery house of Joseph & Allen, and thoroughly informed himself with every branch of that trade. Subsequently he formed a partnership with James M. Smith, and was successfully engaged in the wholesale grocery line in Montgomery until 1871. In the latter year he came to what is now Birmingham, and formed a partnership with A. Marree, one of the first citizens and business men to locate there. This firm started the first grocery house, their store being located on First Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Mr. Allen soon after purchased the interest of Mr. Marree, and conducted the business with remarkable success under the firm name of James A. Allen & Co., until 1883, when the present house of Allen, Scott & Co. was organized, by the admission of W. C. and B. C. Scott into the firm. Their business grew to such proportions that in 1886 Mr. Allen erected, on the south side of First Avenue, a three-story brick building, which extends from First to Morris Avenue, and is $27\frac{1}{2} \times 182\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is one of the finest business blocks in the city, and was designed to meet the demands of the immense business which this progressive firm has established.

Mr. Allen was a gallant member of the Sixth Alabama Regiment during the late war, enlisting as a private in Company E, in 1861. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, in 1863, which disabled him from active duties, but he remained in the service until the close of the war.

Mr. Allen has been thrice married, and has two children living—Claude A. and James A. The family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Allen has served as elder for several years.

JOSEPH McLESTER was born in North Port, Tuscaloosa County, Ala., July 27, 1848.

His father came to Alabama in the early history of the State, from North Carolina, and settled in North Port. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Simonton, also came from the same State when quite young.

At the time of the birth of the subject of our sketch, Alabama was in a prosperous condition, and his particular locality was one of the most highly favored portions of the State, both as to its temporal affairs and as to its people, who would have adorned any locality as being possessed of all those characteristics which constitute a highly refined and cultivated population. North Port, his home, was separated from Tuscaloosa by the Black Warrior River. The latter place was then, and always has been, noted for its

educational institutions, and its name has been synonymous, almost from the founding of the town, with the highest standard of learning. Both these towns are at the head of steam navigation.

His father was a merchant, and has always conducted a prosperous business, and carried on a trade with the interior for a distance of over a hundred miles.

Joseph attended the high schools of Tuscaloosa, and when not engaged in his studies clerked in his father's store. He prepared himself for college and attended the University of Alabama, then in Tuscaloosa. He was a cadet at the university when it was burned up, with its magnificent library, by the Federal forces, under General Croxton, in 1865.

In the year 1866 he entered the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. This institution was then under the administration of General Robert E. Lee. Joseph graduated in 1869, after taking a three years' course. After returning home he clerked in his father's store three years, and then was assigned to a position in the First National Bank of Tuscaloosa. He became cashier of the bank and treasurer of the Alabama Insane Hospital for a period of eight years. In the discharge of the duties of this position he acquitted himself with marked ability. His duties were highly responsible, and he proved himself worthy of the trust.

In the fall of 1881 he gave up his position and came to Birmingham and engaged in the grocery business, purchasing Mr. J. M. Maxwell's half interest in the house of J. M. Maxwell & Co. The Rev. J. A. VanHoose was the company of the firm. The new firm is known as McLester & VanHoose. This was the second exclusively wholesale grocery house established in Birmingham, and as to the volume of business it transacts it can be said that it stands second to none.

Mr. McLester was married to Miss Nannie Somerville, a niece of Judge Somerville, of the Alabama Supreme Bench, some years since. She, like himself, was a native of Tuscaloosa, and belongs to one of the oldest and most highly respected families in the State.

This union has been an exceedingly happy one. Mr. McLester is the father of several children, and his home, one of the most charming in the city, is the seat of great domestic happiness.

No young merchant in this city looks out upon a more encouraging future.

James Alexander VanHoose was born in Tuscaloosa, May 15, 1852. His father is a native of Fayette County, Alabama, and his mother, who belonged to one of the old Virginia families, came from Campbell Court House, in that State.

James studied under several of the most noted teachers who ever taught in Tuscaloosa. Among these are the Rev. R. D. Nevins, Prof. W. C. Richardson, and Prof. B. F. Meek, LL. D., one of the most finished English scholars in the South. At the age of fifteen young VanHoose began to make his own living, and when not working for a livelihood was engaged with his studies. He naturally desired to excel, and with this laudable spirit devoted himself to them with no uncommon assiduity. His life continued in this manner, alternating between work and study up to the year 1871. In July of that year he entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. He was educated here for the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He distinguished himself for unflinching devotion to his studies, and after an arduous course of five years, four and a half of which were spent in the academical department, and the remainder in the theological, he received the diploma of graduation in 1875 in the former department. After leaving the university he returned to Tuscaloosa, and at once set about to prepare

himself to stand an examination preparatory to entering the ministry. He studied the Greek Testament, unfortunately printed in very small type, a month prior to the time when the examination was to take place. During this time he only allowed himself a few hours sleep out of the twenty-four. At length he became stricken with temporary paralysis of the muscles of his eyes, caused by excessive use of the eyes in reading this small-print Greek Testament. As soon as his sight was sufficiently restored he stood the examination with credit to himself, and was ordained in St. John's Church in Mobile, of which the Rev. T. J. Beard, now the rector of the Church of the Advent in Birmingham, was rector. This ordination took place in the early part of 1876, and Mr. VanHoose at once came to Birmingham and became the pastor of the Church of the Advent in February, 1876, also taking charge of the missions at Athens, Decatur, and Trinity. He was the second minister of this church, the first being the Rev. P. A. Fitts, who after this went to Tennessee. Mr. VanHoose remained in nominal charge of this church until August of that year. Although his impaired eyesight disabled him from reading or studying, he worked with great earnestness and zeal in behalf of his church, and, though with it for so short a period, left a very sensible impress behind him of the work he had accomplished.

In October, 1876, he returned to Sewanee, Tennessee, and became the General Agent of the Endowment Fund of the University of the South, and filled this position until August, 1877. He was then elected Proctor of the University, and by virtue of the position became responsible for the discipline of the institution. This was, indeed, for so young a man, a great trust and care, but as in every other capacity in which he had been called on to act, he proved himself both equal to and worthy of the charge. It was in 1879 that he gave up this position and returned to Tuscaloosa, and after remaining here a short time came to Birmingham, and with the consent and approval of the bishop of the diocese of Alabama went into temporary secular employment until the time, if ever, when his eyesight would be sufficiently restored to enable him to go on in his chosen calling. The best medical advice since then seems to make that hope a very doubtful one, the injury in all probability being for life. In February, 1880, Mr. VanHoose went into the wholesale grocery trade in Birmingham with Mr. J. M. Maxwell, of Tuscaloosa. The firm was known as J. M. Maxwell & Co., and was among the first wholesale houses of this kind established in Birmingham. In August, 1881, Mr. Maxwell having died, Mr. Joseph McLester, of Tuscaloosa, purchased his half interest, and the new firm was known as McLester & VanHoose. It is one of the most prosperous houses in the city, and its volume of business constantly increasing.

Since his residence in Birmingham, Mr. VanHoose has been identified with every movement, either actively or with influence, calculated to build up Birmingham's interests. He was very active in establishing a board of trade for the city, and was its first president. He was also one of the main factors in organizing and holding the Alabama State Exposition in 1884. In 1886 he was one of the prime movers in putting on foot the Birmingham and Pratt Mines street railway, and was elected president and general manager. Here again he gave evidence of his ability to conduct to a successful issue any enterprise to which he saw fit to devote his energies. This road has steadily increased in popular favor and patronage, until now it is one of the most progressive in the city. Mr. VanHoose, as president of the company, in all of his acts has shown himself thoroughly capable. He was also the originator of the East Lake Land Company, and with the able assistance of Mr. Robert Jemison organized and put in shape that company, which has since proved a wonderful success.

Ever since Mr. VanHoose's residence in Birmingham the second time, he has had charge of several missions in behalf of his church. Among these we may mention

Decatur, Gadsden, Athens, Pratt Mines, and others. He also acts as assistant to the rector of the Church of the Advent in this city, having been assigned to this duty by the bishop. He is ever ready to respond to the calls of duty. It is due him to state that ever since the affecting of his eyesight, as above mentioned, he has never had perfect use of it, and even now he cannot engage in study at all. It is owing to this cause that he was compelled to give up the active and continuous work of his high calling. Mr. VanHoose's domestic relations are in the highest sense pleasant and happy. He was married in June, 1877, to Miss Jennie McLester, of North Port, Alabama, a daughter of one of its most successful and respected merchants. He is the father of several children, all of whom are living.

Since the foregoing was in type the Birmingham and Pratt Mines Street Railway Company has bought a controlling interest in the Birmingham Street Railway Company, and the two have consolidated, the former name remaining the name of the new consolidation.

This, it will be seen, places Mr. VanHoose in charge, as president and general manager, of one of the strongest street-railway systems in the South. To his ability and good management this friendly and mutually agreeable consolidation is mainly due. We predict for the new company, under Mr. VanHoose's management, a splendid success for the stockholders, while at the same time so managed as to have a careful regard for the public's best interests.

William R. Malone is a native Alabamian, and was born in New Limestone September 8, 1856. His birthplace is the county seat of Limestone County, one of the finest portions of North Alabama. His father, James M. Malone, is a descendant of Virginia stock, but came to this State at an early date. His mother is an Alabamian by birth, and her maiden name was Jane Matthews.

Our subject attended the schools at his home until attaining his fourteenth year, and then entered the Athens College, and went steadily to school for two years, or until he was sixteen years old, and then embarked in active life by accepting a clerkship in the general merchandise store of George Mason & Co., in Athens. He gave them eight years of faithful service, and then made a venture which has proved to him a most fortunate one. It was at this time that he came to cast his lot in Birmingham, and his history from this time onward has been gratifying and very successful. At the first, he formed a copartnership with W. Mason in the retail grocery business, and at the end of the year Mr. B. F. Roden was added to the firm, and the new firm style was known as Roden, Mason & Malone. One year from the time of the formation of this firm, Mr. Roden bought out his partners' interests. Mr. Malone then formed a copartnership with Mr. T. P. Wimberly, under the firm name of Wimberly & Malone, and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. This was among the earliest houses to engage in this branch of trade in Birmingham. It continued for several years, and had a successful experience, when the firm was dissolved, and Messrs. Adler bought Mr. Wimberly's interest, and subsequently formed the present copartnership with Morris and Albert Adler, of Baltimore, the new house being known as Adler, Malone & Co. This firm shares as extensive a trade as any in this city, and this, like many other instances, serves most admirably to show the worth of Birmingham's young men as the progressive factors of her present and future greatness.

Mr. Malone has not confined his energies to commercial life alone. Since his life here he has looked after the management of a large farm he owns in Limestone County. While he does not denominate himself a real estate dealer in the strict sense of the term,



Yours Truly
Walter W. Davenport

yet, to the extent that he has given it his attention, he has been very successful, and owns some valuable property in the city.

Mr. Malone belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

WALTER W. DAVIN was born in New Orleans, October 24, 1859. His father was of French descent, and his mother of Irish parentage. His father has followed the sea as a steamship captain for many years. The subject of this sketch was reared in New Orleans, and was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating at the age of nineteen. He was then engaged as accountant-of-sales clerk in one of the largest cotton brokerage houses at that time in New Orleans, Messrs. Hanna & Barnett, remaining with them one year, when he resigned for the purpose of studying mechanics. He entered the New Orleans Foundry and Machine Shop, and after a course of study in the different departments of the foundry resigned and was engaged by W. L. Cushing, a large machinery dealer. Remaining with Mr. Cushing several years, acting in the capacity of traveling salesman and constructing engineer until the close of the Atlanta Exposition, then he was placed in full charge of the cotton machinery department for the Eagle Cotton Gin Company, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, whom Mr. Cushing represented in the South. Through Mr. Davin's skill and experience in operating this machine it was awarded the first prize. After the close of the Atlanta Exposition he obtained a more lucrative position with H. Dudley Coleman & Bro., of New Orleans, who, at that time, were doing the largest machinery and mill manufacturing business in the South. Mr. Davin remained in the employment of the above concern for a number of years. Resigning this position, which was that of traveling salesman and collector, he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the United States Construction Department in the Custom House, at New Orleans. Wishing to embark in business on his own account, he resigned this position and came to Birmingham, in order to see what the prospects were for a machinery house. Recognizing at once that such a business would pay handsomely, he immediately leased a small store on Twentieth Street, near Third Avenue, where he put in stock a small supply of general machinery. Through his energy and indomitable will he succeeded in selling considerable machinery.

He then took into partnership with him his old friend and office companion, Mr. Willis Shaw, of New Orleans. The business of this firm increased daily, and their store was inadequate for it. Mr. Davin made himself quite popular with every business man of Birmingham, and soon became one of the most enterprising citizens of the city. He has started several enterprises, which now net a very handsome income, and one of which is the American District Telegraph and Merchants' Police and Detective System. The entire city is strung with wires, all leading to his general business office. On each of the principal business corners he has a signal box, from which his patrolmen, constantly on duty, are required to send signals every half hour during the entire night. This system is recognized by every business man of the city. He is a favorite, both socially and in business circles. His manner impresses his hearers at once that he is a man of business qualities and good judgment.

Mr. Davin married Miss Hattie L. Martin, of Brookhaven, Mississippi, November 18th, 1885, and their union is a happy one.

Willis Shaw was born in Jackson, Mississippi, November 17, 1859. His father, John W. Shaw, was a North Carolinian. After moving to Mississippi he became a merchant in Jackson for many years. His mother, Virginia L. Coleman, was a native of Louisiana. Willis Shaw was reared in Jackson, and educated in the New Orleans public schools and at Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia.

In 1871 he decided to follow the machinery business, and entered the large establishment of his uncle, H. Dudley Coleman & Bro., of New Orleans, as office boy. He remained there for nearly fifteen years, during which time he acquired a thorough knowledge of the machinery business, and had full charge of their sales and correspondence. He left their employment in May, 1886, and came to Birmingham and formed a copartnership in the machinery business with Mr. W. W. Davin. The firm of Shaw & Davin has had high success, fuller details of which the sketch of W. W. Davin, in this volume explains. Willis Shaw is a member of Tau Chapter, Sigma Chi Fraternity, of Roanoke College, Virginia, and of Indivisible Friends' Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of New Orleans, Louisiana.

He is a fine salesman, fond of his business, has many friends, and is one of the assured successes of the Magic City.

Besides his investment in the machinery business Mr. Shaw has been equally fortunate in his real estate ventures, having netted \$55,000 out of a \$5,000 investment, in five months. Willis Shaw is director in the Birmingham Paint Manufacturing Company, the Edison Electric and Illuminating Company, and the Talladega Land and Improvement Company.

The firm of Shaw & Davin, although but nine months old, are well and favorably known throughout the South and have the entire confidence of all with whom they have business relations. They represent some of the largest manufactories in the Union. They are thorough, progressive, prompt, reliable, and courteous, and deserve the magnificent success they have achieved by their own vim, push, and energy.

W. H. Kettig, the subject of this sketch, is one of the youngest and most enterprising young business men of Jefferson County, who manages and superintends in person large manufacturing and business interests.

He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1861, where he was reared and educated, having graduated at the age of eighteen years. Like most young men in large cities Mr. Kettig, notwithstanding his fine education, for a long time found great difficulty in finding a suitable situation. He finally obtained employment, in a pork packing establishment, as a shipping clerk, at the insignificant salary of one dollar per week. But this did not discourage him. He set hard to work as if he was getting a princely salary, and in six weeks his employers increased his remuneration tenfold, and when, six months after, he accepted another position in a large manufacturing supply house, his old employers offered the young man, then being only nineteen years old, an interest in the profits of their business if he would stay with them. But Mr. Kettig disliked the pork business, and set diligently to work learning the hardware and supply business as traveling agent, and afterward accepted a very responsible position from the largest hardware and mill supply firm in the West, with headquarters at St. Louis. Three years after Mr. Kettig, having established a large trade through the South and West, was induced to locate in Birmingham, and formed a copartnership with Major W. J. Milner, under the firm name of Milner & Kettig. This house, under his management, rapidly assumed an immense importance to the trade of Birmingham, and its name is now well known throughout the entire South and West. Being possessed

of indomitable energy and great force of will power, Mr. Kettig always overcame obstacles in his path, which were often serious, and where many others would have been discouraged and given up the battle. Polite and courteous to everybody, he has made many friends in the Magic City who hold him in esteem.

J. O. Burwell is another of the successful young business men reared in Birmingham. He was born May 7th, 1853, and is the youngest child of a family of five children, four of whom are now living—Laura M., now Mrs. John F. Hanby, Orville C. (who died while a cadet at the State University), Martha M., now Mrs. S. R. Truss, of Birmingham. His father, O. S. Burwell, was a native of New Haven, Conn., but came to Alabama early in the thirties, and merchandised in Perry County two years, but came to Jefferson in 1836, and engaged in farming. His mother, Emily Massey, was a native of Jefferson County.

The subject of this sketch was reared, and received his educational training in his native county. On arriving at the age when one may be considered about grown he left the parental roof, and engaged in the cotton trade for two years in the city of Nashville, Tenn. Returning to Jefferson he was employed as a clerk in the Irondale Iron Company's store, who had their works about eight miles east of the present city of Birmingham, and then clerked in a dry goods store in the city for one year. He was engaged in farming in the country, and in the latter year came to Birmingham and engaged in the retail wagon trade, and in 1884 became associated with S. W. Slaton and W. W. McGlathery, under the firm name of Slaton, McGlathery & Burwell. This firm is composed entirely of young men, and by their energy, perseverance, and commendable personal qualities, have established the only reliable and profitable wagon trade in Birmingham. They are also extensive handlers of cotton.

Mr. Burwell was married in 1876 to Miss Bettie, daughter of Rev. F. M. Grace, now of Mansfield, Louisiana, and a granddaughter of Baylis E. Grace, Sr., one of the most venerable and respected citizens of Jefferson County. To this union four children have been born—Mary D., John E., Mettie G., and Lizzie R.

Mr. Burwell is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

As already indicated Mr. Burwell has been and is now among the successful young business men of Birmingham. This relates to the special business to which he has given his attention, and to those outside ventures in which he has taken part. He has accumulated desirable property, and among other things may be mentioned a choice tract of land near Birmingham, and desirable city property.

Hamilton G. Beggs, manufacturer and merchant, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1830, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was for many years a tax collector in Liverpool, where the son attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. He next served an apprenticeship of four years learning the foundry trade, and at the age of eighteen emigrated to America, where he worked as a journeyman at his trade for several years, traversing several States. From 1855 to 1859 he followed the foundry business in Virginia, subsequently removing to Tennessee, worked at a foundry in Knoxville, and from thence went to Chattanooga, where he embarked in the foundry business, and cast the first gun made in Tennessee for the Confederate Government, also the first bomb shell. In 1862 he was placed in the foundry at the Shelby Iron Works, Shelby County, Alabama, and built munitions of war for the Confederacy until the close of the struggle. Mr. Beggs erected the first foundry and machine shops in Birmingham on lots purchased by him

in 1872, on First Avenue and Sixteenth Street. Since that period he has been one of its most active business men. He does all kinds of casting, and has established a stove manufactory, which is now one of the leading industries of the South. Mr. Beggs, being practical and thoroughly conversant with his branch of trade, is destined to be a leader in the many industrial features which are now centering in Birmingham. He married in 1855, Miss Susan R. Dunnervent, a native of Virginia. They are parents of eight children—George W., Hamilton T., Jr., John P., Josiah, Elizabeth R., Virginia L., Mary M., and Idia. Mr. Beggs is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. BEGGS was born in Virginia in January, 1856. He was a student in the schools of Birmingham until fifteen years of age, when he entered the East Tennessee University at Knoxville, where he completed his studies. He began his business career in the foundry of his father, where he has continued, and by devotion to his duties and good business qualifications has been advanced to a partnership and interest in the business.

Mr. Beggs is an exemplary and promising young man, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

Elijah L. Higdon was born in Polk County, Tennessee, September 25, 1861. He is a son of Rev. J. A. and M. A. Higdon, *nee* Linderman. His father is a distinguished Baptist clergyman. Elijah was taught in the common schools of his native neighborhood, and at the high school in Dalton, Ga. At the age of fourteen he entered upon his business career as a clerk in a produce firm in Atlanta. After several years of employment in this capacity he was made a partner with his employer, and the firm name was W. J. Hudson & Co., wholesale dealers in produce. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Higdon came to Birmingham, and entered into the wholesale fruit business. His business prospered at once. In three years he had built a large business, and, his trade demanding larger facilities, he entered the store on Morris Avenue, from which his firm controls a large and growing trade in various parts of the South. Since October, 1886, he has been associated in business with Mr. J. H. McCary.

Mr. Higdon is a member of the Baptist Church. He belonged to the Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, and joined the Birmingham Rifles on taking up his residence in this city.

September 11, 1880, when in his twentieth year, Mr. Higdon married Miss Alice, daughter of Frank and Sarah Coleman, of Tennessee, and they have one child, a son.

James H. McCary is a representative of the class of educated Alabamians of the new era. Born March, 1862, when the war between the States was in its earliest stages, his whole life has been spent under the social influences into which he has so largely entered to shape.

Mr. McCary is a native of Chilton County, Alabama, the son of James F. and E. M. McCary, *nee* Lily. After passing through the common schools he completed his studies in the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn. For six years thereafter he was employed as clerk in the Hotel Jackson, at Blount Springs. In September, 1883, he came to Birmingham, to engage as clerk in the Relay House. In 1884 he entered mercantile life in Birmingham as a grocer. In 1886 he formed a partnership with E. L. Higdon in the wholesale fruit and produce line. This business has been distinguished by rapid growth. The firm occupy a large and handsome building on

Morris Avenue, the leading wholesale street, and perhaps the best in its line in the South. They do a large and increasing business along the trunk lines of railroads leading out of the city.

Mr. McCary is one of the directors of the Birmingham National Bank, owns valuable real estate in Birmingham, and blocks of many of the best local stocks in the market. He owns valuable agricultural lands in the Valley of the Mississippi, situated in the State of Mississippi. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school, of which church he is a member.

Henry W. Perry, a prosperous representative of the wholesale trade of Birmingham, is a native of Marion, Alabama, where he was born July 18, 1858. He is a son of Dr. Samuel and Salina (Jones) Perry, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. His father practiced medicine in Perry County for nearly thirty-four years, attaining a high position and reputation. He has recently moved to Birmingham, where he continues to practice.

Henry W. was educated in the schools of Marion, Alabama, and subsequently entered Howard College, and finished his studies there. His first entrance into commercial life was as bookkeeper in a general merchandising house in Marion, Alabama, where he became familiar with business methods. He continued there five years. His next position was as salesman for C. W. Hooper & Co., wholesale grocers, of Selma, with whom he remained two years. He then resigned to enter business for himself. The thriving city of Birmingham attracted him, and in October, 1883, he opened a wholesale house for the cigar and tobacco trade. Associated with him is Mr. J. J. Hooper, the firm name being H. W. Perry & Co. Their business was commenced in the Moore, Moore & Handley block, on Twentieth Street. From a small beginning they have obtained a large trade. In October, 1886, they moved to more commodious quarters on Twenty-first Street, near the Jefferson County Savings Bank building. Their trade is extending every year, and covers generally the Southern States. They employ three traveling salesmen, and handle a line of goods which cannot be surpassed in their specialty.

Mr. Perry is a young man, to whom the future promises much. He ranks as one of the most enterprising and progressive in the commercial circles of the Magic City.

Samuel W. Emmons, although not educated for a business career, has, nevertheless, been successful in that field, and has a character worthy of emulation. He is a native of Lancaster Court House, South Carolina, born in June, 1853, and son of Frank and Mary A. (Orr) Emmons. His father was a native of Connecticut, and a farmer of South Carolina. The mother was a native of North Carolina.

Our subject was reared on the home plantation, and educated in the common schools. When arriving at maturity he was appointed deputy sheriff of Panola County, Mississippi, and filled this arduous and trying office for a term of four years, when he tilled the soil of Mississippi until 1883, when he came to Birmingham. His first occupation was that of a clerk in the wholesale produce house of J. D. Pendleton. A short time afterward he purchased a half interest in the business, and subsequently became the sole owner.

Mr. Emmons has confined his attention strictly to the wholesale produce trade, and has developed business tendencies of high order. His house is located on Second Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, where he has commodious salesrooms.

John Shahan was born October 3, 1844, in Sevier County, Tennessee, and is a son of James and Ann (McCauley) Shahan. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received a good common school education.

When twenty-one years of age he began business life in Tunnel Hill, Ga., in partnership with J. W. Ownbey, where he was identified from 1865 until 1868. He had previously, in 1862, enlisted in Company A, Fourth Georgia Cavalry, and was in service until captured by the Federal troops, in August, 1864. He was immediately released, however, being in ill-health, and returned to his home.

From 1868 until 1883 he was engaged in the mercantile trade at Gadsden, and in the latter year came to Birmingham, engaging in the retail grocery trade on Second Avenue. In July, 1884, he had the misfortune to have his place of business destroyed by fire.

In October, 1885, he embarked in the wholesale produce and grain business, and has established a fine trade, which is increasing daily. His place of business is on Morris Avenue, where he has extensive warerooms, suitable for his large interests.

Mr. Shahan was married October 22, 1865, to Miss Susan Morland, of Tennessee, who died March 4, 1884. Eight children were born to them—William L., James M., John H., Minnie M., Lonnie E., Ora F., Clyde T., and Susie A.

Mr. Shahan is a member of the First Baptist Church, and has always taken an active part in church work. He has been deacon of his church for eighteen years, and, previous to coming to Birmingham, was superintendent of the Sabbath school.

Retail Merchants.

Moore, Moore & Handley. In a magnificent block of buildings, which bear their name, situated on the corner of Morris Avenue and Twentieth Street, is located the business house of this progressive firm.

In May, 1881, Mr. B. F. Moore, then traveling as an agent for machinery throughout the State of Alabama, came to Birmingham to inspect the city, and to determine the advisability of establishing a business house. After a few days passed in earnest and careful inquiry he was convinced of the superior advantages of the city, and, upon his return to his home at Roanoke, persuaded his brother, J. D. Moore, and Colonel W. A. Handley, who were in business there, to join him in the enterprise, and in February, 1882, the firm began business on Second Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, under the firm name of Moore, Moore & Handley.

The business of the firm prospered from its inception, and in October of the same year they were obliged to seek a more favorable locality, and removed to the Crittenden Block, on First Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. The rapid and magic growth of the city, together with the increase of their trade, decided them to erect a building extensive enough and especially adapted for their business. This idea was practically executed in 1884 by the erection of a splendid structure, now occupied by the Metropolitan Hotel. This building was erected at a cost of over \$20,000, is 50 by 100 feet, and is one of the most imposing in Birmingham, consisting of three stories and basement. This building was occupied partly by them until 1886, when their continued

prosperity demanded still more extensive salesroom, and one entirely devoted to their line of trade, and their present store was finished in the fall of 1886, at a cost of \$15,000. The building now occupied by them is 32 by 100 feet, three stories high, with basement, and was designed especially for the wholesale and retail hardware and machinery trade. Each floor is crowded to its utmost capacity with an extensive stock pertaining to their trade, and their sales now amount to over \$25,000 per month, and are constantly increasing. This firm is one of the heaviest operators and owners of real estate in the city, and are each severally connected with various other enterprises and investments.

J. D. MOORE, the senior of the brothers, is a son of James D. and Caroline (Martin) Moore. The father, although a native of North Carolina, has been a resident of Carroll County, Georgia, for over half a century, and has followed agricultural pursuits. His wife was a widow of William Malone. She was a native of Georgia, and has borne him seven children, six of whom are now living.

James Dolphin Moore was born in Carroll County, Georgia, in 1849, and is a graduate of Bowdoin College, located in his native county. He subsequently was appointed Professor of Mathematics and French, and taught those branches in that institution for two years. After one year at Oxford College, where he filled the same chair, he returned to Bowdoin College, and resumed the position he had vacated. In 1875 he established Roanoke Institute, in Randolph County, Alabama, which he conducted for one year, and then abandoned literary pursuits to enter commercial life. He was first associated in partnership, in 1876, with Colonel W. A. Handley, at Roanoke, Alabama, under the firm name of Moore & Handley, which subsequently became Moore, Manley & Handley.

Mr. Moore was soon satisfied that he was well qualified for a larger business field, and, in 1882, was induced to come to Birmingham, where he has since resided, and ranks as one of its leading business men. He is interested in many of the large corporations and enterprises, among which we name the Smithfield and West End Land Companies. He is one of the incorporators of a street railroad, and also of the Griffin, LaGrange & Western Railroad; is one of the organizers of the Birmingham Bridge and Forge Company, and is president of the Birmingham Axe and Tool Company, a full sketch of which appears in the manufacturing industries. He is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the progress of Alabama, and is ever ready to assist and promote a healthy growth to substantial industries. With a superior literary taste and cultivation he is a friend to advanced education, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage July 7, 1885, with Miss Annie Provost, of Mobile. One child graces this union, Edna J.

B. F. MOORE is justly recognized as one of the most progressive among the many meritorious young business men of Alabama. He is a native of Georgia, and was born in June, 1854. Like his brother, he was educated in the public schools of Carroll County, and also attended Bowdoin College, which was supplemented by two years of study in the academical department of the University of Virginia.

He was for one year a teacher in his native county, and in 1876, upon resignation of his brother from Roanoke Institute, Alabama, was placed in charge of that institution, which he ably conducted for a period of four years. For a short time thereafter he engaged in traveling throughout the State, selling machinery, during which he became convinced that Birmingham was the best business location and distributing point in the State, and in May, 1881, decided to locate there.

The result we have noted above, and to our subject is due the credit of starting one of the many strong business houses of Birmingham. He has devoted his attention assiduously to business, but has found leisure to invest in and originate many other business enterprises. His name is identified with the Village Creek Land Company, of which he owns one-third of its stock, and is the secretary and treasurer; is secretary and treasurer of the Birmingham Axe and Tool Company; is one of the incorporators of the Smithfield Land Company; is a stockholder in the Birmingham & Jones Valley Street Railroad, and interested in many other corporations. He is also personally interested in considerable real estate, in which he has great faith.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and liberal and charitable to all worthy projects.

Joseph B. Earle, a well-known business man of Birmingham, was born in Elyton in October, 1833, and is a son of Dr. Samuel S. and Harriet (Wright) Earle. The following is from Brewer's History of Alabama:

"The late Samuel S. Earle was one of the best and most prominent citizens of Jefferson County for fifty years. He was a native of South Carolina, where he was born in 1799, and came to Alabama in 1820, locating in Jefferson. His skill as a physician, his many excellencies of character, his literary culture and practical sense, soon gave him prominence. He represented the county in the legislature in 1832, and three or four times subsequently; the last time in 1842, when his party was in a hopeless minority in Jefferson, but he preferred the peace of domestic life.

'And to add greater honors to his age
Than man could give him, he died fearing God.'

This event occurred December 20, 1870. His numerous descendants are in Jefferson, and are among the most respected citizens."

Four children, of a family of ten, survive him—our subject; Sarah, wife of Robert M. Greene, of Elyton; Harriet, wife of Hon. G. W. Hewitt; and Paul H., whose sketch appears below.

Joseph B. was educated in the private schools of Elyton, and at the age of eighteen began his business career as a clerk in the general merchandise store of Wright & Earle, and in 1854 he became a partner, the firm being styled Wright & Earle. They continued doing a prosperous business until 1860, when Mr. Earle purchased his partner's interest, and formed a copartnership with the late William S. Mudd, and the association continued until 1880, when the partnership was dissolved, and our subject removed his business to Birmingham, where he has been conducting a prosperous business since.

Mr. Earle is known as a sound and conservative business man, and a liberal and charitable citizen, and without damning with faint praise on the one hand, or eulogizing on the other, all who know him, says a friend, will cheerfully say, that there are few men who, while such strong factors in busy and society life as he has been since the close of the war, have still "kept the even tenor of their way, along the cool sequestered path of life," with more modest dignity and more unsoiled escutcheon than he has. Shy and reticent among strangers, he is full of genial humor and jocularly among his friends. He neither flatters others nor courts flattery of them. He has never been spoiled by prosperity, nor broken by adversity, and he has had a full measure of both. Of simple tastes and pretensions, of pure heart and well-poised head, he has managed to mingle with the world, to take his full share of its burdens and battles, and yet come forth without smut or reproach. Though he does not lavish his affections on many, yet

those who come near enough to his inner self to enjoy his friendship feel satisfied that his sentiments are genuine and to be relied upon, and that it is somewhat of an honor to claim such warm consideration at the hands of such a plain, honest, refined, and cultured gentleman.

Paul H. Earle, one of the oldest merchants now doing business in Birmingham, is a native of Elyton, where he first saw the light in 1839, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of the county. A sketch of his parents, Dr. Samuel S. and Harriet (Wright) Earle, appears in the sketch preceding.

Our subject passed his boyhood days in Elyton, where he attended the schools of that primitive town. Early in life he began his business training by becoming a clerk in a general store in his native village, and in 1870 embarked in trade there on his own account.

In 1877, with an eye quick to recognize the advantage of locating in the new town, then just reviving from disaster, he removed his goods to Birmingham, and established his business on Twenty-first Street, where he remained until the completion of his present two-story brick building, No. 1918 First Avenue, where he has been in successful trade since 1880. Mr. Earle carries a large stock of goods, and has established one of the most substantial trades in the city. Although devoting his attention strictly to his business affairs, he has been called upon to fill public positions, and has served upon the board of the city council. He is a member of the board of county commissioners, and since the organization of the First National Bank has been a director in that institution. He is also a director and vice-president of the Birmingham Building and Loan Association. Among the citizens of the county who have resided here all their lives, there is none more widely and favorably known.

Mr. Earle married, in 1869, Miss Mary G. Greene, also a native of the county, and of an old and honored family. They have a family of five children—Samuel L., Katie, Mary, Paul H., Jr., and Annie. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

JOHN B. RODEN, one of the leading booksellers and stationers of Alabama, is a native of the State, born July 28, 1848, in DeKalb County, and son of William and Viola (Harrison) Roden, who were descendants of old Southern stock (a short sketch of whom appears in the biography of B. F. Roden).

Mr. Roden has been in active business life since his boyhood. His early education was confined to the public schools of DeKalb and Blount Counties, and his business career, commencing as a clerk in a grocery store in Gadsden, in 1868, and continued in Atlanta. He subsequently emigrated to Texas, where he remained about three years, engaged in farming and merchandising. His next venture was in Hot Springs County, Arkansas, where for over one year he was merchandising and trading in stock and grain. In February, 1873, he came to Birmingham, then only a city of four thousand inhabitants, and for two years was engaged by his brother, B. F. Roden, during which period he passed through the cholera scourge of that year. He established his present business in September, 1875, with a capital stock of \$450 in a store on Twentieth Street, subsequently he removed to First Avenue, and finally to his present commodious quarters on Second Avenue. Mr. Roden's business has been steadily increasing, and has developed to such proportions that each year finds it necessary to increase his salesroom. He carries as fine and complete a line as can be found in any city South of the Ohio River, and is not confined to Birmingham alone, as his wholesale

trade is becoming an important feature of his business, having traveling salesmen who reach all points in the State. Mr. Roden has a music store and branch book house in Birmingham, and also a store at Gadsden, Alabama.

Mr. Roden's success in business is merited, and as a citizen he ranks as one of its most popular and deserving. He has other interests which are rapidly developing, among them the Avondale Land Company, and the Birmingham Gas and Illuminating Company. He is one of the oldest members of the Birmingham Lodge of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Roden was married April 13, 1879, to Miss Cora J. Gillian, of Perry County, Alabama. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a deacon.

EDWARD ERSWELL

was born on the Atlantic Ocean July 5, 1846. As the vessel was sailing in British waters at the time this makes him an Englishman.

His father, Charles Erswell, was a native of London, and his mother a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, but of English parentage. He had four brothers and five sisters, and all are now living in this country except one brother.

His father was in the employ of the United States Government for many years as a supervising architect, and superintended some very important works in Washington City and other parts of the country.

Edward received his first school training at Cleveland, Ohio, when he was only eight years old, and then went to Baldwin University, at Berea. He continued to go to school for about six months after this and then went West and joined a wagon train organized at Nebraska City, for the purpose of crossing the plains. He traveled with them three months, going as far as Fort Kearney, and on account of sickness was compelled to return home. We next find him engaged in the stock business throughout the West for nearly two years, in which he was very successful. He then entered Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, but soon after he engaged himself to a firm for the purpose of selling books, in which he was successful, and next became interested in a patent medicine.

For several years subsequently he was engaged in his trade as cabinet maker, and then went to Winchester, Virginia, and engaged in the furniture business for two years, but his business, through the duplicity of his partner, was ruined.

He then became associated with Professor Collins, of Baltimore, a noted magician, and with him gave entertainments in several different States, and having accumulated a considerable sum of money, went to the Indian Territory and secured a party of Indians, by permission of the Government, and took them to various State fairs throughout the South.

Up to the fall of 1871 he was engaged in various enterprises in the West and South. He came to Birmingham in the spring of 1872 to locate, and opened a shop as a cabinet maker. The first work he did was to make the stage for Mr. O'Brien for Sublett Hall, which was the first theatrical stage made in Birmingham. He passed through the small-pox and cholera scourges, and during the prevalence of the latter frequently worked all night making coffins for the dead.

Mr. Erswell has dealt very successfully in real estate transactions. His furniture business has also grown with the growth of the town.

He was married some years since in Chetopa, Kansas, to Miss Katie Smith. He is the father of four children, all of whom, save one, are living. Mr. Erswell is an Odd Fellow of the highest standing. Mr. and Mrs. Erswell belong to the Episcopal Church.

Charles H. Francis was born in the month of October, 1855, and is a son of Dr. J. C. and Amy Ingram Francis, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Georgia. They emigrated to Alabama some years after their marriage, where Dr. Francis practiced his profession for more than forty years.

The subject of this sketch attended school near his home until he attained his seventeenth year, and then went to Selma, and clerked in a drug store for one year. He then went to New York, where he completed his studies in pharmacy. Returning to the South he located at Montgomery and engaged as a clerk in the general dry goods house of T. W. Francis & Co., and at the expiration of three and one half years he became a member of the firm of Francis, Cobbs & Co. After remaining a member of this firm three and one half years, he sold out his interests and came to Birmingham in April, 1884, and established a shoe store. His business, from the beginning, was good, and it grew very rapidly, and assumed proportions beyond his most sanguine hopes. He then bought a lot in the most frequented part of the city, and erected on it one of the handsomest business buildings, but continued in the shoe business, enlarging it by adding a finding department and the manufacture of shoes and shoe uppers. Enough has been said to convince anyone that success has continued to crown his efforts with more than the usual share of liberality.

Mr. Francis very justly deserves to be ranked among the staunchest young business men of Birmingham, and that he has grown and prospered with the city's growth and prosperity is but a natural tribute to his ever-active energy. He is a citizen in the best sense of the term, and is always ready to aid in fostering the general good, and is a member of several corporations, looking to the attainment of this end. He is secretary and treasurer of the Birmingham Soap Works, now being erected, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and also of the Highland Lake Land Company.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William B. Copeland, of the firm of Copeland & Stone, booksellers, Alabama. His father, Rev. A. G. Copeland, was a native of Tennessee, and for many years a minister of the North Alabama M. E. Conference.

Our subject was given good educational advantages, attending the Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tenn., one term. After the completion of his studies he entered the book store of J. B. Roden, of Birmingham, where he was engaged six years, and became master of every detail of that business.

In 1886 he formed an association with R. I. Stone, under the firm name of Copeland & Stone, and embarked in the wholesale and retail book and stationery business, and are rapidly establishing a reputation, which is extending throughout the State. They make a specialty of commercial stationery and office supplies. Mr. Copeland is one of the wide-awake, energetic young business men who are making the city of Birmingham known throughout the world.

He was married in January, 1877, to Miss May O. Henry, a native of Alabama. They have three children—Edward R., Annie P., and Manoah A.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which Mr. Copeland has officiated as superintendent of the Sunday school.

William Hood, who has for over ten years been prominent in the business circles of Birmingham, was born in December, 1847, in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and is a son of Alexander and Catherine Smith Hood—the former a native of Ireland, and the mother of South Carolina.

The father of our subject died when he was young, and he was called upon to labor on the home farm to assist in the support of his mother and the family. His studies were prosecuted at such times as he could spare from the active duties of the farm.

In 1868 he began his business life, entering the store of May & Martin, of Elyton, as clerk, and continued, subsequently, upon the change of firm, with May & Earle. In 1870 he engaged with the well-known firm of J. B. Earle & Co., of Elyton, and remained in their employ until 1873, when he went to Arkadelphia, Alabama, and formed a partnership with W. S. Brown, embarking in the retail dry goods and grocery trade, where they prospered until March, 1876, when they removed their interests to Birmingham. They opened up their house on Twentieth Street, between First and Second Avenues, and continued in association until September, 1882, when, by mutual consent, the partnership was dissolved.

Mr. Hood has continued in trade alone since, and has established one of the most lucrative trades in the city. His business house, on Second Avenue, is owned by him, is 25 by 140 feet, two stories in height, and is one of the most commodious and attractive on that thoroughfare. He has a large trade, and carries a complete line of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, caps, hats, shoes, queensware, hardware, and groceries.

Mr. Wood served as postmaster at Elyton, and is a Mason.

He was married to Miss Vilanta Yielding January 12, 1875. Six children bless this union—William A., Ira L., Robert H., Nina D., Jennie C., and Walter M.

Mr. and Mrs. Hood are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William M. Lindsay, the largest furniture dealer in Alabama, was born September 1854, in Macon, Georgia, and is a son of Hiram M. and Mary A. (Flint) Lindsay, also natives of Georgia. Our subject, after attending private schools until thirteen years of age, became a clerk for an attorney of Macon, with whom he remained for two years, and for some months subsequently was engaged as clerk in the mercantile business. He next ventured in business for himself, contracting for the news agencies of several railroads, which he leased to other parties, making a handsome profit. He remained in the business for three years, having charge of the agencies of all the railroads in Georgia, and a number of the most important in Alabama. After two years passed in farming near Macon he was appointed assistant to the city clerk of Macon by the mayor, and was subsequently in various other clerical positions in Macon, during which time he learned stenography, in which branch he became an expert, and was thus enabled to secure the position of private secretary to the secretary of the Mobile Life Insurance Company, in whose service he remained three years. While thus employed he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill in the State Legislature, appointing an official stenographer to the courts in Mobile, which position he secured and filled for three years. His next experience was to engage in the furniture business in Anniston, Alabama, in which for three years he was successful. In November, 1885, he removed his stock to Birmingham, to enlarge his field of business, and here he has established a business, which, in his line, cannot be surpassed in the State. Mr. Lindsay is the architect of his own fortune, and has attained his present high standing in the business world through the attributes which he possesses of sound judgment, and an enterprise which is commendable.

He was married in October, 1876, to Miss Henrietta A. Phillips, of Tennessee. Five children bless their union—Mabel, Maud, Clarence, Paul, and Aline.

Harry Mercer, one of the leading merchants of Birmingham, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September, 1841. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth M. (Fraley) Mercer, were natives, the father of England and the mother of Pennsylvania. His father is a ship builder, and has been connected with the celebrated builders, Wm. Crump & Sons, of Philadelphia, since 1860. Our subject received advantages of the public schools of his native city, and was for a time in the mechanical college, which he entered to learn the rudiments of steam engineering.

When seventeen years of age he began to learn the trade of a watchmaker and jeweler, which he worked at diligently for five years, becoming thoroughly familiar with the business in all of its numerous branches. In 1865 he served for a short period in the militia of the State. Subsequent to the close of the war he was engaged in his trade in Pennsylvania, also serving one year in the city surveyor's office. In 1868 he came to Alabama, and worked at his trade for two years in Montgomery with Mr. Otto Stoelker, and from thence to Opelika, Alabama, where he engaged in the watch and jewelry business, and conducted it successfully for nearly ten years. Mr. Mercer became a citizen and business man of Birmingham in 1880, where, by a thorough knowledge of his trade and progressive business tendencies, he has established a splendid record, both as a business man and as a public-spirited citizen. His business house, on Twentieth Street, in the First National Bank building, is filled to overflowing with the wares pertaining to his line. Being himself a practical workman, and the superintendent of his business in person, his success is thus attributed.

Mr. Mercer is an *ex officio* grand officer and a member of the Knights of Pythias; also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in February, 1884, to Miss Ellen S., daughter of Thomas U. Green, of Birmingham.

Edwin D. Olmstead, the leading merchant tailor of Birmingham, was born January 16, 1855, in New York City, and is a son of L. J. and Mary W. Olmstead, *nee* Campbell. The father was an architect and builder, following his vocation in New York.

Edwin D. went to school some seven years in New York, and was employed then in New Orleans as clerk, in the latter place ten years with the same grocery house, Lewis & Co. From Talladega, Alabama, he came to Birmingham, December, 1883. He is now in the tailoring and gents' furnishing goods business, in which he has the leading trade.

December, 1884, Mr. Olmstead married Miss Annie P., daughter of William T. Read, and they have one child. Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Beauregard D. Whilden is one of the successful and promising of the young businessmen of Alabama. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1862, and is a son of Elias and Elizabeth (Miller) Whilden, of South Carolina ancestry. His father is a native of Charleston, and a master mechanic.

Our subject attended private school until thirteen years of age, and then began life for himself, engaging as a clerk in the commission house of Beck & Holland, in Brunswick, Georgia, continuing in their employ until eighteen years of age. He then determined to secure a better business education, and for that purpose entered the college of

Atlanta, Georgia, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. For two years following he was employed as a clerk in the hardware business, and also in a grocery store in Brunswick. In October, 1883, he established himself in Birmingham in a small way, opening up a grocery store on South Twentieth Street, and from this small beginning established a magnificent business. In 1884 he admitted as a partner George W. Campbell, thus forming the firm of Whilden & Campbell, which was known throughout Alabama. Messrs. Whilden & Campbell erected their handsome business house in 1886. It is an ornament to the city, and is filled with goods pertaining to the wholesale and retail grocery trade. They employed two traveling salesmen, and their sales amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars annually. Their building is on the corner of Twentieth Street and Avenue D, is three stories high, and 45 x 100 feet. It is divided into two storerooms, and the upper portion rented as a hotel. The market price of this property is now forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Whilden is a young man of fine address and good moral character, and is a thorough business man, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen in 1886, but was forced to resign, as his large business interests occupied his entire attention. He is worthy of the esteem in which he is held by his friends and patrons.

In the spring of 1887 Messrs. Whilden & Campbell disposed of their grocery business, and will embark in the coffee and spice trade. They will locate their buildings on the railroad, near the Alice Furnace, and will have especial machinery made for them in Europe.

George W. Campbell was born in Huntsville, Alabama, October, 1865, and is a son of Samuel H. and Cornelia (Nowlin) Campbell, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Alabama.

Mr. Campbell was educated in private schools, supplemented by a course of study at the University of Lexington, Kentucky.

His business life was commenced in Birmingham as bookkeeper for F. O. Sherrod, a wholesale grocer, and subsequently he was employed by a dry goods firm at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the same capacity. In 1883 Mr. Campbell returned to Birmingham and started a small grocery store, with very limited capital, but he prosecuted his business vigorously, until February, 1884, when he formed an association with Mr. B. D. Whilden. Mr. Campbell was an important factor in the successful management of their business, and to him may be credited, in a measure, the success which they achieved.

He is a young man with intelligent ideas, and possesses a thorough knowledge of the practical duties pertaining to the management of large interests, and is one of the rising young men of Birmingham.

Samuel Torrey was born in Montreal, Canada, April 21, 1824. His father, David S. Torrey, was a native of Vermont, but emigrated to Canada in 1820. His grandfather was an American soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served under the brave Ethan Allen. As a singular coincidence it may be stated that the grandfather was put up to be shot by the British soldiers on the spot where the grandson was born. Some unexpected circumstance prevented the carrying out of the execution.

His father fought under the American flag in the war of 1812, having returned to his native country some time in 1837. The subject's mother was Miss Nanny Dudy, a native of Vermont.

He first went to the French College, in Montreal, but after the return of his father to Vermont, he continued his education until eighteen near his home. He was in Montpelier up to 1847, when he came to Montgomery, Alabama, and was in the clothing business until the fall of 1865. He was in the war of 1861-65 at different intervals throughout its continuance.

He went to Kowaliga, Alabama, in the fall of 1865, and merchandised and farmed there until August, 1871, when he came to Birmingham. On his arrival he bought a lot and let the contract to have a store put up, and returned in ten days with a wagon load of goods hauled all the way from Montgomery. This incident marks an interesting episode in Birmingham's history. This wagonload was the first merchandise ever brought to the city. Mr. Torrey was among the faithful few who remained in Birmingham throughout the cholera scourge, and from his store many things were supplied to the suffering. Drugs, as well as other articles, were kept in stock. Mr. Torrey continued to merchandise up to July, 1886, and since has been one of the most successful dealers in real estate. Mr. Torrey was married the second time to Jane E., daughter of Mr. J. C. Westbrook, of Birmingham, December 31, 1862. He is the father of one child, John Westbrook. He is an Odd Fellow, having been a member since 1845.

All the members of his family are Methodists.

Thomas S. Smith, wholesale and retail merchant, is a native of Jefferson County, and a descendant of one of the earliest settlers. He was born September 12, 1851, and is a son of John B. Smith, also a native of the County of Jefferson, and one who gave up his life for the Southern cause. He was wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and died July 14, 1863, from the effects of the wound. The mother of our subject was born in the county. Her maiden name was Sarah Nabers.

Mr. Smith entered the Poughkeepsie Commercial College, New York, at the age of nineteen, having previously attended private schools, and is a graduate of that institution. Returning to his home in Elyton he engaged as salesman and bookkeeper for Dr. J. R. Smith, in whose service he passed nine years. He embarked in business for himself in Birmingham in 1880, and has prospered greatly. His location is on Twentieth Street, between First and Second Avenues, where he conducts a wholesale and retail business. Mr. Smith has also been fortunate in real estate transactions, and is a considerable owner of property in the county. He is married to Lucy E., daughter of William A. and C. M. (Porter) Walker, of Elyton. Three children have been born to them—Frank W., Grace P., and Samuel Lawrence.

Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James B. Hopkins is a native of Memphis, Tennessee, born in May, 1854, and is a son of Arthur M. and Eliza Pamela Hopkins. His father was a prominent business man prior to the war, having business houses in Memphis and New Orleans.

The early school days of our subject were passed in Huntsville, Alabama, and Look-out Mountain, Tennessee. He subsequently graduated from the Commercial College of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1874. His business life commenced in Madison, Alabama, where for five years he was the bookkeeper for J. W. Hopkins & Bro., and in which firm, through sterling merit, he was admitted as a partner, and continued in business there until 1885.

The thriving city of Birmingham attracted his attention as a desirable location for business, and in June, 1886, he became a resident, and established the firm of J. B.

Hopkins & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in stoves, tinware, and house-furnishing goods, and in this line of trade they have been eminently successful. Their business house on Twenty-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, is one of the most imposing on that thoroughfare. Their line of goods takes a wide range, and embraces stoves, ranges, mantels, grates, tinware, roofing, galvanized-iron cornice work, etc., and their trade extends over a wide territory.

Mr. Hopkins is one of the Magic City's most prosperous citizens, and a reliable business man. He was united in marriage in June, 1879, to Miss Madeline, daughter of Dr. Tell Saunders, of Madison County, Alabama. They have three children—Ann Eliza, Bessie, and Gertrude.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Hopkins has been steward for the past three years, and an active worker in the Sunday school.

Thomas C. Thompson is an extraordinary man. He has made his way to influence and fortune by an unobtrusive, courageous and consistent adherence to the simple rules of diligence in business, and an honorable ambition. The support he has commanded from the public in his labors, and the confidence which all classes repose in his judgment and his motives, are founded upon the equipoise of character and catholicity of sympathies which make the true man and valuable citizen.

He was born in Chambers County, Alabama, June 22, 1850, the son of Jesse S. and Henrietta E. (Collins) Thompson. Jesse S. Thompson was a contractor and builder. The son attended private school until the age of thirteen years, when he became an apprentice to his father to learn the building trade. His progressive career then began, for, at the age of eighteen, we find him foreman of his father's considerable business. At his father's death four years later, which occurred in Birmingham, he moved to Birmingham, in 1871, with his father's family, and after his death in July, 1872, he was employed by other contractors and builders in the same capacity.

In 1873 he formed a copartnership with his brother, B. A. Thompson, in the building business. After eighteen months this firm dissolved, and Thomas C. Thompson continued in the same line on his own account. In 1879 he took into partnership, to enter the hardware business, and building and contracting, Mr. J. B. Francis, the firm being styled T. C. Thompson & Co. Mr. Thompson gave his personal attention to the business, and has put up some of the handsomest buildings in the city, all of which have given the best of satisfaction. In March, 1886, W. A. Chenoweth was admitted to the copartnership, and the firm name now is Thompson, Francis & Chenoweth.

He is now president of the Thompson Brick Company, the largest company of the kind in the city; also, a stockholder and director in the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, the largest wood-working company in Alabama; stockholder and director in the Consolidated Street Railroad Company, of Birmingham, and superintendent and general manager of the Jefferson Building and Improvement Company, of Birmingham.

October 11, 1883, Mr. Thompson married Miss Julia, daughter of George Seaman. His beautiful city residence, on the cottage style, is noted as the abode of a delightful hospitality. In every good work Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are among the most liberal contributors, and no personal influence in Birmingham society is more healthful than theirs.

Mr. Thompson is an active vestryman of the Episcopal Church; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias. He has been Worthy Chief of the Lodge of Grand Templars, and also its State Deputy.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson lost their only child.

James B. Francis was born in Richmond, Kentucky, August 19, 1843, and is a son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Francis, natives of Kentucky. Mr. James B. Francis received a good common school education. In 1860 he enlisted as private in Company H, of the Seventh Missouri Infantry. He served throughout the war in different departments. He was promoted to first lieutenant for gallantry, and he has yet the scar of a wound which confined him to the Vicksburg hospital for four months. After the surrender he went to York Station, Alabama, and engaged in the grocery business. In 1871 he located in Birmingham, and engaged in general merchandise. He and Mr. T. C. Thompson, in 1878, formed a partnership, for the purpose of conducting a wholesale and retail hardware business. In 1872 Mr. Francis was elected to the office of city treasurer, and re-elected the succeeding year. He was married September 14, 1872, to Miss Dora, daughter of John McCree, of South Carolina, and their union has been blessed with three children—Hines S., James B., and John S. Francis. Mr. Francis is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; is a charter member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 384, and has served it as senior warden. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, South, and he has always taken an active part in church and Sunday school work. For several years he has discharged the duties of steward and secretary of the Sunday school.

William A. Chenoweth is a native of Covington, Kentucky, where he was born July 1, 1855, and is a son of Captain James M. and Harriet (Arthur) Chenoweth, also natives of Kentucky. William A. was educated in the high schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and when seventeen years of age began his business career as a clerk in the wholesale hardware house of R. W. Booth & Co., of Cincinnati, remaining with this firm nine years, when the firm dissolved, and he became the traveling representative of the wholesale hardware firm of Lloyd, Supplee & Co., of Philadelphia, continuing with this house until he came to Birmingham, in 1886.

Mr. Chenoweth is now a member of the hardware firm of Thompson, Francis & Chenoweth, and augments this well-known firm with an experience of sixteen years in that branch of business—added to that an extensive acquaintance, acquired by his travels in the hardware line. He is now thoroughly established as a business man in Birmingham, and is a director in the Thompson Brick Company, and also the Birmingham Transfer Company. Mr. Chenoweth was married in September, 1880, to Miss Viola Beach, of Columbus, Ga. They have one child, Wm. A., Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth are members of the Presbyterian Church.

PERCY R. SMITH, the subject of this sketch, who is now one of Birmingham's most successful young business men, was born in Panola County, Mississippi, in September, 1862, and is a son of Stephen H. and Victoria Reynolds Smith, natives of Tennessee. Percy R. Smith was reared on a Mississippi farm, and attended a private school until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered Webb Brothers' High School and completed a collegiate course of studies, and in the spring of 1881 he entered the Commercial College at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he graduated. In 1883 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, to accept a position as bookkeeper for Bayless Brothers & Company, dealers in queensware. With this firm he remained one year, and then removed to Birmingham. He bought out J. P. Mudd, and engaged in the queensware business on a wholesale scale. He is an active, shrewd business man, full of energy, and is quoted in commercial circles as "gilt edge." He has, through his fine business capacity and indomitable will, succeeded in establishing

a large trade, which is growing daily. Mr. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His place of business is on Second Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets.

George W. Bains, who was born in Choctaw County, Mississippi, August 20, 1855, is a son of Samuel C., a native of Mississippi, and Henrietta Sample Bains, a native of North Carolina. His father merchandised in the State of Mississippi for fifty years, and is one of the oldest merchants in the State. After securing the benefits of a high-school education, George W. entered the College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky., at the age of fourteen. After a four-years' course he graduated in 1878, and engaged in the drug business with his father at Vaiden, Mississippi, and for eight years continued in business with his father under the firm name of Bains & Son. He took a trip through the South, looking for a location, and finally located in Birmingham in 1883. Here he, with his old friend and school-mate, Louis W. Herring, entered into the wholesale and retail drug business under the firm name of Bains & Herring, which was changed to Bains & Peebles, January 1, 1887. The house is well established, and in a flourishing condition. Mr. Bains is an enterprising young business man, who understands his business thoroughly. His strict integrity and attractive social qualities have made for him hosts of steadfast friends in Birmingham. While residing in Vaiden, Mississippi, his native home, he was twice elected a member of the city council, and served as mayor *pro tem.* two years. He is now a prominent member of the Jefferson County Democratic Club, and was a delegate to the last Democratic County Convention. November 12, 1884, he was married to Miss May Armistead, whose parents, Dr. William H. and Mary Wilson Armistead, were residents of Vaiden, but natives of North Carolina and Mississippi respectively.

Mr. Bains and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have one child—Rosa W. Bains.

James E. Peebles is a native of Mississippi, and is a son of Dr. James H. and Florence E. McLean Peebles, natives of the same State. The subject of this sketch was born at Greenwood, Mississippi, in April, 1861, and enjoyed splendid educational advantages. When eighteen years of age he engaged in the drug business as clerk for Bains & Son, at Vaiden, Mississippi. In 1884 he removed to Birmingham, and accepted a clerkship in the wholesale and retail drug store of Bains & Herring, in which capacity he served the house until January, 1887, when he bought out Mr. L. W. Herring's interest, and became a partner with Mr. Bains, changing the style of the firm to Bains & Peebles. Mr. Peebles is a young business man of pluck and capacity, and his house is in a prosperous condition.

Marion E. Withington was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860. His parents, Wm. A. and Julia T. Withington, were also natives of that State, his father being a prominent mechanic of Charleston.

Our subject was prepared for college in private schools; entered the Medical College of South Carolina, located at Charleston, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1879. He was engaged in the drug trade in Charleston, continuing there five years. In May, 1884, the bright future of Birmingham attracted him hither, and soon after the firm of Withington & Lynch was formed; Mr. Lynch being an old friend and schoolmate. Their success was immediate, and is prospering and extending daily. They are both young men of exemplary habits and with prospects for a brilliant future.

JAMES P. LYNCH was born at Walterboro, Colleton County, South Carolina, November 19, 1860. His parents were also natives of that State; his father, James T. Lynch, was for a long time an extensive cotton merchant; his mother's maiden name was Mary Augusta Pinckney, a name well known throughout the United States.

James P. was educated in the high schools of Charleston, graduating in 1876. He then began the study of civil engineering, having for his tutor the city engineer of Charleston, and Bishop P. N. Lynch, of South Carolina. After gaining proficiency he was engaged in the Government service. He has traveled extensively over the West and Mexico in the capacity of engineer, during which time he was promoted and assigned to various positions of responsibility. He determined in May, 1884, to enter commercial life in Birmingham, in association with Mr. M. E. Withington, thus adding to the Magic City a young man of high talents and moral worth.

John W. Wilson, merchant, is a son of Rev. Wm. L. Wilson, whose sketch appears in another portion of this work. John W. was born November 19, 1849, in Blount County, Alabama, and received a good education. He commenced a business career when a youth, as a clerk in the mercantile house of Wilson & Martin, of Elyton, with whom he was connected for three years. Birmingham at this period presented an inviting field for enterprise and pluck, and he therefore embarked in the general merchandising business together with his brother, James E. Wilson, and by strict application, liberal methods, and enterprise of a judicious character, they have become a leading factor among the varied business interests of Jefferson County.

Mr. Wilson was married in November, 1871, to Miss Sarah L., daughter of Isaac W. Sadler, of Jefferson County. They have two children—Allena and Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James E. Wilson, the junior member of the firm, was born December, 1851, in Blount County, Alabama; was educated in private schools; also a clerk of Wilson & Martin, of Elyton, for two years; subsequently in the employ of Hawkins & Earle for three years, and an employe of several other firms of Birmingham, thus giving him a practical knowledge of the mercantile business in various branches. In 1878 he became a partner of his brother, and has since continued to devote his time strictly to their many business interests. The success of this firm is due, in a great measure, to the wise policy and sound judgment of the brothers. They are both citizens of excellent standing, and with ideas of a progressive order.

Mr. Wilson married, in 1874, Miss Fannie, daughter of Stephen and Susan (Mudd) Dupuy. They have a family of five children—Susie E., William L., James A., Luther E., and Mary F. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Samuel E. Laird has been connected with the hardware trade since eighteen years of age, and is now one of the most prosperous merchants in this city. He is a native of Kentucky, born at Covington in August, 1852, and son of Samuel B. and Cordelia Laird. His father is Scotch-Irish, and his mother a native of England. They both came to America when young, and were married in Covington, Kentucky, where his father for a long time manufactured tobacco. Samuel attended the schools of his native city, and then entered

the hardware house of R. W. Booth & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, with whom he was connected until 1875. He next embarked in trade for himself in Covington, where he prospered for seven years; subsequently, for two years, in the same business, in Aurora, Indiana, and finally to Birmingham, in December, 1882, where he has since been identified, and has established an excellent reputation.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Anna E. Stockton, of Covington, Kentucky. They have three children—Samuel B., Edgar, and Margaret C.

Thomas T. Ashford was born in Limestone County, Alabama, September 27, 1857, and is a son of Thomas H. and Caroline Tate Ashford, natives of Alabama. Mr. Ashford attended private schools until the age of seventeen, when he entered the East Tennessee University at Knoxville, from which he graduated in 1877. In the autumn of the following year he entered the commercial college at Lexington, Kentucky, completing the full diplomatic course in five weeks. When his education was finished he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, as bookkeeper for Hendricks & Ables, dealers in paints, oils, glass, wall paper, sash, doors, and blinds. After four years in Little Rock, Mr. Ashford accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Cole Manufacturing Company, of Memphis, Tennessee. After eight months he resigned this position, and came to Birmingham in 1885, forming a partnership with H. H. Mayberry, in the paint, oil, glass, and wall paper business. By mutual consent this partnership was dissolved in October, 1886, Mr. Mayberry withdrawing. Mr. Ashford then formed a stock company under the name of the Birmingham Paint, Glass, and Wall Paper Company, and was himself elected president. This is one of the strongest business houses in the city.

Mr. Ashford was married December 31, 1885, to Miss Susie Swoope, of Wheeler, Alabama, daughter of Captain Charles C. Swoope.

Henry H. Barclift was born April, 1830, in Davidson County, Tennessee. He is the son of Samuel and Millicent Barclift. The father was a farmer, and at his death the son, then sixteen years old, assumed the duties of manager of the farm. After many years of success in the farming line, Mr. Barclift came to Blountsville, Alabama, where he remained for twelve years as a general merchant. Coming, finally, to Birmingham, he bought fifteen acres of city real estate and has had plain sailing since.

Mr. Barclift was bailiff, county commissioner, and justice of the peace in Blount County.

In 1850 Mr. Barclift married Miss Susan Vaughan, of Blount County, to whom were born seven children. Luther M. and Isaac E. alone are now living.

In December, 1870, he married Miss Clara Gillespie, of Blount County, daughter of John C. Gillespie, and to them one child, not living, was born.

Mr. Barclift is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been for thirty-five years. He is active in the discharge of his church duties, and especially the Sunday-school work. He is also a member in good standing of the Free and Accepted Masons.

L. M. Barclift, Jr. was born in April, 1864, in Blount County, Alabama, and is a son born to H. H. and Susan Vaughan Barclift. The father of our subject has been a prominent merchant for many years, and in his store, the son, early in life, was an assistant, and became thoroughly familiar with the details of commercial life. His educational advantages were not overlooked, however,

and he has the advantage of courses of studies pursued in the high schools of Blount County and the Southern Business College, of Louisville, Kentucky, of which latter institution he is a graduate.

After leaving college he became shipping clerk and salesman for Allen, Scott & Co., of Birmingham, which position he filled efficiently for two years.

In 1886 he formed a copartnership with his father in the wholesale and retail grocery business, which venture was highly profitable, and was continued until February, 1887, when the firm determined to enlarge their business relations, and purchased the stock and good will of the old established firm of Enslen & Son, on Second Avenue, and are now thoroughly established in the wholesale and retail dry goods and grocery trade.

Mr. Barclift is a young man whose success is to be attributed entirely to his devotion to his business and talents, which would assure him success in any calling in life.

Mr. Barclift was united in marriage in 1885, with Miss Mecie A., daughter of J. L. and M. L. Gillespie, well-known residents of Jefferson county.

With his wife he is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

William Earle Yancey was born November 4, 1843, at Wetumpka, Alabama, the son of Hon. William L. Yancey, the great orator and leader of the South, and his wife Sarah, *nee* Earle. In the youth's early years his father moved to Montgomery, and in the schools of that city he was carefully taught in the rudiments of a liberal education until his sixteenth year.

William E. entered the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, as a cadet, and when the political revolution of 1860 began he had been advanced to midshipman. As indications of the crisis thickened he determined to return to his native State. The war had not yet opened; therefore, he repaired to the university, then a military school, at Tuscaloosa. After a few months' study there he was assigned, along with other cadets, to drill the volunteers of the Confederate Army in camp.

Having been elected senior second lieutenant of Company E, Fortieth Regiment of Alabama Infantry, he followed the fortunes of Pemberton's army, of which it formed a part, in the Mississippi campaign. In the defense of Vicksburg against Grant's siege he was severely wounded. After the captured Confederates had been exchanged, the Fortieth Alabama was placed in the Army of Tennessee, then reorganizing under General Joseph E. Johnston, at Dalton, Georgia. In the early weeks of the great campaign, which soon began under that commander, the captain of Company E was killed, and Lieutenant Yancey was promoted to that office, being then nineteen years old, and the youngest of the commissioned officers of his brigade. Shortly following this promotion he was detailed to serve as inspector on the staff of Brigadier-General Alpheus Baker. In the latter days of the Georgia campaign Baker's brigade was ordered to the defense of Mobile. The brigade went thence to rejoin General Johnston in North Carolina, and surrendered there with his army.

Captain Yancey entered business immediately on his return to Montgomery. First he began as salesman in a wholesale furnishing house; for ten years he farmed; for six years next following he kept the Talladega Springs, a summer resort; next he spent a year as salesman in the wholesale grocery house of Keeble & Co., Selma, Alabama. Following this occupation he built and operated a cotton-seed oil mill at Talladega for three years. While living in Talladega Captain Yancey was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment Alabama State Infantry.

November 8, 1864, Captain Yancey married Miss Mary, daughter of W. L. Lanier, a commission merchant, of New Orleans, then a refugee from the Federal military occupancy of that city. He is a prosperous merchant of Birmingham.

Captain and Mrs. Yancey live in Birmingham with their family of five children—one son and four daughters, his second daughter having married Hon. W. H. Skagg, a prominent banker and mayor of Talladega.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James D. Shackleford was among the first merchants to engage in trade in Birmingham. He was born in Montgomery, Alabama, in October, 1852, and a son of George W. and Amanda C. Shackleford, who were respectively of English and Irish descent. The early advantages of education enjoyed by him were good, and were supplemented by a course at Hiawasse College, in Eastern Tennessee, after which he was employed in farming for a few years. In 1872 he came to Birmingham and engaged as a clerk in the general merchandise store of Terry & Lockwood, one of the first stores in the town. He remained with them two years, and subsequently opened a coal yard, which he operated for a time, and next devoted his attention to farming for three years. Returning to Birmingham he entered the employ of C. F. Enslen in the mercantile trade, and after a few years' service was admitted as a partner, which business was conducted under the firm name of Enslen & Son. This business prospered greatly, and on January 1, 1886, Mr. Shackleford purchased Mr. Enslen's interest, but still conducts the business under the old name.

Mr. Shackleford is a thorough business man, and a respected member of society. He was married in February, 1876, to Miss Willis M., daughter of C. F. Enslen, President of the Jefferson County Savings Bank. Three children have been born to them—Walter E., Washington J., and May B.

Jonas Schwab is a native of Mississippi, was born in November, 1859, and is of German descent. His father, a foreigner by birth, became so identified with the politics of Louisiana in the Revolutionary times, known as the reconstruction era, that he was elected sheriff of Jefferson Parish, and also a member of the convention called in that State to make a constitution.

Jonas, his youngest son, was educated in New Orleans at the high schools, and, on leaving school, became a bookkeeper in Jackson, Mississippi. After a few years in this line he undertook the jewelry and grocery business at Edwards' Depot on his own account. He came to Birmingham in the spring of 1883 and opened a jewelry house, selling jewelry on the installment plan, and added to his enterprise an occasional turn in real estate, in both of which he has prospered.

The chief characteristic of Mr. Schwab's success is his phenomenal energy and enterprising disposition, combined with a fertile business mind and tact so far reaching in its nature as to warrant the assertion that, had he had the capital at his command only two years ago he would to-day be the wealthiest young man in Birmingham. Not a few of the business men and capitalists of Birmingham are found ready to embrace his valuable business suggestions relative to investments, and in no single instance has any one suffered loss by the coming out of them. He may be classed to-day as one of the best posted young men in business that the town possesses.

Michael M. Boggan was born September 29, 1860, at Foxford, County Mayo, Ireland, and is the son of Peter and Honora O. (Byrne) Boggan. He was educated until his sixteenth year at the National School of his native town. He was then employed as clerk in Liverpool, England, and then was made cashier in the same business. In 1881 he came to America, and, after some excursions of observation, located in Birmingham as clerk to James O'Connor. Later

he became bookkeeper to Dr. M. H. Jordan. February 9, 1885, he began, in copartnership with Thomas F. Thornton, his countryman, to keep a small grocery house. The business prospered rapidly, and is now (1887) both wholesale and retail.

Mr. Boggan was one of the organizers and charter members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

September 29, 1886, Mr. Boggan married Miss Maggie, daughter of Patrick Horkan, of County Mayo, Ireland.

Thomas F. Thornton was born in County Mayo, Ireland, December, 1859, and is the son of John and Julia Thornton, *nee* Byrne. He attended the National School of Ireland until his sixteenth year. In 1880 he emigrated to Eufaula, Alabama, and engaged in merchandising on his own account. In 1884 he located in Birmingham and formed a copartnership with M. M. Boggan, who have established a successful wholesale and retail grocery business.

Mr. Thornton is a member of the Catholic Church.

George W. Harris was born in December, 1854, in Knoxville, Tennessee, and is a son of a prominent contractor and builder of that city. Our subject left his studies at the age of fifteen, and became an apprentice to learn the trade of a painter in his native city. This occupied him for three years following, at the expiration of which he became a contractor in that line, and remained there one year. He came to Birmingham December 5, 1871, and received the appointment of foreman in the paint shops of the L. & N. Railroad, where he remained three years, and further perfected himself in his calling. He was extensively engaged in contracting until 1883, when he established his present business on Twenty-first Street. In that year Mr. Harris erected a handsome and commodious business house near First Avenue, and has since been engaged in the paint and wall paper business, in which he is doing the leading trade of the city, employing none but artistic workmen. Mr. Harris has earned his success by faithful attention to his patrons, and by his superior workmanship.

He was married in 1878 to Ella, daughter of John and Charlotte Evans, of LaGrange, Georgia. This union has been blessed with two children—Hallon M. and Fay O.

Marcus Weil and Brother, proprietors of the "Star" clothing house, are among the most active, progressive, and enterprising merchants of Birmingham. Although but recent comers to the city they have established a reputation of dealing only in reliable and first-class goods, and they are the exclusive agents for several of the largest and most celebrated manufacturers in the United States—among them we name Hammerslaugh Brothers, clothing, and Hanan & Sons, shoes. They also carry a full line of all goods pertaining to their trade.

MARCUS WEIL, the senior member of the firm, was born in Europe in 1850. When sixteen years old he came to America, and entered the mercantile house of S. Weil & Brother, of Monroe, Louisiana, remaining with them and their successors until 1879, when he began the general mercantile business for himself, in the same city, and continued very successfully until October, 1886, when he disposed of his goods and removed to Birmingham. Mr. Weil has established a fine business reputation as a careful manager and safe financier, and is a man of excellent character.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Legion of Honor, and the Benai Bereth. He married, in 1877, Miss Ella E. Leyens, of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

BEN WEIL, the junior partner, is also a native of Europe, born in 1853, but came to this country in 1869. He was also engaged in business in Monroe, Louisiana, and since 1881, as partner with his brother. He is one of the most genial and popular salesmen in the city, and possesses fine business qualifications.

He was united in marriage in 1883 with Miss Lillie Leyens. Mr. Weil is a member of the Legion of Honor and the Benai Bereth.

Amos B. Cheek was born in January, 1862, in Parker County, Texas, and is a son of Tolbert F. and Mary J. (Simmons) Cheek. His father was a farmer. In 1872 he moved his family to Jefferson County. Amos B. attended the common schools of this county until his seventeenth year, when he entered the Commercial College at Lexington, Kentucky. Graduating from that college he returned to Birmingham, and engaged as bookkeeper to R. H. Roberts & Co., hardware. Passing through a period of real estate business on his own account, and grocery business as a partner in Daniel, Cheek & Hawkins, he reached his present status as senior partner in the prosperous firm of Cheek & Hawkins, wholesale and retail grocers. Mr. Cheek is a member of the Baptist Church. In January, 1883, he married Miss Mary O. Loveless, daughter of Milton Loveless, of Jefferson. They have two children.

Alfred N. Hawkins is one of the representative and progressive business men who are native born to Jefferson County. He was born March 20, 1852, and is a son of James A. and Susan C. (Dupuy) Hawkins, who were also natives of Jefferson County. The grandfather of our subject came to this section when the region was inhabited by Indians, being one of the first settlers. He took up large tracts of land and was a successful planter and farmer, having a large estate.

Alfred was well educated, having the advantages of the preceptorship of the well-known educators and instructors, Professors Lovett and Robinson. His early life was passed in agricultural pursuits, and in 1880 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Jefferson County. The arduous duties of this position he filled for over a period of six years. He subsequently served the county as deputy tax collector and also as assessor.

Mr. Hawkins began his business life in Birmingham as a partner in the grocery firm of Daniels, Cheek & Hawkins, which association was continued until 1886, when Mr. Daniels retired, and the present popular business firm of Cheek & Hawkins have continued the trade. Their location is on Twentieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, where they are successfully conducting the wholesale and retail grocery business. Mr. Hawkins has an extensive acquaintance, reaching into every portion of the county, and is universally respected.

Mr. Hawkins was married October, 1877, to Miss Francis E., daughter of Dr. T. F. and Mary J. (Simmons) Cheek. Mrs. Hawkins' mother was a daughter of the celebrated Dr. A. Q. Simmons, whose liver regulator has attained a world-wide fame.

This union has been blessed with five children—Mamie C., Talbert F. (deceased), Guy D. V., Alga, and Johnston—the first male born in North Birmingham—named in honor of Colonel J. W. Johnston, president of the North Birmingham Land Company, whose lands are composed of the old Hawkins plantation, and in which corporation Mr. Hawkins is one of the largest stockholders.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as elder for twelve years.

WM. H. Naff was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, May 26, 1838. His father, Jonathan Naff, was a practicing physician in Jefferson and Anderson Counties in that State for more than forty years. His mother, Elya C. Massengill, and also his father were Tennesseans by birth.

Young Naff attended school until he was eighteen years old. The last school he attended was Rittenhouse Academy, at Kingston, Tennessee. He was engaged in teaching from the time he was twenty years old until he was forty-five. He taught in various places in Alabama for twenty-one years, and became a citizen of the State in 1861, and with some slight exceptions has lived here ever since. In 1881 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Tallapoosa County, by Hon. H. Clay Armstrong, and was regarded by Mr. Armstrong as one of his most efficient co-workers. As an educator and disciplinarian he was without a superior in East Alabama; and such confidence did our State Superintendent have in his efficiency and ability that he was one of the few teachers, chosen from various sections of the State, to read an original treatise before the Educational Convention held in Birmingham in July, 1882.

He was a private in Company A, of the First Alabama Regiment, and had a war experience extending from February, 1862, to the close. As an interesting part of his experience, it may be stated that he was captured at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, and imprisoned at Camp Butler in Illinois in 1862. After having been in prison three months, acting on the principle that all is fair in war he wrote ten different passes, on each of which he counterfeited three different handwritings, and so perfectly did he imitate the signatures of the commanding officer and those countersigning, that the genuineness of the signatures was not questioned for a moment. By this means he and ten of his companions escaped, and in one month were safe within the Confederate lines. A minute account of this trip space will not permit to be given, but it was full of thrilling and interesting details. Mr. Naff was married July 12, 1860, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Mr. J. C. Westbrook, now of Birmingham. He has nine children, all living in this county—Dr. John M., Annie E., Joe V., William T., Jennie A., Henry J., Katie R., Samuel T., and Stephen B.

From January 17, 1884, to July of 1886, he successfully merchandised with Mr. Samuel Torrey in Birmingham, and from that date has continued the business as a partner of Mr. W. T. Burney.

John V. Buchanan was born at Greensboro, Alabama, November 7, 1860, and is a son of James S. and Margaret Buchanan, natives of Alabama. His father is a contractor and builder. Mr. Buchanan's education was altogether practical, he having left home at the age of eight to accept a position as clerk in the book store of John G. Apsey, of Marion. He remained in the book store thirteen months, and then accepted a position in the general merchandise store of W. H. Fiquet, of Marion, where he remained several years. He came to Birmingham in 1882, and clerked in the grocery store of Louis Braun, for four years. He began business for himself in July, 1886, opening a grocery store on Second Avenue, where he has been very successful in business. He was married in June, 1884, to Miss Della Cordwell, of Selma, and has one child. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Baptist Church, and an honored citizen.

Real Estate Dealers.

William E. Berry was born in Tippha County, Mississippi, in February, 1849, and is of distinctively Southern stock. His father, Dr. James F. Berry, was a native of South Carolina, and practiced his profession for many years in Pontotoc and Tippha Counties, Mississippi. His mother's maiden name was Eliza J. Wood; she was a native of Georgia.

Our subject was educated in private schools, and at the age of fourteen entered the wholesale mercantile house of Taylor & McEwen, of Memphis, Tennessee. He subsequently was connected with Sadler & Ward, as clerk, of Okolona, Mississippi, and continued with them three years.

This firm dissolving he became a partner in the extensive grocery house of Johnston, Baskon & Co., but after an association of one year withdrew from that firm and formed a partnership with R. R. Ward, one of his old employers, under the firm name of Ward & Berry.

They prosecuted the general merchandising business very successfully for five years, when Mr. Berry retired from the firm and engaged in the cotton trade at Mobile, first in connection with Thomson & Gates, for three years, and subsequently as a buyer for Eastern markets.

In 1882 he came to Birmingham to reside, where he has been in successful business up to the present writing. He was associated for nearly three years with Colonel J. M. Thomson, in the real estate business, and since the dissolution of that alliance has vigorously prosecuted that important branch of business under the firm name of William E. Berry & Co.

Mr. Berry has been a heavy operator, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. His success is merited, and his standing among his former business associates and the general public is of high order.

He is a widower, with one child, a bright boy of eleven years of age, the legacy of a devoted wife, who died at Okolona, Mississippi, November 14, 1877.

James A. Going is a native of Pickens County, Alabama, and was born January 8, 1842. His father was Eli T. Going, and his mother, Jane M. Sommerville, and both were natives of South Carolina. His descent is Scotch-Irish. His great grandparents were early settlers of Virginia, and on the father's side were in the Revolutionary war. His immediate parents were early settlers of Alabama, and have been residents of Pickens County for over fifty years. His father lived a short while in Tuscaloosa County, but his parents were married in Pickens County. There were seven children in the family, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second child. Five of this family of children are still living, four of whom are residents of Birmingham, and one in Pickens County.

The subject was reared in Pickens County, and received his preliminary education there, and finished his studies at the University of Alabama. In 1861 he left the university and joined the first company that entered the Confederate service, known as



W. E. Berry.)

the Lane Guards. He entered the service as private, and was in the war until April, 1865, when he was first lieutenant of a company in the Forty-second Alabama Regiment. He was severely wounded at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, with the regimental colors in his hand. He was disabled by this wound from active service for six months, and a part of the time was in the signal service.

Mr. Going was at the following engagements: Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Stone Mountain, and from the latter place went to Atlanta, Georgia, and then to Benton, North Carolina. He served in the Western Army under Price, Pemberton, Cheatham, Hood, and Joseph E. Johnston.

For six years after the close of the war he was a planter in Pickens County, and in November, 1872, came to Birmingham, and engaged in the general merchandise business, under the firm style of James A. Going & Co., and continued in the trade until 1879. Since that time he has been one of the most active, successful, and reliable real estate dealers in Birmingham, few having handled as much property as he. At various times he has served on the board of aldermen and was one of its most influential members. He has also acted as mayor on many occasions.

Mr. Going was married in 1865 to Miss Myrtis G. Billups, of Pickens County. Her ancestors came from South Carolina, and were early settlers in the State.

He has three children, all of whom are living—William Rufus, with the Berney National Bank; Henry S., and Richard B., both attendants at the public schools in this city.

Mrs. Going died on the 21st of July, 1886. Mr. Going is a member of and elder in the Presbyterian Church.

John M. Thomson was born in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, May 29, 1827, and reared and educated in South Carolina. He graduated at Erskine College with the highest distinction in a large class of unusual talent. He taught school one year after leaving college, and then studied law in the office of Cyrus B. Baldwin, Esq., of Houston, Mississippi, and after admission to the bar became a partner of Mr. Baldwin, one of the most eminent lawyers in Mississippi. After practicing for two years with great success, both gentlemen were nominated by their respective parties for the legislature, and both were elected, the county being entitled to two representatives.

Colonel Thomson, at the expiration of his first term, was re-elected without opposition, and two years afterward was elected to the State Senate, just as the war began. He made a faithful, intelligent representative of the people, and enjoyed pre-eminently their confidence and esteem. He was elected by the State convention of the Democratic party of Mississippi a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, in 1860.

At the commencement of the war Colonel Thomson was offered the colonelcy of a Mississippi regiment, but on account of near-sightedness, superinduced by overstrained eyes, he declined it, being unwilling to lead men where he could not see. He was appointed first assistant quartermaster-general of the Army of Mississippi, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, of which army Jefferson Davis was then major-general. Afterward, when the Confederate Government was organized, he was transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of major. Major Thomson gave the Confederacy the best service of his large capacities and business experience in the discharge of the onerous and laborious duties of his department, both in the field and at posts.

After the war he located in Mobile and engaged in the cotton factory business, and met with good success until the panic of 1873 swept away values so greatly that he lost heavily on the handsome estate he had built up. He retired from business in Mobile in

1877, and lived a few years in Marion. While residing in Mobile Colonel Thomson was solicited, by some of the leading citizens, to become a candidate for the nomination for mayor, and afterward for the nomination for Congress, but in both instances he declined to engage in the contest.

In January, 1882, Colonel Thomson came to Birmingham, and after thoroughly canvassing its illimitable resources and great possibilities, he espoused the cause of Birmingham. With a vigorous pen and earnest enthusiasm he has contributed largely to its rapid growth. His investments were co-extensive with his money and credit. He has realized some very large profits.

Since he came to Birmingham he has liquidated over thirty thousand dollars in cotton losses, and still owns, in real estate, property worth over one hundred thousand dollars in Birmingham and vicinity. The above will suffice as a reference to his business ability and success, when it is remembered that the panic of 1873 left him almost penniless.

Colonel Thomson has always been a consistent Democrat of the States Rights school, and has been an active worker and devoted to his party. In 1860 he canvassed his congressional district, which had formerly gave a Democratic majority of from four to five thousand, and he was instrumental in increasing the majority to twelve thousand. As a political speaker he is able eloquent and effective.

In Mobile he took an active part with pen and by speech to redeem Mobile and district from carpet-bag rule. He was elected a member of the city council of Mobile in 1872, and was president of the body. He acted as officiating mayor during the absence of the mayor, and was afterward solicited to become mayor, but declined.

In 1880 he delivered an oration at Erskine College, South Carolina, that received a perfect ovation, and was given a vote of thanks, and the suggestions of the speech were adopted by the alumni association, and the organization of a fund for the endowment of an alumni professorship.

Colonel Thomson was married in November 1852, to Miss Martha S. Reynolds, of Hines County, Mississippi. To this union were born eight children—Joel R., deceased; Cecilia R., deceased, wife of W. E. Berry, Esq.; Arabella, deceased; Bettie T., wife of Rev. James L. Brownlee, of Edwards, Mississippi; Mattie T., wife of N. C. Royster, of Birmingham; John M., deceased; William R., deceased; and Anna F., Colonel Thomson's wife, died in Birmingham June 9th, 1885. He married his present wife, Miss Della, daughter of the late Robert Keys, of Anderson, S. C., November 18, 1886.

Colonel Thomson, for many years, has been an active worker and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church; he has served as elder and in other official capacities of the church several years with honor to himself and the church of his choice. He was one of the commissioners at the last meeting of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the organizers of the Third Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, one of the most liberal contributors, and raised all the money to build the church. He has always taken an active part in Sabbath-school work.

Colonel Thomson is one of Birmingham's most highly-esteemed and public-spirited citizens, and a liberal supporter of every good work which has for its object the general good and elevation of mankind.

Newcomb F. Thompson. The career of this gentleman has been active, and is interesting. He was born in Shelbyville, Tennessee, December 25, 1844, and is of distinctively Southern lineage. His father, Joseph Thompson, was a native of North Carolina, and served for three years as sheriff of Bedford County, Tennessee. His mother, whose maiden name was Anna E. Carey, was a native of Alabama.



Mr. Thomsen

Our subject was prepared and entered college at the age of thirteen, and graduated from college, in Williamson County, Tennessee, in the class of 1862. He entered the Confederate service, in April of the same year, as a private in the First Tennessee Infantry, under Colonel George C. Maney, and at Tupelo, Mississippi, was discharged, because he was considered too young for active service. Nothing daunted, he subsequently entered the light artillery service, in an Arkansas regiment, and was soon after promoted to the lieutenancy of a party of scouts, and in that position was captured, with his command, at Chickamauga. He was subsequently paroled, and, of his own choice, assigned to duty as a private in General Forrest's escort, with whom he remained until the surrender of that General at Gainesville, Alabama, April 12, 1865.

After the close of the war Mr. Thompson selected the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, commencing practice in Shelbyville, Tennessee; subsequently removed to Bardstown, Kentucky, where he continued two years; from thence to Dallas, Texas, and thence to Louisville, Kentucky. In the meantime, he had been elected lecturer for the order of Good Templars, which position he held two years, and was subsequently elected State secretary and treasurer of that order, and was also editor of their official organ.

Colonel Thompson was in the commercial business in connection with Chess, Carley & Co., for seven years, and was the organizer of the Mutual Gas Company, of Savannah, Georgia, of which corporation he was general manager for three years.

Since 1885 he has been one of the most active of the many real estate dealers in Birmingham, first in association with John M. Haran, and since September, 1886, in connection with A. S. Elliott, under the firm name of Thompson & Elliot. This is now one of the leading firms of the city in their line of real estate, rental and insurance business, and have amassed handsome profits. They have now in their hands, besides a large line of valuable property, the sale and development of the Smithfield property, the most desirable of all suburban lands.

Colonel Thompson was married in November, 1866, to Miss Julia, daughter of Frank Queen and Mary M. Price, of Bardstown, Kentucky. Seven children bless this union—Frank J., Lizzie, Cary, Bain, Ernest, Paul, and Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Thompson being a convert, was instructed and received into the Catholic Church, in 1882, by Bishop Gross, of Savannah. His former active temperance advocacy led him to investigate and compare Catholic methods of temperance with non-Catholic, and he became very deeply imbued with the power of his church to accomplish good results in that direction. He wrote and published, in 1883, one of the strongest articles that had appeared in the Catholic World, entitled "The Church and Prohibition." This article was widely copied by both the Catholic and non-Catholic press of the country, and did much to remove from the mind of the general public the idea that the Catholic Church opposed prohibition. He is a clear and logical writer, as well as a most pleasing and forcible speaker.

Edward Warren, the subject of this sketch, is the son of James W. and Henrietta (Steber) Warren, natives of Dover, Kent County, England, and was born in Coosa County, Alabama, April 5, 1838. His parents immigrated to this country in 1835, and his father, who was formerly publisher of the Flag of the Union, published and edited for a number of years a paper at Tuscaloosa.

His son, the subject of this sketch, attended the State University of Tuscaloosa, and when the war broke out enlisted in the Confederate service as private in Company A, of the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, and was subsequently promoted to first

lieutenant. Though slightly wounded several times, he was not disabled, but continued in service until the surrender. He then returned home, and engaged in the mercantile business for three years, and then sold out, to embark in the manufacture of cotton gins, lumber, etc. He came to Birmingham in 1882, to engage in the buying and selling of real estate, in which business he has scored a most signal success.

Mr. Warren was married in December, 1866, to Miss Vernon L. Kennedy, daughter of John S. and Mary E. Kennedy, of North Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have two children—John K. and Edward Warren, Jr.

Mr. Warren is a Mason, and also a member of the Knights of Honor and American Legion of Honor, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. X

Charles J. K. Ingram was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1852. His parents were natives of Devonshire, England. He was educated at the private and public schools of his native city, and began business as clerk at an early age. He was subsequently engaged in the cotton and insurance business for four years, and came to Birmingham in 1883, where he engaged in the real estate business. Soon after coming to the city he formed a partnership with J. T. Wilson, and later W. E. Martin was admitted to a partnership, and the firm was changed to Wilson, Ingram & Martin.

The success of the firm of which he is a member is a conspicuous instance of the possibilities awaiting energy, integrity, and industry applied to Birmingham conditions.

Mr. Ingram has contributed his full share to the remarkable prosperity of this home of young business men. To the absolute elements of a business character he adds the urbanity and thorough self-confidence of the man of society. His home is hospitable and well ordered, hence his citizenship is fruitful of many good results to the young city.

Mr. Ingram was married in October, 1879, to Miss Catherine Hill, and they have three children—Hill, William Sims, and Robert H. F. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Chambers McAdory The name McAdory has been honorably identified with Jefferson County since its organization, and is typical of the higher social class residing here.

Thomas McAdory was by descent, both paternal and maternal, of Scotch extraction, but was by birth a South Carolinian. He was born September 10, 1776, and was married young to Celia McShan. He first emigrated from his native State to Christian County, lived there a few years, and came to Alabama in 1818, a year before the admission of the State into the Union. He settled in one of the valleys known then as a part of Blount County, but now in Jefferson. The place chosen for his residence is now a part of Birmingham. He died July 8, 1820, and, at the close of a useful and honorable life, was buried on a knoll 'neath the shade of trees near the present site of the Sloss Furnaces. Their children were James, Robert, Chambers, Mary, and Thomas.

JAMES McADORY was born in South Carolina, York District, September 14, 1802, arriving in Alabama with his father in his sixteenth year. In his twenty-fourth year he married Nancy, the daughter of a North Carolina immigrant to the same vicinity, William R. Saddler. The Saddlers became highly influential in public and social life in this State.

James McAdory gave especial attention to the education of his younger brothers and sisters, which the increasing settlements and rapidly-growing wealth of the State



Chambers & M. Adley

rendered far more easy to attain than in his own case, when the earlier pioneer's life was isolated from almost every incident of civilization.

In the Creek War of 1836 James McAdory volunteered under General Andrew Jackson. He was commissioned captain of a company composed of Alabamians, many of the members being known personally to him. The war ended by the signal success of General Jackson's troops, Captain McAdory returning to the quiet of his plantation near Jonesboro. Those who followed his lead in war became his fast friends, and the perpetuity and warmth of his esteem was laid in the exalted manhood which the young officer had displayed in the exigencies of many trials on the field.

When the war between the States had subsided, amid universal wreck of all around him, he was brave and hopeful. Three sons had been sacrificed on the altar of battle, but to the future he turned with reconciled faith. He was over sixty years old; his large fortune was fearfully depleted, but duty to the hour inspired him with high resolve. Time passed on, fortune began to smile, and the light of an infinitely grander era began to dawn, when death came to him.

CHAMBERS MCADORY, son of James and Nancy (Saddler) McAdory, was born in Jefferson County April 12, 1834. He was educated as a Southerner then was, partly at private school and later at the university. He graduated in the class of 1857 at the University of Alabama. In 1858-59 he studied at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. In 1860 he became a planter in Smith County, Mississippi. Entering the war as a private, he was, after some service, promoted to a lieutenancy. October 2, 1862, at the battle of Corinth, he was seriously wounded and captured. In 1867 he returned to his old home at Jonesboro and began a career of successful merchandising, from which he has retired, and is now a resident of Birmingham.

Chambers McAdory was elected to the legislature of Alabama as a Democrat in 1882, and re-elected in 1884. Before then he had been a justice of the peace and a county commissioner for Jefferson.

October 16, 1861, Mr. McAdory was married to Miss Maria W. Jordan, a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of Jefferson County. Sixteen years of happy life and a family of six children bless their union—Sallie E., Nannie S., Mortimer J., James, Amy W., and Mattie M. Her death occurred October 25, 1877.

In 1879 he was again married, to Miss Leonora Richardson, of Greene County, Alabama.

Mr. McAdory is a Free Mason in good standing.

Clyde J. McCary, one of the most enterprising and successful of the young business men of Birmingham, is a native of Alabama.

He was born near Montgomery, August 8, 1861. His family name originated in Scotland, and their descendants were settlers in the early days of the republic.

The parents of our subject were Dr. J. M. and Hertaline E. (Motley) McCary, both being natives of Alabama. His father, a successful physician, entered the Southern service early in the war, and was killed in battle near Atlanta, Georgia, in the year 1863, leaving his mother and himself, an only son.

The subject of this sketch attended school until he was fifteen years old, when he kept books for his stepfather, J. P. Allen, at Jemison, Alabama. At the end of the year he attended Goodman's Commercial College at Nashville Tennessee, where he graduated in 1877. He then went to Montgomery, Alabama, and accepted a position as bill clerk for Goetter, Weil & Co., a large wholesale dry goods house. By hard work and faithful attention to his duties he won the good will of his employers, and was pro-

moted from one position to another. In about two years the Pratt Saw Mill Company of Verbena, Alabama, recognizing his superior business qualities, offered him a good position at an advanced salary, which he accepted, and remained there two years. He returned to Montgomery and accepted a position with Hobbie & Teague, wholesale grocers, where he made many friends in the Capital City and throughout the State.

In June, 1884, Mr. McCary concluded to branch out into the world for himself, and located in the city of Anniston, in the real estate, commission, and insurance business, where, by his indomitable energy, pleasant address, and superior business qualities, he established a fine paying business, and won the confidence of the companies, houses and parties whom he represented.

But Anniston was too small a place for such an enterprising and active gentleman as Mr. McCary, so he came to Birmingham, and in June, 1886, he accepted a partnership in the firm of J. R. Adams & Co., savings bank, real estate, and insurance agents.

On the 1st of September last, Mr. McCary withdrew from the firm and opened up for himself, under the firm name of C. J. McCary & Co., at 1924 First Avenue, "ground floor." He fitted up his office in elegant style, making it one of the most convenient and attractive real estate and insurance offices in the city.

Mr. McCary has displayed such fine business tact and energy, and by his integrity and fidelity to the interest of his patrons, that he has made a host of friends in the Magic City, and his business has grown to large proportions. He is one of the most thorough and reliable business men in Birmingham, and he has, in a very short period, accumulated a handsome fortune.

On January 1st, of this year, Mr. McCary associated with him as a partner, Mr. John S. Storrs, late with the Shelby Iron Company, Shelby Iron Works, Alabama, and the firm is now McCary, Storrs & Co.

Seldom are found, associated in one business, two men with such energy and fine business qualifications, and by their hard work, ability, and integrity, they have been wonderfully successful.

A few minutes in their offices, watching the eager inquiries for real estate, stocks and bonds, recalls very forcibly scenes in the New York Exchange.

Geo. G. Miles was born June 13, 1853, in Harris County, Georgia, where his father, the Rev. Thomas J. Miles, was a resident and a minister of the Baptist Church for over forty years, and also conducted a plantation.

Our subject remained upon the home plantation until twenty-two years of age, receiving a good practical education in private and high schools. He subsequently was given an interest in the crops, and gave his attention chiefly to cotton raising, his yearly crop averaging one hundred bales. In the spring of 1879, he went to Montgomery, and for a few months was engaged in dealing in lumber, but was induced to come to Birmingham, where his brother, N. F. Miles, was engaged in the grocery business. He was subsequently admitted as a partner in the grocery business, and continued until failing health compelled him to abandon active business. After a few months of travel in the Northwest he returned to Birmingham with health restored, and engaged in the real estate business in September, 1886, with his brother, R. J. Miles, under the firm name of G. G. Miles & Co., and in the great prosperity of this section this firm has been prosperous, and established a sound and lucrative trade. They have also a lumber yard and planing mill under the firm name of R. J. Miles & Co., with a substantial growing trade, and own considerable real estate.

Mr. Miles was married February 20, 1884, to Miss Mattie, daughter of James H. Hine, of Athens, Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Miles are active members of the First Bap-



Wm. J. McCary
C. J.



tist Church of Birmingham, in which he has served as church clerk the past seven years, and in the Sunday school has also been a devout worker, being at present assistant superintendent. He has taught one class for a period of seven years.

With close attention to business and hard work Mr. Miles has accumulated considerable wealth, and now owns one of the prettiest and most comfortable homes in the city, on North Highlands, and he is recognized as one of the leading substantial business men of Birmingham.

The real estate business of which he is the senior member having increased so rapidly made it necessary to take in an additional partner, in consequence of which, on February 1, 1887, Mr. W. T. Magee, of Terrell, Texas, became a partner in the business, and the firm name changed to Miles, Magee & Co. With the shrewd business tact of Mr. Magee, added to this already successful firm, we can but bespeak for them a bright and glorious future.

Rev. Wm. L. Wilson, a local minister of the M. E. Church, was born October, 1822, in Greenville, South Carolina. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a son of Allen and Nancy (Cantrell) Wilson, also South Carolinians.

Our subject received his rudimental education in the private schools, attending until nineteen years of age. His first departure in the busy world was to carry the express mails from Elyton to Huntsville, which he performed for two years. He next turned his attention to tilling the soil, merchandising, and tanning, until in 1862, when he was elected Probate Judge of Jefferson County for a term of four years, serving faithfully and efficiently, and declining re-election. After serving his term of office he resumed farming and merchandising, and continued until 1882, when he entered into a partnership with his son, P. B. Wilson, in the real estate business, where his efforts have met with the success deserving untiring devotion to business and honorable dealing. Mr. Wilson has been thrice married; has eleven children by his first wife, all grown and living. His present wife is a daughter of Rev. John R. Gamble, of Walker County, Alabama.

Mr. Wilson has always been an earnest member and active worker in his church, and has contributed his time and money most liberally. He is a Christian gentleman, of whom it is a pleasure to thus briefly record the leading events of an honorable and useful life. In his business transactions he has never sued a man, nor been sued.

PERRY B. WILSON, son of Rev. Wm. L. Wilson, is a native of Jefferson County, born in November, 1853. After finishing his early studies, and at the age of twenty-one, he engaged with his brother in the business of tanning leather in St. Clair County, Alabama, where he remained three years. Subsequently he joined his brother, T. M. Wilson, in general merchandising, in the same county, remaining there two years longer, and from thence to Birmingham and embarked in business for himself, but sold out at the end of one year to enter the more profitable and promising occupation of real estate dealer.

He has been associated with his father since that period, and has gained the reputation of being a shrewd, careful, and conservative dealer. He was married in November, 1876, to Miss Hepsey E., daughter of A. J. and Nancy (Truss) Reed, old settlers of the county. Five children have been born to them—Walker N., Maude M., William J., John J., John W., and Dennis M. They are members of the church of their father.

William C. Smith was born February 6, 1839, at Pickens Court House, South Carolina, and is a son of James R. and Elizabeth (Matthews) Smith, natives of Georgia, and descendants of some of the first colonial settlers and participants in the struggle for American independence, the grandfather, seven brothers, and a brother-in-law, the celebrated scout, Robinson, having fought through the entire war, at the close of which they separated and settled in the different States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Horseshoe Robinson subsequently settled in Alabama, below Tuscaloosa, where he died. Some of his descendants still reside in Tuscaloosa County.

The father of our subject was a Baptist minister, noted for his native talent and eloquence. After having served for several years as a traveling missionary, he removed with his family, soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch, to Gainesville, Alabama, where he became pastor of the church at Sumterville (then Patton's Hill). About this time the mother and one sister died of typhoid fever. Soon after this, the father removed with his family, consisting of five sons and five daughters, to Tuscaloosa County, and engaged in farming and the mercantile business until 1853, when he sold out and removed to North Port, Alabama, where he embarked in the mercantile trade, continuing until the breaking out of the war. It was here our subject received from Professor Tarrant his last instruction in school. In 1857 he commenced teaching, and on March 27, 1861, entered Company C (Captain Delay), Ninth Mississippi Regiment, the first accepted by the Confederate authorities from the State. He served until sworn out, when he was discharged from field service in January, 1864. He continued in the army, however, serving as hospital steward of the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment, to which he had been transferred, until April, 1865, when he returned to Mississippi and resumed teaching.

In 1870 he married Miss Nannie Richardson, daughter of Green W. and Nancy (Wilder) Richardson, of Pinckney County, Alabama. In 1876 he removed to Columbus, Mississippi, and engaged in the insurance business. In May, 1885, he came to Birmingham, and became at once identified with the real estate business in connection with E. H. Terry, and they will long be remembered as one of the energetic, successful firms who contributed largely in building up the Magic City. Mr. Smith's family consists of himself, wife, and two boys—Albert Barnes and Jesse Hopkins, who reside in Columbus, Mississippi.

John H. Stillman was born in Gainesville, Alabama, in May, 1855, and is a son of Rev. Charles A., and Martha Hammond Stillman. His father is a native of South Carolina and his mother of Georgia. His father is a Presbyterian minister.

Mr. Stillman attended private schools until the age of fifteen, when he spent one year at the State University at Tuscaloosa, and then entered the mercantile business as clerk in a book store. He clerked for different firms for ten years. Coming to Birmingham in August, 1886, he formed a partnership with H. D. Smith, for the purpose of carrying on the business of real estate agents, at which they have been very successful.

Mr. Stillman was postmaster at Pratt Mines for five years. He was married October 17, 1883, to Miss Mary Brittan, of Montgomery, Alabama, daughter of Patrick Henry and Ora Brittan. They have one child—Clarence B.



John C. Westbrook

G. G. Ellis was born in Marengo County, Alabama, December 14, 1837. Though a native of the wealthiest section of the State it was his lot to be born poor. Left an orphan at the age of thirteen he hired himself to a farmer at five dollars per month. At the end of the year, Mr. Lemuel Sledge, a wealthy planter of the neighborhood, observing the industry and good habits of the young man, took him to his home, kept him in his family for two years and sent him to school. The big-hearted old man treated him as one of his own children. After he left the house of Mr. Sledge he engaged in teaching school and clerking in order to complete his education. He graduated at the Southern University at Greensboro, in 1862. He went immediately from college to the Confederate Army, where he served as a soldier to the close of the war. After the war he joined the Alabama Conference and served as itinerant preacher until 1871, when failing health induced him to withdraw from the ministry. Mr. Ellis, while on his way to Blount Springs for his health, passed by way of Birmingham just as the lots were first on the market. Believing that Birmingham was destined to be a great city he invested, and in January, 1872, became one among the first citizens. Mr. Ellis engaged in merchandising. Though in that day merchandising was a slow business in Birmingham, yet he managed to hold his own and accumulate some property. Regaining his health in 1879, he resumed the traveling connection in the North Alabama Conference. In 1884, his family being large, he retired from the Conference and settled in Tuscaloosa, where he remained only part of the year 1885. In September, 1885, he returned to Birmingham, built a comfortable residence on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, with the expectation of spending the remainder of his days in the city. Mr. Ellis, after his return to Birmingham, concluded to engage in the real estate business, chiefly to look after his own houses, not dreaming that he would in so short a time have more work than any one man could do. During the brief space of eighteen months he has done a very large real estate business.

Hubert D. Smith is a native of Virginia, and was born December 30, 1850. He is a son of W. Temple and Margaret Reid Smith, natives of Virginia. Mr. Smith was educated at the private schools of his native county, and engaged in the general merchandise business at Luray, Virginia, at the age of seventeen, where he remained several years.

He came to Birmingham in 1875, and clerked for awhile, and was subsequently elected city treasurer, which position he held for a short time, and was then elected city clerk, which position he held for ten months. He subsequently was engaged in the coal business, and in July, 1886, opened a real estate office. In September of that year he formed a partnership with Mr. J. H. Stillman, and the firm is now Smith & Stillman.

Mr. Smith is, by appointment of the Governor, a notary public. He has been a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He has built up a large and lucrative real estate business, and is a large stockholder in the Smithfield Land Company.

J. C. Westbrook was born August 25, 1819, in Sampson County, North Carolina. He was the youngest of thirteen children. His father was a farmer of the slaveholding class, but relied upon the labor of his children, also, at the plow. The educational advantages he was able to give them were limited, and were confined, as far as they went, to a few months' attendance at the neighboring common schools. He set before them an example of industry, honesty, and patriotism, and thus instructed we will see that John C., of whom we have particularly to write, received a foundation of character upon which from early manhood he has erected a substantial and useful life. In 1827 his father moved his family south-

ward in search of better land. He located in Fayette County, Georgia, and, after six years of hard work on the farm, both parents died. There were ten sons and three daughters left, and John C., then fifteen years of age, was the youngest. Immediately after the loss of his parents he set out to gain something more of an education, leaving an older brother in charge of the home. The Creek War breaking out at this time (1836) this brother volunteered under the American flag, and his course compelled John C. to abandon his laudable purpose to go to school. He took his brother's place on the farm, and labored faithfully to keep up the support of the household. In 1837 he succeeded in acquiring a few more and final months at school. In 1838 he enlisted in the ranks of the Federal volunteers, and the command to which he belonged was ordered to Fort Scudder, Cherokee County, Georgia. The Seminole war was then in its last stages, and the removal of the Cherokees was soon consummated. Upon the fulfillment of these purposes, which originated the call for volunteers, the troops were disbanded.

In 1839 Mr. Westbrook was employed by a clock manufacturer as traveling agent. In the fall of 1840 Mr. Westbrook immigrated to Tallapoosa, one of the central counties of Alabama, where he opened a farm, established a grist and saw mill, run by water power, and carried on a mercantile business, all on a small scale. His peaceful nature, but frank and courageous bearing, gave him good standing in a new country. He married in November, 1840, Elizabeth A. Lamberth, of Tallapoosa County, whose family had immigrated to Alabama that year.

In 1883 Mr. Westbrook moved to Birmingham. For ten years before that date he had bought and sold real estate in the city. Upon his removal to the city he entered largely into the market, buying eight thousand dollars worth of property, and improving it as he invested. Some example of his operations may be cited as illustrious of the success which good judgment and pluck and square dealings may attain. He offered some suburban real estate in 1884 at two hundred and fifty dollars per acre. It commands, January, 1887, two thousand dollars per acre. He bought seventeen acres in the spring of 1886 for one hundred and sixty dollars per acre. This now commands two thousand dollars per acre. Upon this latter tract he discovered a limestone bed, the stone being 75 per cent. lime. Besides operating on the suburbs, Mr. Westbrook has bought and sold some of the choicest lots in the business part of the city, with high profits. He had been a practical coal miner in the meantime, and in mercantile business in the produce line.

His marriage bore five children, one of them a son. The four daughters, now married and living near him in Birmingham, are the only survivors. He is connected with several corporations, among which we name, president of the Western Valley Street Railway; also, holds a directory in the Birmingham Agricultural Works.

A physical peculiarity Mr. Westbrook mentions in regard to himself may be worthy of mention. His average sleep out of twenty-four hours has not exceeded four hours as far back into his youth as his memory goes.

△. M. Hanby was born in Circleville, Ohio, in 1852, and was reared and educated there, graduating at Otterbein University, which was located at Westville, where his parents had moved when he was a child. His father, Rev. William Hanby, was widely known throughout the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as a man of great piety, strong character, and wonderful executive ability. He filled the office of bishop in his church, the United Brethren in Christ, for many years, with marked success, and died leaving a name honored by all who had ever known him.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest child in the family. It was quite natural that he should inherit many good qualities from so worthy a parent. Among these may be mentioned a keen sense of justice, personal honor, and executive ability. On the advice of his physician he removed South in 1880. Birmingham was then a promising young city of five thousand population. Here he engaged as bookkeeper and clerk. His methodical and correct business habits, coupled with industry, soon enabled him to command a fine salary, and right at this point he laid the foundation of a very successful and not uneventful business career in the New South. Saving what money he could, he invested it in real estate. At this time a small amount of money purchased considerable property. He embarked in the real estate and insurance business in 1882, which he has since followed with uniform and unvarying success, and has made large profits for his friends who invested through him, and has accumulated, in his own name, a very handsome fortune. During all his career as a real estate man, his course has been characterized by great energy, perseverance, and success. From the beginning of his Birmingham life he has labored for the success not alone of himself as an individual, but for the city as a whole. The latest recognition of Mr. Hanby's worth as a business man, was his selection by the East Lake Land Company as its secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Hanby was married, in 1833, to Mrs. Hattie W. Hudson, *nee* Jarmon, only daughter of Captain James T. Jarmon, widely known in Alabama as a popular steamboat captain, who also served in the Confederate Army with distinction. Mrs. Hanby inherits, through her mother, qualities and characteristics which distinguished some of the most renowned families of South Carolina and Virginia—the Saxons of the former State, and the Lees of the latter. She is greatly esteemed as a person of pleasant, social gifts, and charming manners. She is a magnet in all social circles, and a consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hanby is a member of the Methodist Church, and also belongs to the Knights of Honor.

His home is in North Birmingham, and is one of the prettiest in the city.

G. D. Shepherd was born in Marshall County, Mississippi, in 1842. His parents were natives of Virginia. In 1857 Mr. Shepherd went to Germantown, Tennessee, and clerked for his brother in the dry goods business until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company D, First Mississippi Light Artillery. Mr. Shepherd was several times promoted, attaining the rank of major during the last year of the war. After the close of the war he engaged in farming for five years at Oak Ridge, Mississippi, after which he was engaged in the railroad business for ten years. He came to Birmingham in 1881 without money, and engaged in the real estate business, in which he has been very successful, having accumulated a large fortune. Others, acting on his advice, have made large fortunes in the same kind of ventures.

He was married in March, 1863, to Miss Bettie G. Hardaway, of Mississippi, who died in 1876, leaving two children. He was married to his present wife in February, 1881. She was Miss Kate Darby, of Talladega County.

Mr. Shepherd is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is superintendent of a Sunday school.

Rufus H. Hagood is one of the best known citizens of Jefferson County. His handsome person and cordial manner give him recommendation everywhere. He was born in Trussville, October 7, 1839, and is the son of Robert J. and Nancy M. (Hale) Hagood. His father was an immigrant from South Carolina, who came to Jefferson among the early

settlers. His mother was a native of Kentucky. Robert J. Hagood was a farmer and merchant at Hagood's Cross Roads until 1860, when he died. Rufus H. attended the common schools of the county until eighteen years old, when he entered the mercantile business as his father's partner. Thus engaged in 1860, in his twenty-second year, he volunteered as a private, and was elected first lieutenant, in Company C, Nineteenth Alabama Regiment, Colonel (afterward the famous General) Joseph Wheeler, commanding. For three years Lieutenant Hagood commanded his company in the absence of the captain, or in the vacancy in the office. He belonged to a regiment which first saw fire at the greatest battle of the war, Shiloh, at which he acquired distinguished reputation. No regiment in the Confederate army did better service on many fields which gave character to the fighting qualities of the Southern soldiers. He was wounded December, 1862, at Murfreesboro, under Bragg, and disabled by his wound for six months. He was again wounded at Resacca, under General Joseph E. Johnston. He was captured in one of Hood's battles around Atlanta, July 28, 1864. Among other prisoners he was carried to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and was not released until the close of the war.

Returning to Jefferson, Mr. Hagood began to farm. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Jefferson County. In 1884 he began the real estate brokerage business and a general land speculation on his own account. His success has been altogether satisfactory, and he is now in the enjoyment of an assured fortune.

April, 1866, a year after his release from the military prison, he was happily married to Miss America, daughter of William A. Walker, of Jefferson. They have six children living. He is a member in good standing of the Free Masons.

E. G. Brownlee was born May 15, 1849, in Rockbridge County, Virginia; brought up on the farm; parents of Scotch-Irish descent, paternal ancestry coming from Scotland and settling in Pennsylvania in the early part of the eighteenth century, subsequently removing to the beautiful valley of Virginia, where for nearly a century they have occupied a prominent place. The war of 1861 brought into the field four brothers, who enlisted in the beginning of the struggle, and after serving the "Lost Cause" four years, during which time three of them were severely wounded, received an honorable discharge. At the age of fifteen the subject of this sketch entered the army, in the artillery service, from which he received his discharge April 10, 1865, at Lynchburg, Virginia, following the surrender of General Lee's army on the day previous.

E. G. Brownlee resumed his studies, interrupted by the war, first at old Midway Academy, then at the University of Virginia, and finally graduating with honor from Washington and Lee University, in 1874. Adopting teaching as his profession, he was, in September following, elected associate principal, and soon afterward principal of the Frankford High School, West Virginia, which school he raised to a high state of efficiency and popularity. During his connection with the above institution, September 7, 1876, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Joseph McCling, of Greenbrier County, West Virginia. The name of McCling is intimately associated with the history of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania, from the earliest days of the republic to the present time.

In the fall of 1878, Mr. Brownlee was invited to take charge of the Winchester (Kentucky) Male and Female High School, which position he held for three years, until elected president of Union Female College, at Eufaula, Alabama, in September, 1881. Under his administration the college grew and flourished as it had not done for ten years, almost doubling in patronage and influence. In the spring of 1886 he resigned

his presidency of the college and invested all his means in the Magic City, in real estate, in which he has been eminently successful. Selecting a beautiful situation on the South Highlands he built there an attractive residence, and removed to it with his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters—Mary and Helen, and two sons—Edward and Louis.

Ed. A. Richards is a son of J. P. and E. J. Richards, and was born in Yazoo County, Mississippi, August 25, 1865. His education was commenced in the common schools, and continued in the practical experiences of various business enterprises connected with newspaper work. He was the publisher of the first complete directory and census of Birmingham since 1880, and continued this work until 1886. In August, 1886, Mr. Richards entered the real estate brokerage business, and has achieved the success which he justly merits. He is at present the head of the firm of Richards & Brown. Mr. Richards is a young man who will push his way to success in any undertaking, and is worthy of the esteem granted him by his friends.

He was united in marriage December 25, 1886, to Miss Gussie Anderson, of Washington, Georgia.

R. W. Owen is a descendant of an old and influential family of Jones Valley. He was born at the homestead near Jonesboro, November 7, 1848, the son of Thomas H. and Melissa (Sadler) Owen. After passing through the common schools and high schools of the neighborhood, he went to the University of the State at Tuscaloosa, and was there in the last months of the war period. While there the cadets, some three hundred strong, were ordered by the Governor to Mobile to assist in the defense of that port from a threatened attack. The attack was not then made. Young Owen had "snuffed the battle from afar," however, and on his return to the University obtained an honorable discharge in order to enter the regular army being then in his seventeenth year. While at home, making some hasty preparations to join a corps of mounted partisans in Northern Mississippi, the Federal General Wilson made his celebrated raid through Alabama, and among other acts of destructiveness burned farmer Thomas H. Owens' grain, buildings, etc., and carried off his plow animals. The early ending of the Confederacy defeated the martial purposes of the ex-cadet.

He followed thereafter the life of a farmer and merchant, and married twice; first, Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. Joseph R. Smith, of Elyton, and next, Miss Tallulah Nicholson, of Leighton, Lawrence County. Mr. Owen is firmly established as a real estate broker and large real estate owner in Birmingham. By his last marriage he has four children living and one dead. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

William G. Oliver was born in South Carolina, near the town of Orangeburg Court House, July 24, 1831. His father, W. K. Oliver, and mother, Caroline Spigner, were both natives of the same locality, and were both of Scotch descent. In 1835 his father's family emigrated from South Carolina and settled near Montgomery, Alabama, and lived there five years, when they moved to Coosa County, where his father farmed until his death, in July, 1861. His mother died in 1841.

It was here that William spent the years of his youth. He finished his education at the high school of Summerfield in 1852, and returned home and farmed successfully until the breaking out of the war. He then entered as second lieutenant in Company C, Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, commanded by Colonel J. B. C. Mitchell. He was in

thirty-seven pitched battles, was wounded twice, the last time August 22, 1864, at Jonesboro, Georgia; was disabled by it from further active service, and was placed on post duty throughout the remainder of the struggle. After the battle of Chickamauga, he was promoted to captain.

He farmed at his old home a short time after the war. He moved to Wetumpka, and kept livery stables there until 1871, when he came to Birmingham. He has followed various callings since, and among other things was marshal under the Powell Administration, from 1873 to 1875, and again under the Lane Administration during the first two years of its history. Since then he has been a most successful dealer in real estate.

Captain Oliver was married on October 23, 1855, to Miss Susan C., daughter of J. D. Lykes, of Coosa County.

Mr. Oliver has three children—Anna L., William G., Jr., and Susan C.

All his family are Methodists. Captain Oliver is rightly placed among the worthy, energetic, and progressive citizens of Birmingham.

Peter K. Thomson, a native of Alabama, was born November 18th, 1844, in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and is a son of James A. and Nancy R. Pruitt Thomson—the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Alabama. Peter K. Thomson lived on his father's farm and attended a private school until he was sixteen years old.

At the opening of the war he enlisted, for three years or during the war, in the Eleventh Alabama Regiment, and served four years. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, and was promoted to orderly sergeant. At the battle of the Crater, in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864, he was severely wounded, and sent to the hospital at Richmond. In sixty days he recovered sufficiently to return to his command, but being unfit for hard service was put on the disabled list, and remained on light duty in the field until the surrender.

After the war he returned to his home in Tuscaloosa County, and engaged in farming, with the exception of a term of three years spent in the warehouse business at North Port, Alabama. In 1883 he moved to Birmingham and established himself in the real estate business, as a member of the prosperous firm of Hodges, Beason & Co.

On November 30th, 1865, Mr. Thomson was married to Miss Cynthia E. Walker, daughter of Moses P. and Elizabeth Terrell Walker, both natives of Alabama.

The subject and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and take an active interest in Sunday school work.

Mr. Thomson is now one of the firm of Thomson, Smith & Cheatham, real estate dealers.

John T. Terry, Jr., was born at Carrollton, Alabama, in June, 1862, and is a son of John T. and Elizabeth Kerr Terry. He was educated in the schools of Birmingham, and entered the hardware store of R. H. Roberts as clerk in 1875, and remained five years. Subsequently he worked in the same business for A. S. Elliott and F. P. O'Brien, and later was employed as chief bookkeeper for Moore, Moore & Handley, and then for Milner & Kettig.

In 1886 he formed a partnership with his brother, R. J. Terry, in the real estate business, the firm being R. J. Terry & Bro.

Mr. Terry was married on December 15, 1886, to Miss Laura L. Richards, of Birmingham.

Daniel Rowlett, Jr., was born in Franklin County, Florida, April 30, 1844. His father, Daniel Rowlett, came from Virginia, and settled in Florida in 1835. His mother was a native of that State, and is still living in Apalachicola, and is now eighty years old.

It is a remarkable fact, taken in connection with Mr. Rowlett's success in life, that he went to school only three months. He began clerking at fourteen, and has ever since been in active business. He lived in his native town until 1861, and then joined Dunham's Artillery, in the Confederate Army, and was in the war from the beginning to the end.

He had sixty days' rations allowed him when he came out of the war, and with this made his start. He converted it into cash and began the mercantile business on a small scale.

In 1869 he left Florida and came to Eufaula, Alabama, and was in the same business there until September 26, 1880, when he came to Birmingham, and has since been engaged in the restaurant, auction and commission business, and is now successfully engaged in the insurance and real estate business.

Mr. Rowlett was married in April, 1875, to Miss Mary Colby, of Eufaula, Alabama. He has one child—John Colby.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowlett are members of St. Paul's Catholic Church.

Hal J. Copeland, one of the young and thriving real estate operators, was born in 1862, in Morgan County, Alabama, and is a son of Rev. A. G. and Minnie Johnson Copeland. His father has, for many years, been a preacher in the North Alabama M. E. Conference.

Educated in the schools of Danville, and the high school of Oak Grove, Jefferson County, he entered in 1881 into a business alliance with his brother, D. R. Copeland, and W. B. Craig, of Birmingham, under the firm name of Copeland, Craig & Co., and for two years was connected with them in general merchandise.

In the spring of 1883 he became a traveling salesman for the well-known firm of E. L. Higdon & Co., with whom he was identified until the first of the year 1886. Real estate at this time was commanding the attention of the country, and our subject entered the business, forming a copartnership with Isaac Henry, under the firm name of Copeland & Henry. They have been very successful, and have established quite a lucrative business.

H. F. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson, Sage & Clark, extensive real estate, money, bond, and stock brokers of Birmingham, and of Wilson, Sage & Baker, of Mobile. This is one of the very oldest and best known concerns of Mobile, and, though but a short time in Birmingham, among the first in business standing, and differs in one respect to nearly, if not to all, other real estate dealers in this city, to-wit: their transactions are in no wise speculative, but confined strictly to commission.

H. F. Wilson, George E. Sage, William L. Baker, and Louis V. Clark compose the two firms, and the name of either is sufficient guarantee of the confidence that may be, and is, imposed in both.

Mr. Wilson was born in Alabama in 1837, and his foreparents were of Scotch origin. He was educated in the schools of this State, and when twenty years of age engaged in the business in Mobile with which he has since been identified. He came to this city and began business in December, 1886, and the interested public may be fully assured that the agency is of no ephemeral character.

Mr. Wilson was one of the incorporators of the Highland Lake Land Company; one of the organizers of the Alabama State Stock Exchange; a member of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, and one of the charter members of the Mobile Cotton Exchange.

At the very outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A (Mobile Rifles), Third Alabama Regiment; was mustered in at Lynchburg and mustered out at Appomattox; was always on duty or "accounted" for, and never received a wound nor spent an hour as prisoner.

At the close of the war he resumed his place in business, and has pursued it—how faithfully may be inferred from this sketch.

In 1865 he married Miss M. V. Clarke, a native of Alabama, a highly accomplished and estimable lady, the mother of four living children and two that are dead, and now principal of the Home and Day School of the city of Mobile.

W. B. Gilmer, of the firm of Gilmer & Rencher, is a native of Lowndes County, Alabama, born in June, 1847, and is a son of John T. and S. J. (Barnett) Gilmer, natives of Georgia and Alabama respectively. His father is a planter, and has been a resident of Alabama since his early youth.

The subject of this biography was educated in Alabama, and while a student at the University was ordered to join the Confederate forces, and July 19, 1864, about forty-eight hours after leaving school, was wounded in a skirmish with General Rousseau's raiders and permanently lamed. For several years subsequent to the war he was engaged in planting, and was also a teacher for about five years.

In 1883, in company with W. W. Drane, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Fort Deposit, which business he is still interested in, and managed by his partner.

In January, 1887, Mr. Gilmer came to Birmingham, and, in association with C. B. Rencher, is introducing the celebrated prairie "black lands" of Lowndes County, the object being to induce white settlers to immigrate there.

The firm of Drane & Gilmer publish a pamphlet which describes the remarkable richness of the lands of that county, and the many advantages of location, etc.

Mr. Gilmer was married in 1881 to Miss Rosa L. Carr, also a native of Alabama, and daughter of Dr. G. W. L. Carr, and has three children.

Mr. Gilmer is a truly progressive citizen, and is the tax assessor of Lowndes County, which office he has held for the past six years.

C. B. Rencher, of the firm of Gilmer & Rencher, is a native of Lowndes County, Alabama, and was born September 22, 1850, and was the second son born to James H. and Mary A. (McCall) Rencher, who were natives of North Carolina and Alabama respectively. They reared four sons and one daughter. The mother died in 1871 and the father in 1879.

Educated in the county schools and the East Alabama Male College, now the Agricultural and Mechanical College, our subject was for a number of years a teacher in various counties in the State, and also in South Florida. While in the latter country he joined an engineering corps and assisted in surveying the Lake E. & St. John's Railroad.

He returned to Montgomery County in 1879, and for a period of five years was a teacher in Pintlala Academy. He was a member of the National Educational Association, which met at Madison, Wisconsin, and was editor for a short time of the Hayneville Times, during 1886. He was a teacher in the public schools up to the summer of

1886, and in December came to Birmingham and engaged in the real estate business with Mr. Gilmer, as will be seen above.

Professor Rencher is a cultivated gentleman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Edward W. Walker is a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was born in 1850. His father, Colonel J. H. Walker, was a Confederate officer, and is now deceased. His mother, now a resident of Atlanta, was a daughter of Hon. John F. Morris, of New Hampshire, and her brother, Professor John L. Morris, is president of the University of Tennessee.

Edward W. was educated in New Hampshire, and began his business career at Lynn, Massachusetts, which was continued in New York City and Chicago.

In June, 1884, he came to Atlanta, and was a commercial traveler for a New York wire house for nearly two years, his route embracing the Southern States.

In April, 1886, he came to Birmingham, and became the manager of the Cotton and Produce Exchange. This business he successfully conducted, together with the auction of local stocks, until January, 1887, when he formed a partnership, under the firm name of Walker & Hodgson, and embarked in the real estate business. This association was soon dissolved, and he formed the present firm of E. W. Walker & Co., and is doing a fine business in city and suburban property, and also deals largely in mineral and timber lands, with office in the Cotton Exchange. Mr. Walker has the exclusive sale of the property embraced in Phelan's Addition, on the South Highlands.

Mr. Walker was a Confederate soldier, serving about eighteen months, most of the time in the Second Tennessee Cavalry. He had an exciting experience in his short service, being wounded severely in the face while carrying dispatches, and was once taken prisoner at Knoxville.

H. O. Clarke, of the firm of H. O. Clarke & Co., extensive dealers in all sorts of real estate, and especially in mineral lands; and secretary and treasurer of the Missouri and Onyx Mineral Company, is a native of Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky. His father, the late Dr. H. O. Clarke, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was residing in 1852; and his mother, who, before marriage, was a Miss Shay, died in Louisiana in 1872. Both the Clarkes and Shays are of the oldest and best families of the "Bluegrass Region" of Kentucky.

After the death of Dr. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, with her servant and her only child, the subject of this sketch, who was born in 1850 removed to Louisiana, where she spent the rest of her life.

Young Clarke was educated at the Military Institute, Lexington, Kentucky. He left the South in 1873, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, was for the following six or seven years in the employ of the Adams Express Company. From here he went to St. Louis, where he became interested in mining, and subsequently cashier of the Iron Mountain Express Company, going thence to Memphis in the employ of the Southern Express Company, from whence he came to Birmingham, November, 1886, and engaged in his present successful enterprise. He was married at St. Louis, in 1878, to Miss Lydia Scanlan.

J. P. Gayle is a native of Montgomery, where he was born in 1859. His father, P. H. S. Gayle, is a business man of Montgomery, where he has been engaged for several years in the warehouse and commission business.

Mr. Gayle was educated in the city schools of Montgomery, and was engaged in business with his father for a period of ten years.

He became a resident of Birmingham in March, 1886, and engaged in the real estate business. He was the head of the firm of Gayle & Ware until March, 1887, since which time he has prosecuted his business alone, and is prospering finely. Mr. Gayle is an energetic and enterprising dealer, and has, at all times, choice property on his list.

N. T. Green is a native of Danville, Virginia, where he was born August 31, 1855. He is a grandson of Dr. Nathaniel T. and son of Dr. Wm. S. Green, who were both prominent physicians of Danville.

The father of our subject died in 1866, and as he was the oldest child the care and support of his mother and two brothers devolved upon his young shoulders.

Leaving school at the age of thirteen he began to earn a livelihood in the tobacco business, and subsequently obtained a situation in the Planters' National Bank of Danville, where he became familiar with commercial business, and learned book-keeping. He continued at the latter employment—being connected with two firms—from 1877 until 1884, when he came to Birmingham; became connected with the Age, and continued with that paper two years. During this period Mr. Green established a large acquaintance, and through his efforts increased largely the circulation of the paper.

He also published, in 1886, "Birmingham Illustrated," a handsome pamphlet descriptive of Birmingham and vicinity, which had a wide circulation, and presented the mineral interests and resources of this region in a thorough manner.

Mr. Green is now a member of the firm of J. H. Douglass & Co., real estate dealers, who are largely interested in mineral lands, in which they have been fortunate and found profitable.

Mr. Green was married in 1880, to Miss Minnie H. Post, of Springfield, Illinois. Two children have been born to them—Herbert P. and Natalie. He is a Mason, in which order he was Past Master at the age of twenty-three.

M. G. Hudson, of the firm of Hudson & Perryman, real estate, stock and bond brokers, of this city, and of Hudson & Co., Mobile, is secretary and treasurer of the Central Land and Improvement Company, and director in the Highland Lake Land Company.

Colonel Hudson's parents were native Virginians and traced their ancestry back to the oldest established families. They removed to Missouri some years ago, and there ended their days.

Our subject came to this State in 1855, stopped a few months at Uniontown, and landed in Mobile the year following. Up to the outbreak of the war he was an accountant. In 1861 he entered the Confederate Army as a private in Company G, Twenty-fourth Alabama, and served to the close of the war. Being in the latter days of his services attached to President Davis' party, he was captured two days before that distinguished gentleman surrendered, and placed in solitary confinement at Fort Delaware. At the battle of Shiloh he was promoted for gallantry to second lieutenant, and up to 1863 served on General Withers' staff. The remainder of his service was as aide-de-camp to General Wheeler, ranking, though not commissioned, as lieutenant colonel. He participated in all the engagements of his command, and was wounded in front of Adairsville.

Returning to Mobile Colonel Hudson was in the cotton business up to 1874, when he became cashier of the Southern Bank of Alabama, a position he filled until the expiration of the bank's charter in 1880. His brokerage business was organized that year as W. G. Garnett & Co., changing to Hudson & Co. in 1883.

He came to Birmingham in November, 1886, and at once embarked in his present enterprise.

He was born in Madison County, Virginia, March 25, 1834, and there received his education. He has been twice married, first to a Miss Woodfin, at Uniontown, in 1860, and second to a Miss Bondurant, of Mobile, in August, 1885.

Perryman & Dearborn, real estate, stock and bond brokers. This firm, like many another in this now famous city, is composed of two young men, Messrs. R. E. Perryman and A. R. Dearborn, the former a native of Mobile, and the latter of New York City, though reared in Richmond, Virginia. They both enjoy the advantage of a splendid education, and are fully endowed for the duties of a life now but fairly inaugurated.

Mr. Perryman came to Birmingham in December, 1886, and up to February of this year, when the present business arrangement was effected, was a clerk for Perryman & Hudson. Mr. Dearborn, for a while after coming here, was in business with Mr. Hoyt, as Hoyt & Dearborn.

The firm of Perryman & Dearborn is justly regarded as one of the most substantial in the city, and having come here to stay may be safely entrusted with the highest responsibilities.

James A. Ware comes from Montgomery, where he was born December 7, 1853. His father was James A. Ware, now deceased, and his mother was a daughter of the late Judge Stokes, of Georgia. He was educated at Baltimore, Maryland, and the University of Virginia. For ten years after leaving college he was employed as a bookkeeper for a large cotton house of his native city, directly from which he came to Birmingham—engaging in the real estate business in July, 1886, in partnership with Mr. J. P. Gayle. In March, 1877, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Ware has since been alone in business. He is known as one of the fortunate speculators of the Magic City, where he owns valuable property. He is also largely interested in real estate in Montgomery County, where his father was an extensive planter. Mrs. James A. Ware is a daughter of the late Colonel Tom Brown, who was killed in battle during the late war.

Architects, Contractors, Lumber Dealers.

Edouard Sidel, ARCHITECT, has done much for architectural improvement in Birmingham. Coming to the city, only after it had reached the stage of perfect confidence in its future power and importance, he proved himself capable of gratifying the common ambition among builders—to cultivate a more correct and elaborate taste in all the more popular and costly kinds of structures.

He is a native of Paris, France, and the son of a stone contractor. The paternal grandfather was a Dane, who had also long been an important stone contractor in Paris.

After passing through the ordinary schools of his native city, and becoming well-grounded in the studies there taught, young Sidel, in his nineteenth year, entered the celebrated Paris School of Art, where he applied himself diligently for five years. He is a member of the *Societe d'Architectes de la ville de Paris*.

Mr. Sidel's standing in his profession in Paris may be indicated by his appointment by the government to travel, for fourteen months, in the interest of the literature of art. He reported, while thus engaged, twice monthly to the minister of education. He has contributed some valuable papers to the French journals on American architecture. Relieved of duty in the capacity of correspondent he visited London, where he was employed as assistant to Mr. Spiers, architect, and member of the Royal Academy. Thus engaged he made the acquaintance of some American architects, and was by them prevailed upon to cast his lot in their country. Arriving in New York February, 1883, at the time of preparation for holding the World's Fair and Cotton Centennial at New Orleans, he was promptly employed to assist in the architectural designs of that greatest of all structures of its kind ever conceived. The management awarded him a gold medal as a testimonial of this, his first expert work in America. The work in New Orleans finished, Mr. Sidel went to Panama to investigate the great canal, but bad health compelled him to abandon any hope of residing in that climate. It had been his purpose to return to New York from New Orleans, but reports of the wonderful growth of Birmingham arrested his attention, and hither he came. His first step was to report to Dr. H. M. Caldwell, president of the Elyton Land Company. This gentleman, being also president of the Caldwell Hotel Company, invited Mr. Sidel to compete for furnishing a plan for the handsome six-story hotel at the corner of First Avenue and Twenty-second Street. He consented to enter the competition. His plans were handed in April 15, and nine days later he was notified that the directors had accepted them. He is now in charge of the erection of the first great hotel ever built in Birmingham. He is also building, after plans furnished by himself, a magnificent business house for Mr. Josiah Morris, on First Avenue, corner of Nineteenth Street, five stories high, 100 feet front by 182½ feet deep. This will be second to no business house in the whole South in architectural finish and completeness of design. Mr. Sidel's reputation is firmly fixed on his merits as an architect, and he will, doubtless, long continue to command the best patronage Birmingham has to bestow.

He was married in New Orleans in September, 1886, to Miss Jeanne Legras, daughter of a sculptor of that city. He is a member of the Society of American Architects, and is also a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons.

Sutcliffe, Armstrong & Willett, ARCHITECTS. This firm, composed of Messrs. John Sutcliffe, late of Manchester, England; A. J. Armstrong, late of Boston, Massachusetts, and William H. Willett, late of Cheltenham, England, are ranked to-day among the very leaders of their profession in this State, and number among their numerous clientage some of the most extensive capitalists, contractors and builders in Northern Alabama.

Though all young men they come among the enterprising people of Birmingham already distinguished in their respective accomplishments, both in this country and Europe.

MR. SUTCLIFFE was born in 1853, educated at the Manchester, England, Grammar Schools, augmented by subsequent training at other institutions of learning, and studied architecture under his father. For four years preceding his coming to the United States, which occurred in 1886, he was in the employ of the British Government in his professional capacity, and, as did Mr. Willett, also held a certificate as science and art master under Her Majesty's Government. He brings with him to America, as evidences of the high order of his attainments in various branches, the gold medal award in architectural and building constructions; a bronze medal in descriptive geometry, and diplomas in drawing, chemistry, acoustics, light and heat, magnetism and electricity, theoretical mechanics, geology, and physiology. In addition to these he has received not less than ten art certificates from South Kensington and the Society of Arts; is a member of the Phonetic Society of England, and many literary clubs of high order.

He came to Birmingham in December, 1886, and in January following, engaged in his present successful enterprise. The entire firm are members of the Alabama State Association of Architects, while Mr. Sutcliffe is its secretary, and Mr. Armstrong is of the executive committee.

MR. WILLETT came to America largely under the influence of the "Birmingham boom," of which he read in the Birmingham (England) Post. He is an accomplished architect, ripe with learning and professional experience of a high order. Like Mr. Sutcliffe, who, by the way, brought his family, he has come to stay, and will adorn American citizenship.

MR. ARMSTRONG is an experienced civil engineer, though now devoting his time to this firm, with which he acts in the capacity of business manager.

Henry Allen, a leading contractor and builder, is essentially a self-made man, and has an eventful and interesting history. Born in London, England, June, 1840, he was thrown on his own resources when only eight years old, and never attended school a day in his life. He became an apprentice to learn the brick-mason's trade, continuing at it for four years, a portion of which time he was only allowed six cents a day, with board and clothing. When twelve years of age he was well grown, and joined the English Navy, although the lawful age was fourteen. After eight months' service he was declared able to go to sea, and was sent with the squadron, in regular service, to join the forces in China. He participated in the war with China, and also saw some service in the East Indies.

The following eventful period of his life is thus described: After leaving the British Navy he went to Ning Poo, about one hundred and twenty miles south of Shanghai, and was given command of the lugger *Dolphin*, one hundred and forty tons, and one of the fastest sailing vessels. He had often passed steamers that were going at full speed. The *Dolphin* carried general cargoes from Ning Poo to Shanghai, and was manned by a Chinese crew, with European mate, second mate, and gunner, carrying four guns. He

had them all well drilled, and might truthfully say that he settled fully one hundred pirate vessels. At one time the Dolphin was chartered by the British Consul at Ning Poo. He was placed in command, with one lieutenant and gunner and fifty sailors and marines, with a roving commission and instructions to search for pirate vessels and to destroy them. He destroyed some eleven vessels, two of which, manned together twenty-six guns, were sunk at sea. He had many times been reported taken by the pirates and murdered, and at one time, when in the silk and tea carrying trade, the Dolphin being away from Ning Poo for six months, it was reported that he had been captured and nailed hand and foot to the deck.

Another hard fight with two pirates, one on each side of his vessel, occurred one Sunday morning, lasting four and one half hours, and ending in his sinking one and driving the other ashore. In the fight he had his mate, gunner, and five of his crew wounded. After this trip he gave up sailing and joined General Gordon.

Subsequently he was appointed an ensign in the Chinese Imperial Army by the celebrated General (Chinese) Gordon, then in command. After two battles he was appointed lieutenant for meritorious conduct, and after passing through seven battles was promoted, and served as captain of Company I, Third Regiment, until the disbanding of the forces.

After a few years of contracting and building he was induced to come to America by his uncle, Richard Manard, who wished him to engage in his business of contracting and building in Western New York. Accordingly, in 1873, he came to the United States, where he has since been a resident and citizen.

Mr. Allen was offered, after four months' residence in Milwaukee, the position of inspector of sewers by the city board of public works, which body subsequently promoted him to the position of superintendent of the public works of the city, which he ably prosecuted for four years, and was then appointed to superintend the construction of the extensive shops of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In 1879 he was appointed superintendent of the construction of the sewers of Memphis, Tennessee, after which he went to New Orleans, where, in pursuit of his trade, he erected some of the most important buildings of that city. He was recommended and endorsed by ex-Mayor Shakespeare and William Ferret, architect, of New Orleans, that Birmingham presented a good field for his many years of practical experience, and in February, 1886, he became a resident of the Magic City. That the advice was good is well attested by the fact that Mr. Allen has now contracted for more work than can be executed by him in one year, although employing from one hundred to two hundred and fifty hands. His first work was the erection of the beautiful Jewish Synagogue, and the most important one is the contract to build the Caldwell Hotel, which will be the handsomest and finest appointed of its kind in the South. To give some idea of the vast amount of material necessary to erect such a structure, we note the fact that the foundation alone required one half million brick, and the superstructure two millions. This is said to be the best and most substantial foundation south of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Allen has also the honor to be the contractor to build the first office building in the city heated by steam, and with elevators and other modern improvements. This is the Caldwell and Milner building, now being erected on First Avenue. It will be the most substantial and imposing in the city.

Mr. Allen is one of the most energetic of men and with progressive ideas. He is the first to adopt the modern improvements in building, using elevators for bricks, mortar, etc., by means of which he can accomplish threefold more work than by the old methods.

It will be seen that Mr. Allen is in the prime of useful, busy life, and will be an important factor in the building up of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Society, of Chicago, one of the oldest of its kind in the country.

Mr. Allen was married in October, 1869, to Miss Ellen Baker, also a native of England. Her father was a prominent master builder of England. They are both Episcopalians.

Frederick G. Sheppard, ARCHITECT, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR, was born in England, February 8, 1848, and is a son of Thomas H. and Louisa (Umphry) Sheppard. His father was an extensive builder and contractor in Bristol, England, and from him our subject inherited the traits of character which have made him successful in life. Our subject came with his parents to America in 1855, and located in Michigan. When only fifteen years of age he entered as a private in Company A, First Michigan Cavalry, which formed a part of General Custer's Brigade. He participated in all the engagements of this regiment, being wounded at Winchester, Virginia, and subsequently being taken prisoner in Virginia. After the war he learned the carpenter trade, and was engaged in contracting and building in different towns in Michigan. He is at present one of the largest contractors and builders of Birmingham, and employs from fifty to one hundred men. In the year 1886 he erected over fifty buildings, and in the season of 1887 he will more than double that number. Mr. Sheppard has also made a close study of architecture, and in this field has also scored a success. He is also engaged in the wholesale lumber business. He was married December 28, 1869, to Flora E. McGill, of Michigan. They have three children—Lena F., Fred J., and Bruce E. Mr. Sheppard is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 49, Birmingham.

William H. Higgins, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, was born in Indiana, March, 1856, and is a son of Thomas Higgins, who came from Ireland to the United States early in life, and has followed the occupation of a railroad contractor and builder.

William is a graduate of the high schools of Indianapolis, and after leaving school served four years in learning the trade of a brick and stone mason. After thoroughly mastering that trade he engaged in business for himself, and in the fall of 1885 came to Birmingham, where he has been actively prosecuting his business, and has erected some of the most substantial buildings in the city. Mr. Higgins has a large number of contracts for the coming year, and will employ a large number of assistants.

He was married December, 1886, to Miss Emma Pitts, of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Higgins is a member of the Knights of Labor, and a Catholic.

James B. Marshall was born July 21, 1845, in Sumter County, Alabama. He is a son of Matthew A. and Elizabeth W. Brooks Marshall, natives of Georgia, who afterward emigrated to Alabama.

James B. remained on the farm until he was sixteen years old, and then left home to enlist in Company B, of the Fifty-sixth Alabama Cavalry, under command of Colonel William Boyle, of Mobile. He went through the entire struggle and surrendered with his command at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865. He then came back home and engaged in farming at the old homestead, and remained there until 1872,

and then engaged in contracting and building, also merchandising in connection with farming, at Mount Sterling, Choctaw County, Alabama, and remained there until 1881. He then moved to Birmingham and engaged in contracting and building, and also dealing in lumber in connection with this business. His success, like many other young men in this progressive town, has been gratifying in the highest sense, and it is altogether excusable that he should indulge a feeling of satisfaction over his gratifying experience. He was reared in the lap of wealth, his father owning eight thousand acres of land in the famous black belt of the State, and two hundred negroes. Unlike many others under similar reverses of fortune, he did not pine over what was, but turned about and lived in the present and future, and with the happy result already mentioned. One great boon permitted him was the enjoyment of good educational advantages in his early life.

Mr. Marshall was married in February, 1866, to Miss Carrie, daughter of Captain Windsor and Caroline Mitchell Spinks, of Mount Sterling, Alabama. There have been five children born to this union—Benjamin B., Daisy E., Julian (deceased), Joseph (deceased), and James (deceased). Mr. Marshall is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Mrs. Marshall of the Baptist Church.

Thomas Jeffers, ex-mayor of Birmingham, was born at Macon, Georgia, in July, 1838. His parents, John E. and Eliza Rombert Jeffers, were natives of the same State, and the father was clerk of Bibb County, Georgia, fifteen years, previous to which he had been engaged in the mercantile business in that county. The subject of this sketch attended school at Macon until he was fourteen years old. After securing a good common school education he apprenticed himself to the Wilmington Machine Company, at Wilmington, North Carolina, to learn the trade. After serving an apprenticeship of six years the apt young workman secured his papers as a skilled machinist and engineer, and was offered a position as engineer on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, which he accepted and held until 1860, when he closed the throttle and jumped from his engine to grasp the musket. He enlisted as a private in the Tenth North Carolina Light Artillery, with which regiment he served until 1863, when he was put on detached service as engineer on the Wilmington & Waldon Railroad, for the transportation of troops. During and after the war he traveled extensively by rail and water, filling during the same time various positions of responsibility and trust under the Government. In 1871 he was appointed master mechanic of the South & North Alabama Railroad Shops, and shortly afterward placed in charge of the railroad shops at Birmingham, as master mechanic, which position he filled with marked ability for several years. In 1878 he formed a copartnership with Jackson & Morris, in the saw-mill and lumber business, and in this, as all other ventures in which he embarked, Mr. Jeffers proved a success. He was elected mayor of Birmingham in 1878, and his administration gave such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1880. He had served the city several terms as a member of the board of aldermen, and the knowledge he gained of the city's affairs while on the board eminently fitted him for the duties and responsibilities of the city's chief magistrate. He was a conscientious and progressive official. He inaugurated the sewerage system of Birmingham, and was one of the incorporators of the First Avenue Street Railway Company, which he organized. He also organized the Birmingham Gas Company, and has for several years been superintendent of this company and the Electric Light Company.

Mr. Jeffers is one of Birmingham's most enterprising citizens; a man of broad, progressive ideas and liberal views. His name will ever remain closely identified with

the enterprises upon which Birmingham's substantial prosperity was first based. While in active public life he was the prime mover in every step taken in improving and developing the place. He is a thoroughly-trained business man, and a successful manipulator of political machinery; is connected with a number of secret and protective associations, among them the F. & A. M. and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in all of which he has been complimented with official honors. The estimable woman he led to the altar in 1867 still lives to crown with happiness the meridian of his manhood and bless their two children.

C. T. Hughes was born in Pickens County, Alabama, July 11, 1844, and is a son of James J. and Nancy Hughes. Mr. Hughes attended the county schools until the age of fifteen, and in the spring of 1861 enlisted in Company D, Second Alabama Regiment of Infantry, under Colonel Hardee, who was afterward General. Mr. Hughes was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Vicksburg, and his hearing was permanently impaired by the wound. He was soon paroled, but was wounded again at the battle of New Hope Church, where he was shot three times. He was sent to the hospital at Griffin, Georgia, where he remained one week, and was then sent to his home. His wounds having disabled him he did not again enter the army. He belonged to the sharpshooters, under General Price, and was in ninety-five engagements in one year's time under him.

After the war he engaged in farming in Marshall County, Mississippi, which he followed for eight years. He sold out and moved to this county in 1873, and farmed one year, since which time he has been engaged in contracting and building, and in the lumber business, and in 1884 added to his business a planing mill.

In December, 1885, he formed a partnership with F. K. Simmons, of Florida, and has added to his business a carpenter shop and stair-building, employing thirty men.

Mr. Hughes was married in October, 1867, to Miss Kate Means, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, and eight children have been born to them.

Himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is also a member of the American Legion of Honor.

Joseph A. Ledbetter is a native of Georgia, where he was born October 6, 1851, and is the only living son of Andrew and Sarah Ledbetter, *nee* Brown. Before he had reached manhood, Joseph A., by the death of his father, was placed in a responsible position toward the family support, and he worked upon the farm until twenty years of age. Hard work fell to his lot, but his natural energy and hopefulness enabled him to push along the rugged paths of duty, and finally to overcome the many impediments to his career. His mother and four sisters are living in Montgomery.

In 1875 Mr. Ledbetter had moved to Montgomery, Alabama, and was in limited partnership with Captain C. B. Ferrell, in the coal business. He had a good pair of mules and wagons of his own, and between the commissions he made on sales, and the work of delivery done by himself and team, he made money. Later, he began in Montgomery the lumber business, on commission. From that department he entered into buying and selling lumber on his own account. In 1881 he began the lumber business in Birmingham, and has done well.

December, 1882, Mr. Ledbetter married Miss Mary Fleming, of Montgomery. They have two children. Both parents are members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Ledbetter belongs to the Order of Free and Accepted Masons; also the Knights of Honor and the Knights of Pythias.

David M. Hand, Manager of the extensive lumber business of J. M. Hand & Co., was born in October, 1861, in Shelby County, Alabama, and is a son of James C. and Martha Smith Hand, who were natives of Georgia. He went with his father to Bell County Texas, at the age of twelve, where he remained until 1881, and then returned to Alabama.

Our subject is a graduate of the Lexington (Ky.) Commercial College, and began his business career as a bookkeeper in Shelby County.

On February 18, 1886, he came to Birmingham, and opened up the lumber business for his brother. He has been manager of the business ever since it was started, and has devoted his attention assiduously since, establishing an excellent reputation as a careful and conservative business man. Mr. Hand is a young man of fine qualifications, and ever energetic and faithful in the discharge of the trusts reposed in him.

He is an earnest and active member of the Baptist Church, and his work in the Sunday school is much appreciated.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Dentists.

Alfred Eubank was born in Jefferson County, Alabama, September 18, 1851, and is a descendant of some of the oldest and best known families in the county. He was educated in the celebrated Dental College of Baltimore, Maryland, graduating from that institution in the class of 1874, and immediately began practice, locating in Birmingham, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession. Dr. Eubank is the oldest practitioner in the city, and has seen Birmingham's magic growth from its earliest days. He attained high mark in his profession, and has served as a member of the Examining Board of Dentists, and also as vice-president of the State Dental Association.

Since 1882, he has been associated with his brother George, under the firm name of Eubank Bros. Their dental parlors are over the Berney National Bank, and are the finest appointed in the city. Dr. Eubank is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In June, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E., daughter of James and Sarah Brown. Mrs. Brown was a descendant of the celebrated Rutledge family who emigrated to America during the early colonial period. Five children bless their union—Minnie B., Kate, Lucy, Emma, and an infant son. Dr. Eubank and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

George Eubank is another of those who can claim a life-long residence in Jefferson County. He was born August 17, 1861, near Birmingham, and in his short life has witnessed as complete a change as ever fell to the lot of any young man. What was in his early days considered only a sterile and unpromising country is now the center of the highest activity and marvelous development. His aged father, who is still living, and whose name is William C. Eubank, is said to have been the first white man born in Jefferson County, and the year of his birth dates back to the year 1818. His mother, Eliza Hickman, is likewise a native of Jefferson County.

The subject of whom we treat was reared in this county and received his education in its common schools, and continued his application to study until he arrived at his seventeenth year. He then studied dentistry in his brother's, Dr. Alfred Eubank, office for two years, and in the fall of 1879 entered the dental department of Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He studied both medicine and dentistry in this institution, from which he graduated in 1882, and in the same year formed a co-partnership with his brother, whose name has already been mentioned. The success of this firm is one of the successes of Birmingham.

In the year 1885, Dr. Eubank was vice-president of the Dental Association of Alabama and Tennessee, and is now president of the Birmingham Rod and Gun Club, which can only be construed to mean great personal popularity among his brother sportsmen, and an endorsement of his clever and genial nature. Perhaps few young men occupy a warmer place in the esteem of their friends than he.

Dr. Eubank was married April 29, 1885, to Miss Cammie C., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Blackwood. To this union has been born one child—George Eubank, Jr. Dr. Eubank is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and both himself and Mrs. Eubank are members of the Episcopal Church.

Charles A. Merrill was born January 22, 1857, in Chattooga County, Georgia. His father, who was a merchant, and was for several years ordinary of Thomas County, and his mother, Annie (Hall) Merrill, are both natives of Georgia.

Charles A. Merrill received a common school education. When nineteen years of age he began the study of dentistry under Dr. D. S. Wright, at Macon, Georgia, and at the expiration of one year after commencing his studies, he went to the New York Dental College, and took a course of lectures. He practiced four years in Southwest Georgia, and Florida, and then went to Philadelphia, Pa., and took a regular course of studies in his chosen profession, graduating in 1882. He came to Birmingham in the same year, and practiced alone until 1884, when he formed a partnership with Dr. William M. Horton, and the firm of Merrill & Horton does a fine practice.

August 25, 1886, Dr. Merrill was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Marshall H. and Martha J. Misemer, natives of Tennessee.

He is a member of the Alabama Dental Association, of which organization he was secretary for some time. He is one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

William M. Horton was born July, 1861, at Pleasant Ridge, Alabama, and is a son of William Horton, who was a planter and farmer. William was educated at the University of Alabama, and is also a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, class of 1883, and began the practice of dentistry in Birmingham, first in association with S. M. Talley, and at present in partnership with Charles A. Merrill, under the firm name of Merrill & Horton, which firm is one of the most prosperous in their line.

Dr. Horton is, also, proprietor of the Lakeview Dairy, which was established in 1886, and is one of the best in the county; also, proprietor of the Birmingham Steam Laundry, which he intends to make the best in the South.

Dr. Horton is a worthy member of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Miscellaneous Biographies.

William A. Walker was born in Mecklenberg County, near Charlotte, North Carolina, February 23, 1811. His father, Richard B. Walker, was born near the same place. His mother, Ann Flanagan, was born in the same county. At eight years of age his father, with his entire family, emigrated to Madison County, Missouri.

William A. had gone to the ordinary country schools some little before leaving North Carolina, and, after arriving in his far-away home, went to school a short time there. The country was sparsely settled. The family remained in Missouri only four years, and then emigrated to Jefferson County, Alabama, and settled within six miles of Elyton. There was a brick courthouse and a brick jail then standing which were built in 1822, court having been held previously near Birmingham, on what is now the Elyton Land Company's property, and afterward at old Carrollsville. The court was first held at Elyton about 1821. There were, perhaps, only five hundred negroes in the county when the Walkers arrived. There were three brothers and five sisters in the family, of whom he was the oldest. Seven reached mature years.

For the first twelve months William worked on the farm, plowing, harvesting, and doing all classes of work that usually falls to the lot of a farm boy. After this year he began school, usually going in the winter time. There were then no Indians in the county. There were many deer, panthers, bears, wolves, and smaller wild animals. He remembers catching a panther in a large steel trap. It measured seven feet from tip to tip. This is one of the few instances in which a panther has been known to be trapped. Here the family lived four years, and then went to a point on Five-Mile Creek, eight miles north of Birmingham. Five-Mile and Village Creeks have, respectively been known by their present names since the earliest settlements of the county.

William was fifteen years old when his father moved to Five-Mile Creek. There they made the best crops. The family lived there about thirty or forty years. Both parents died after the close of the war. In 1834, when William was twenty-three years old, he remembers making, by his own labor on the land he cultivated, eight bales of cotton and one hundred and fifty bushels of corn. This he considers, even yet, good work. In the early part of 1835 he left the parental roof, and lived in the Five-Mile Valley, seven miles from the present city of Birmingham, with Colonel George Green. In 1835 and 1836 he was a soldier in the Creek War, waged by General Jessup. He joined a militia company raised by Colonel McMillan. The company marched to Vernon, between Montgomery and Selma, on the Alabama River. They were disbanded there, after a few months, without being called on for active service. There were a thousand or twelve hundred horsemen who rendezvoused at this point, most of them being young men. Most of those who thus volunteered received land warrants for their services—about eighty acres of the public domain in Illinois. William A. sold his land warrant in 1840-41, in Wall Street, to purchasing agents of the Illinois Central Railroad, then being built. He received one hundred dollars for it.

After his return from the Creek War he came to Elyton and clerked in Mr. Abner Killough's store for three years, from 1837 to 1840. In the beginning of 1840 he began

merchandising in Elyton on his own account. At first he bought goods in Mobile, Charleston, then in New York. For twenty-two years his goods came to Rome, Georgia, by rail, thence to Greenport by steamers on Coosa River, and were hauled fifty-six miles over the roughest roads to Elyton. Goods bought in Mobile came by boat to Tuscaloosa, and were hauled by wagons to Elyton.

Mr. Walker continued to merchandise at Elyton until the second year of the war 1862, when, losing confidence in Confederate money, he retired.

Mr. Walker was married in 1840 to Miss Corilla M. Porter, a sister of Judge M. T. Porter. He has six children—Mary A., Margaret, William A., Jr., America, Frances, and Lucy Elizabeth. All these children are now living, and three of the number are settled in Birmingham.

Mr. Walker owns a large landed estate of hundreds of acres near Birmingham. He is yet a hale and hearty man, noted for thrift and hospitality. He daily comes to town, and enjoys life.

William Franklin Nabers. In the center of Nabers' Grove on the South Side, surrounded by gigantic oaks that breasted the storms ere the grandfathers of the men who made Birmingham saw the light of day, rests the comfortable home of Wm. F. Nabers, Esq. Upon the broad verandas that encircle this home of old-fashioned Southern style sat, many a summer night, Colonel James R. Powell, John T. Milner, Major Thomas Peters, and other pioneer spirits, who there, in quiet seclusion, with no roar of the furnace or rush of the train to disturb them, and no sound to break the hush except the rustle of the leaves, talked over their schemes and devised the methods to make Birmingham the great city that it is to-day. The home of Mr. Nabers at that time was the only house near the site of Birmingham, and beneath its hospitable shelter these bold forerunners of progress found a cordial welcome. Now this once secluded homestead is surrounded by houses; the Highland Avenue trains rush by the door, and the city stretches far away on either side.

William F. Nabers is a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in Jefferson County. He is the son of Francis Drayton Nabers, and was born August 6, 1830. He was educated at the University of Tennessee, in the same class with M. T. Porter, Samuel Earle, F. M. Grace, and the Messrs. Camp, all of Jefferson County. They made the long journey in a hack, for no railroads then traversed the country.

In early manhood Mr. Nabers married Miss Betty, daughter of B. P. Worthington, Esq. Their interesting family surrounds them, and all the comforts of home life are at their command. Mr. Nabers has always lived at his present home, and is the only man in Birmingham who enjoys the distinction of having always lived on the present site of this city. His father owned the farm upon which Birmingham is located; and although Mr. Nabers has sold a large amount of land at a considerable advance, he still owns a number of lots and houses, and lives from his rent-roll like an English landlord. In the early days of Birmingham a crystal palace was erected in Nabers' Grove, and it was the scene of several barbecues, and rang with the clarion notes of Morgan, Pugh, Patton, Watts, and other leaders of the people, in the dark days of the reconstruction era.

O. S. Burwell is a native of Connecticut. Was educated at Amherst College, and was a neighbor and schoolmate of the Beechers, Dr. Lyman, Henry Ward's father, living in the same neighborhood. So did Samuel Colt, the inventor of the firearm. Mr. Burwell is a man of rare intelligence, and possessed a good education for his day. He came South in 1834, was engaged in commercial enter-

prises for several years before settling in Jefferson County, where he has been engaged in farming ever since. He was married to Emily Massey, a native of Jefferson County, in 1836. Mr. Burwell has been a man of strong moral character, and a great advocate of temperance, a public-spirited citizen of progressive ideas. His children were Laura M., now Mrs. John F. Hanby, Orville C., who died in 1862, Mattie M., now Mrs. S. R. Truss, and T. O., now living in Birmingham, Alabama. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Burwell, at this writing, has entirely lost his eyesight, and suffers his severe affliction with patience. He is deprived of his greatest luxury—reading. Mr. Burwell, though at an advanced age, is in moderate health, and bids fair to enjoy several years yet to the delight of his family and friends.

William H. Wood was born near Greenville, South Carolina, January 22, 1821. His father, Edmond Wood, and his mother, Stella Wood, *nee* Miss Stella Tarrant, were born in the same locality. He is of Huguenot extraction on both sides. In the year 1824 his father moved to Jefferson County and settled in Jones Valley, in what is now known as the Oak Grove community, about ten miles northeast of the city of Birmingham. The valley was almost an unbroken wilderness of virgin forest, and contained but one storehouse, which stood in the Oak Grove neighborhood, and but one church, the present Ruhama Baptist Church. Here his father soon acquired large landed possessions, and on the possessions the subject of our sketch lived to manhood, and upon a part of which he settled after marriage. There were eleven sons and one daughter born to his parents. His father was a man of the highest type of manhood, embodying all those traits of character which go to make a man highly successful in life and a blessing to the community in which such a life is spent. He strove to inculcate the principles of a noble life into the minds and hearts of his children. Right readily did the mind and heart of William H. imbibe the principles of honesty, faithfulness, frugality, energy, and grit so faithfully taught to him by his father.

His early days were spent on the farm, and his mind received such cultivation as the educational facilities of the community at that time afforded. At the age of nineteen he took charge of his father's large farming interests and managed them with marked success and skill for two years. In 1841 he was married to Miss Nancy C. Bradford, of St. Clair County. After his marriage his father gave him a farm, where he lived for two years, and then moved to his present home in the Ruhama community, and in the heart of the property of the East Lake Land Company. Here he has had an unbroken residence of forty-two years, during which time he has been a farmer, and for six years a merchant. Mr. Wood owned two hundred acres of land, now comprising a portion of the East Lake Land Company, for over forty years, and in the early part of 1886 purchased the balance to make up the two thousand acres which he sold to the East Lake Land Company, reserving one hundred shares of the stock of the company.

Mr. Wood is a public-spirited man of the highest type. For forty years he has been the leading spirit of his community in every enterprise of public benefit and good, and the high character which the grand old Ruhama community has wherever it is known is largely due to his efforts toward progress and development, and whatever was necessary to be done for the good of his people was a *personal* matter with him, his labors, means, and brains were always ready. For forty-six years Mr. and Mrs. Wood have been man and wife, and never did man have a more faithful helpmate. Her sweet and even temper, kind and loving spirit, beautiful and faithful life, has been one

unbroken sunlight of happiness in his home, cheering and comforting in the hour of disappointment, soothing and soothing the ruffled temper, and rejoicing in the day of gladness. There have been born to them eight children, five of whom are living—Harriet T., now Mrs. John B. Tarrant; Malinda, now Mrs. R. J. Waldrop; Belle C., now Mrs. R. W. Beck; Fannie, and James B. Three are dead—Thomas Newton, Felix E., and Lulu May.

Mr. Wood is a Mason, and has belonged to all the temperance societies, and all other movements which are intended for moral and religious elevation of the people. He has been an efficient and faithful member of Ruhama Baptist Church for the past fifty-three years. Whether marble shaft or plain stone shall mark his last resting place, yet when this is done, he will have closed a life of spotless character, unsullied honor, and which has been faithful to every trust and true to every duty, and those who come after him will rise up and call him blessed.

Evan Nicholson was born at Tellice Plains, Tennessee, May 29, 1832. His father, William Nicholson, and his mother, Jane Adair, were born in Pickens District, South Carolina, and moved to Tennessee, in 1831, several years after their marriage, subsequently to Georgia, and afterward to DeKalb County, Alabama. The Indians were then numerous in that locality, and the subject of this sketch remembers vividly playing with the Indian children, and learned to speak the Cherokee tongue, the name of the tribe among whom his parents lived. When the Indians were moved to their reservation in the Indian Territory, several years after his father's family had lived among them, he recalls distinctly the evidences of grief they manifested, and the deep sorrow in which they departed from the graves of their dead.

There were eleven sons and four daughters born to his parents, and all of them lived to adolescence. Five of the sons were itinerant Methodist preachers; four sons and three sons-in-law were in the Confederate Army. His parents were married fifty years, and died each at the age of seventy.

Young Nicholson enjoyed good educational advantages, that is, the best the schools and academies afforded, taking a thorough English course. He continued to go to school and work on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and in his twenty-second year joined the old Alabama Conference, and was licensed to preach on May 24, 1854, and has been in the itinerant work of his church thirty-three years. In 1855 he rode on the Sand Mountain Circuit, and had charge of twenty churches, the distance around the circuit being two hundred miles. During this time he preached every day in the week except Monday. In the year 1856 he was on the Scottsville Circuit, where he had fourteen churches, rode one hundred miles to get around the circuit, and filled each pulpit once every three weeks. In 1857 he was on the New Lexington Circuit, with one hundred and fifty miles to ride, and eighteen pulpits to fill, and in this year was ordained deacon by Bishop Soule, one of the great lights of his church. His labors had a vast territory, embracing different circuits from Selma to the northern boundaries of the State. He never rode less than a hundred miles to get around his circuits, and when it is remembered that many of the charges he has been called on to fill were nearly two hundred miles between their extreme points, and that it became necessary for him to go over these many times during a single year, some idea can be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking. With the exception of a forge here and there, no attention was then paid to the abundant iron ores. The forges were used to work the ore in the simplest manner possible. On December 22, 1857, Mr. Nicholson was married to Miss Martha A. Winn, of Tuscaloosa County. He lived in great happiness with her for sixteen years. Death then invaded the family sanctuary and deprived

him of his most excellent companion. Mrs. Nicholson died January 20, 1873, in Pickens County. A remarkable circumstance of the endurance of Mr. Nicholson may be stated just here. From the time he began to preach, up to the year 1860, he rested only one week out of the four in every month. When it is remembered that he preached every day in the week except one, this is remarkable.

On January 20, 1875, Mr. Nicholson was married the second time, to Miss Agnes Murdoch, of Tuscaloosa County. To his first union was born five children, two sons and three daughters. One of the former is a practicing dentist at South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and the other a practicing physician at Centerville, Alabama. One single daughter resides with him. Of the other two, Mrs. R. W. Owen lives near her father, at Elyton, and Mrs. F. W. Beall lives in Birmingham.

As an interesting summary of Mr. Nicholson's work the following figures are given, covering thirty-two years of active work in the moral vineyard: Number of miles traveled, mostly on horseback, 52,860; number of sermons preached, 3,495; number of persons received into the church, 2,057; number of conversions under his ministrations, 1,934; number of persons baptized, 1,000; number of expulsions from the church, 100; the greatest number in one year, 17; highest number of conversions in one year, which was in 1869, 136.

At the meeting of the North Alabama Conference, 1886, Mr. Nicholson received his thirty-third appointment, which is West End Church, in West Birmingham. Mr. Nicholson has charge also of the Birmingham Mission. In all these thirty-two years of active ministerial labor, he has always been present at the first roll-call at every annual conference except three, and not a single charge has ever been brought against him. Of him it may be truly said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Frank P. O'Brien, one of the best known and most popular citizens of Birmingham, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, February 29, 1844. The parents of our subject were Michael A. and Mary (Corcoran) O'Brien, natives of Counties Limerick and Mayo respectively.

His father was educated for the priesthood, and for several years taught school in his native country, and was also connected with the Dublin Nation, edited by John Mitchell. In 1848 he emigrated with his family to America and located at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he resumed teaching for some time; also engaged in boating, having purchased and run two boats for three years, and subsequently removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was appointed superintendent of the Diamond Mines.

Our subject attended school from the age of five until fourteen years of age, when he ran away from home, at which period he began to learn the trade of scenic and fresco painter, under the instructions of the celebrated artist, Peter Schmidt, who secured the second prize for merit at Washington for work in the Capitol buildings. Mr. O'Brien followed his trade until 1874, coming to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1859, with Mr. Schmidt, who had contracted to paint the scenic and fresco work of the Montgomery Theatre. In the spring of 1861 he joined the Independent Rifles, and with other young men went to Pensacola with the Second Alabama Regiment, returning in March, and April 30, 1861, he enlisted in the Montgomery Blues, which company was assigned to the Third Alabama Infantry Regiment, with Colonel Jones M. Withers, of Mobile, as First Colonel, and Tennant Lomax as Lieutenant Colonel, and subsequently for two years was in command of a body of scouts. At the battle of Little Washington he was wounded, and remained three months in the hospital. Rejoining the company he was again wounded, and subsequently taken prisoner at the second fight of Plymouth, North

Carolina, December 12, 1864, and confined until paroled February, 1865. Rejoining his regiment he remained in service until the close of the war.

He remained in active business until 1871, when he came to Birmingham, and until 1883 was one of the leading contractors and builders, employing at one time three hundred and fifty men.

Mr. O'Brien is one of the heroes who stood at his post during the terrible cholera epidemic; nursing the sick and alleviating the wants of the needy, until stricken down by the dread disease which nearly cost him his life.

Mr. O'Brien has erected some of the most substantial buildings in the city. In 1872 he erected the first place of amusement, Sublett Hall, on Second Avenue, and conducted it as a place of amusement for two years. He superintended the construction of the rolling mills, and also built many of the coke ovens for the Pratt Coal & Iron Company and Alice Furnace Company. He also conducted a planing mill, and was engaged largely in manufacturing sash, doors, blinds, etc., and brought to the State of Alabama the first steam machinery for making brick. The building known as O'Brien's Opera House is the most substantial monument to his energy and enterprise. The building was commenced in May, 1882, and finished in November of the same year, and is one of the most imposing in the city; its dimensions are 100 x 140 feet, four stories in height, and contains one of the finest-appointed opera houses in the South. It has a seating capacity of one thousand two hundred and sixty-six. The other portions of the building are occupied as business rooms and offices. It is the intention of Mr. O'Brien to refurnish and enlarge his house the coming summer, and the season of 1887-88 will find this charming house of entertainment still more attractive. He has received plans for the construction of a four-story hotel to run in connection with the opera house.

Mr. O'Brien is one of the most enterprising and popular men of the city, and as a manager, through his determination to exclude all companies that did not furnish entertainments of an elevating nature, has established the reputation of Birmingham as one of the best theatrical cities in the South. He is vice-president of the Southern Theatrical Circuit, which has twenty-three opera houses and theatres in it.

Mr. O'Brien has large real estate interests in Birmingham, and is a man of much influence, generous, and genial to all. He has served as a member of the board of alderman, and is a member of the Masonic order; for several years was grand captain general of the Knights Templar; was a member of the grand encampment of the United States for the years of 1880, '81, and '82.

October 11, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Dannie, daughter of Dr. Andrew and Ann R. (Allen) McBride, of Montgomery. Five children have been born to them—Mary T., Anna T., Margaret E., Frank P., deceased, and Dannie M. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Birmingham.

George R. Ward was born in Culpeper County, near Culpeper Court House, Virginia, January 17, 1831. His father, Robert G. Ward, was sheriff of the county some years, and then clerk of the county court until the war came on. His mother, Judith E. Field, was a member of the distinguished family of that name in Virginia. There were eight children in the family—Judith, now Mrs. Edwin Booton, of Greene County, Virginia; Mary V., now Mrs. John Booton, of Madison County, Virginia; Matilda S., Elizabeth S., wife of Dr. Powell, of the United States Army; George R. Daniel, Sinclair, and Fannie.

Young Ward's early education was good, and his classical training and instruction in the higher branches of mathematics was especially thorough. He stood an examination for appointment to the United States Military Academy, and he was to succeed

young A. P. Hill, of Confederate Army fame. He received his appointment from the Hon. John S. Pendleton.

Young Ward got as far as Baltimore, on his way to West Point, when his wishes suddenly changed, and he gained a position in the large dry goods house of David Leeche & Son. He lived in Baltimore until November, 1853. He then came to Rome, Georgia, and was in the dry goods business until 1859. He then became interested in the cotton business, and had an interest in a steamboat line that ran packets on the Coosa River. He remained in this business until 1872, when, with Mr. William Ketcham, his father-in-law, became part proprietor of the Relay House. On the death of Mr. Ketcham, in 1877, he became sole proprietor, and kept the hotel until it was torn down in the year 1886. Perhaps no hotel in this country, and certainly none in the South, was ever more successful, and no business of any kind was ever more so in Birmingham. It was a popular house, and the proprietor of no hotel in the South was held in greater esteem.

Mr. Ward was married February, 1857, to Miss Margaret Ketcham, of Rome, Georgia. Her father came South many years ago from New Jersey, and for a long while lived in Hamburg, South Carolina, and in Rome, Georgia, until coming to Birmingham. Mrs. Ward was born in Connecticut, of which State her mother was a native. Mr. Ward is the father of five children—Medora Crane, wife of G. W. Proctor, of Louisville, Kentucky; Robert F., recorder of deeds in Bush County, Kansas; Mary B., now Mrs. W. J. Cameron, W. P., and George B., of Birmingham.

Mr. Ward belongs to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, and both he and Mrs. Ward are members of the Episcopal Church.

Captain A. A. Tyler was born in Lewiston, Niagara County, New York, April 26, 1833, just across the Niagara River from the Canada shore. His father, Augustus Tyler, was a native of Canada, but came to America when he was a young man. His mother was a native of America.

His was a common school education, and it was at an early period of his life that he left school. In his twentieth year he moved, with his father and mother, to Leslie, Michigan, not far from Jackson. He was a mechanic, and was engaged in contracting and building up to the breaking out of the war.

September 7, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Michigan Regiment, but was subsequently transferred to the Twenty-fourth Missouri, and was made second lieutenant of Company H. Colonel Boyd was commander of the regiment. He was at the battle of Pea Ridge, and for valiant conduct was especially commended by the *Detroit Tribune*. On account of sickness he was afterward compelled to return to his home, but was soon recommissioned by Governor Blair as second lieutenant of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry Regiment. He then went to Virginia, where he took part in some of the leading battles of the war in 1864 and 1865. He was at the battles of Sheppardtown, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Five Forks, and all the battles in which General Sheridan commanded. He was in the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, commanded by General Custer. He was never wounded, but had some very narrow escapes. At the battle of Five Forks he had a bullet to pass through his clothes, and on different occasions had four horses shot from under him. He was at the surrender, April 9, 1865, and in the following May, with his brigade, went to the Rocky Mountains, and was in command of a company of infantry and two companies of cavalry at Deer Creek, a short distance this side of Fort Kaspar, so named in honor of Lieutenant Kaspar Collins, who was massacred near this point with ten men by the Indians.

In November, 1865, he was mustered out of the service. He then went to Jackson, Michigan, and resumed his former business of contracting. He lived there until April, 1872, when he came to Birmingham, and for a large portion of the time since has followed his trade. He is among those who stayed in the desolate city during the ravages of the cholera scourge.

Captain Tyler has seen Birmingham's darkest days; been the warmest supporter of her inevitable greatness; and for his firm belief in this fact has been abundantly rewarded. He has been successful in all his undertakings. His real estate transactions have netted him large returns, and have placed him among the thoroughly independent men of the Magic City.

The captain delights to tell of the time when he first came to Birmingham, and contrasting the past with the present. Many places where there are now thriving establishments of industry, or where the busy scenes of commerce are the marks of the marvelous change which has been wrought in so short a time, bore when he came the evidences of recent cultivation of the soil.

Arthur Owen Wilson, C. E., of Birmingham, Alabama, was born in 1850, in Norfolk, England. He was educated and served articles in England; was especially prepared in mathematics by his father, who, with his brother, Professor Wilson, of the Melbourne University, Australia, took honors at Cambridge, the latter being the senior wrangler of his year. Having served his articles Mr. Wilson accepted a position on the extension of the Northern Railway of Canada, connecting with the Canada Pacific Railway, where he was employed as an assistant engineer for three years. He was then for a short time the contractor's engineer for a tunnel under the Hudson River, Albany, New York. Leaving there he was assigned to a position on the great Welland Canal enlargement, under the Canadian Government, where he remained six years. He was then attracted by the Southern States as likely to furnish a wide scope for his talents. Mr. Wilson's first work in the South was the construction of two divisions of the Louisiana Western Railway, under Chief Engineer Polk; leaving at its completion to assume the position of principal assistant to Mr. E. L. Corthell, the resident engineer of the Eads Jetties, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Mr. Wilson succeeded to the position of resident engineer when Mr. Corthell resigned to accept his present position of chief engineer of the Tehuantepec Ship Railway, and remained at the jetties until their completion. The Mexican Government having called upon that celebrated engineer, James B. Eads, for a plan for the improvement of the Harbor of Tampico, Mexico, Mr. Wilson was sent as Mr. Eads' representative, and made the necessary surveys and examinations in twenty-six days, to Mr. Eads' entire satisfaction. The plan was adopted, and Mr. Wilson appointed to take charge of the work, which, owing to the financial difficulties of Mexico, has not yet been completed. Mr. Wilson remained in Mexico two years, locating and constructing the first division of the Mexican Central Railway, at Tampico, under Chief Engineer James Harrington. His health being much impaired by the fevers of that low part of Mexico, Mr. Wilson accepted a cable offer of the charge of the "Improvement of the Mouth of Red River and the Rectification of the Head of the Atchafalaya," under the Mississippi River Commission. A part of the duties which devolved upon Mr. Wilson was the maintenance of seven miles of low water navigation through Old River, which connects the Mississippi and Red Rivers. To this he applied the jetty or contraction plan, and invented a large steamboat scraper, which accomplished wonderful results on the bars and mud lumps in that locality.

After much correspondence and treaty with all the representatives of foreign countries, where there were great engineering works contemplated, Mr. Wilson has selected Birmingham, Alabama, as being the center of a great country from which gigantic enterprises must come. Mr. Wilson will remain in Birmingham, where he is already well-known as a competent engineer, an accomplished scholar, and a refined gentleman, permanently.

Mr. Wilson employs, in his regular force in Birmingham, fifteen civil engineers, and since coming here his work has constantly increased. In his office is Mr. Thomas F. O'Brien, a most accomplished young civil engineer. Among his patrons are some of the most important enterprises of the city. He is the engineer for the East Birmingham Land Company, the West End Land Company, the Highland Lake Land Company, Clifton Land Company, Red Mountain Steam Motor Line, Western Valley Street Railroad, Birmingham Street Railway Company, the Birmingham Mineral and Mining Company, the Highland Land and Lake Company, the Brooklyn Land Company, all of Birmingham, and has a contract for the Talladega Land Company, and in addition does a great deal of other work, so that his office does a most lucrative business.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the Episcopal Church.

R. W. A. Wilda was born in Germany in February, 1840, and is a son of Wm. E. and Jennie Wilda, both natives of that country. The father of our subject was a man of fine attainments and superior education, and for a long time was a professor of jurisprudence in several of the best universities of Germany. Our subject was well educated, and when sixteen years of age entered a large tea and coffee house in Hamburg, where he remained for four years. Emigrating to America in 1860, he enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Seventh New York Infantry, and in 1862 re-enlisted and was placed by consolidation in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Regiment. He remained in the service until the close of the war, being wounded at Fredericksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, and at Nashville, Tennessee, serving one year as chief clerk to General Charles R. Wood.

From 1865 until 1876 he was in the postoffice and revenue service at Atlanta, Georgia, and subsequently was engaged in the office of the general manager of the Atlanta & Richmond Railroad. Mr. Wilda next was appointed general land agent of the L. & N., which position he creditably filled until 1886, when he resigned, and, after a trip to Europe, came to Birmingham and established the Birmingham Steam Laundry, located on Avenue C, South Side, one of the most complete laundries in the State.

Mr. Wilda, as will be seen, has occupied many important positions, and has been faithful to every trust. He is one of the most respected citizens of Birmingham.

In 1866 he married Miss Mary Baumer, of Mobile, who died in 1881, leaving three children—Hans, Joseph, and Marie. His second wife is Annie, daughter of C. J. Fiquet, of Tuscaloosa.

Mr. Wilda is also a large real estate dealer, and has been very successful in this line.

John Phelan was born at Marion, Perry County, Alabama, November 22, 1842. His father, Hon. John D. Phelan, who died while on a visit to this city, in September, 1879, in the seventieth year of his age, was for many years a justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. He was one of the best known men in the State, and of the many eminent citizens and jurists of the distinguished body with which he was so long associated, none merited or enjoyed greater love and confidence of the people.

John Phelan, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, graduated from the University of Alabama in 1861, in the first class of military cadets that graduated from that institution.

May 13, 1861, he enlisted at Tuscaloosa as orderly sergeant in the Warrior Guards, Fifth Alabama Regiment, C. S. A., and served to the close of the war.

In the fall of 1861 the Warrior Guards re-enlisted in the service as an artillery company, with Phelan as captain. This company was known thereafter as "Phelan's Battery," and at the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Franklin, the Dalton and Atlanta campaign, etc., did memorable service.

At Resaca, on May 13, 1864, Captain Phelan was so seriously wounded as to necessitate a furlough home, where, upon his arrival, he met his two brothers, who, like himself, had returned "for repairs."

Of the four Phelan brothers who so gallantly hurried to the front at the first sound of battle, the eldest, Captain Watkins Phelan, was killed at Petersburg, Virginia, nine days before Lee's surrender; Captain Thomas Phelan was killed in the famous charge at Gaines' Mill, and Major Ellis Phelan was seriously wounded at Atlanta.

"The Phelan brothers, and what a superb set of men they were! Thomas, with his amiable manners; Watkins, with his conservatism and elegance; both so full of life and hope, so calculated to serve their State in stations lofty and honorable; alas, only a few more summers after, and they fell in front of the guns upon the soil of Virginia. Jack Phelan, the handsomest man of his day, rode with his battery, gallant and true, while no braver lad than Ellis Phelan ever followed the flag of the South, nor more exemplary man ever adorned the walks of private and official life."

Captain Phelan studied law at Montgomery, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, where he readily made name and reputation in the greatest of professions but one. He practiced law up to 1884; came to Birmingham in the summer of 1885, and became the manager of the Cotton and Produce Exchange.

Mr. Phelan married Miss Anna O. Sale, in Lawrence County, this State, and their family consists of four sons and two daughters.

W. D. G. Harding was born in Greene County, Alabama, in 1864; lived in Enterprise, Mississippi, till he was eight years old, when his parents removed to Tuscaloosa, Alabama. After attending private schools in Tuscaloosa, he entered the University of Alabama in the fall of 1878, and was graduated from that institution in July, 1881, with the degree of A. M. Shortly afterward he attended the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and received a diploma in October, 1881. He became bookkeeper for the bank of J. H. Fitts & Co., of Tuscaloosa, in February, 1882, which position he held for several years. Coming to Birmingham in March, 1886, he became bookkeeper for Jemison, Hill & Co., and remained with them a few months, when he was appointed bookkeeper for the Berney National Bank; was made assistant cashier in July, 1886, and holds that position at present. Mr. Harding is another illustration of the success attending the deserving young men of Alabama.

William A. Porter, one of the most promising of the deserving young men of Birmingham, and one who is a descendant of the oldest families of Jefferson County and Alabama, was born in Elyton, April 18, 1862, and is a son of Judge Mitchell T. and Catharine (Martin) Porter. He received a commercial education, and is a graduate of the Poughkeepsie Business College, of New York, class of 1883. His business experience commenced as a clerk in the

land office of Thomas Peters, where he remained one year, and subsequently was employed as bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery house of Wimberly, Malone & Co., and one year later was appointed as clerk of the probate court, under his father.

He entered the Alabama State Bank, as bookkeeper, in October, 1885, and was soon promoted to the position of paying teller, which position he now occupies.

Mr. Porter is a young man of exemplary habits, and a capacity for doing business that cannot be excelled. He is one of the rising young men of Birmingham, and is already interested in large corporations, being a stockholder in the Alabama National and the Birmingham National Banks, and several other enterprises.

W. Webb Crawford was born in Eutaw, Greene County, Alabama, August 27, 1867, and is the son of the late Colonel Robert Crawford, a lawyer. He received his education at the public schools of St. Louis, but the desire to do something for himself caused him, at the age of sixteen, to quit school and become the shipping clerk for a large pork-packing establishment. Upon the death of his father, in 1884, he came back to Alabama with his mother, and entered the banking house of A. Lawson, at Greensboro, Alabama, where he learned the banking business. He came to Birmingham to live in November, 1886, and entered the Berney Bank as bookkeeper, but was soon promoted to the responsible position of receiving teller, which position he still occupies.

G. E. Slade was born in Baltimore County, near the city of Baltimore, June 3, 1834. His family was one of the oldest in that State, and trace their history back to the time of the landing of the first settlers. His father, Levi Slade, and his mother, Annie E. Fuller, were both of English origin. His great-grandfather purchased about two hundred and thirteen acres of land belonging to Lord Baltimore, north of the city. It was here that the old home stood, and on it also stands a church, built of brick brought from England in the year 1700. It has been standing for one hundred and fifty years, and is perfectly preserved. The Slade family still own this property.

Young Slade went to school in Baltimore from the time he was five years old until he was fifteen. He became allured to machinery, and had an overpowering desire to be a locomotive engineer. He left home at fifteen, and spent four years in apprenticeship in the shops of the Northern Central Railroad in Baltimore. Shortly after this he went to Charleston, South Carolina, and ran on the old South Carolina Railroad for one year, and then went to the Island of Cuba in the fall of 1855, and ran a locomotive on the Metansas & Sabaniela, and Cardenas Railroads. He returned to Baltimore in 1856, and ran on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until the fall of 1857, and shortly afterward went to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and was an engineer on the Dom Pedro, the second railroad, and again came back home in the latter part of 1859. He went to Mobile, Alabama, and was an engineer on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. He became acquainted here with Miss I. T. Sullivan, who belonged to one of the best families of Georgia, to whom he was married on November 1, 1861. He then was engaged on steamships around New Orleans, and in towboat trade on the Mississippi River. He was in New Orleans during its capture by the Federal forces, and operated for the Confederate Government the motive department of the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad, as far as Brazier. He refused, when requested to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

When New Orleans fell, Mr. Slade, in company with his young wife, had an adventure in making their escape. The young couple, with a few personal effects, started

along Berwick Bay, parallel to the Teche River. About dark a Confederate gunboat and a Federal fleet sighted each other, and a spirited engagement ensued. The waves, in consequence of the movement of the vessels, were dashed high, and it looked as though the young pair were doomed to a watery grave. They got ashore, and after the battle ceased made their escape.

Young Slade would have been deemed a great prize could he have been captured by the enemy. He was one of the most important men belonging to the Confederate forces at this point. His escape was the more remarkable, especially as detectives were continually on his track. Had he been taken he would beyond doubt have met a sanguinary fate. A large portion of the time he was being hunted he was doing machinist work for the Federal Army, but was, of course, in disguise. This was, at this time, his only means of support.

After his escape Mr. Slade made his way to Baltimore, and secured the pass, which enabled him to go, from a Yankee quartermaster. His wife joined him at his father's home soon after he had left her in a place of safety in New Orleans. He then ran in the coast trade between Baltimore and various places until February, 1865. He was in the trade between Baltimore and New Orleans and other ports from that time on for several years.

After being in various places in the South Mr. Slade came to Birmingham, May 24, 1873, and then was foreman and master mechanic of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Shops, and in 1880 assisted in putting up the machinery of the Alice Furnace, No. 1, and the Rolling Mills. In the years 1878 and 1879 he was away from Birmingham, but has been here continually since 1880. Mr. Slade has been connected with various important enterprises in and around Birmingham ever since. He is now master mechanic of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, and has been since December, 1883.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Slade are members of the Catholic Church.

W. W. Ansley was born April 15, 1850, in Warren County, Georgia. His father, when he was one year old, moved to Graysville, Georgia, and lived there eight years, and during this time was section foreman on the Western & Atlantic Railroad. He went to school while here, and all his education was obtained from time to time, at different places, at country schools. He was on his father's farm in Tennessee until the war came on, and in 1864 his father moved to Rudolph County, Alabama, and farmed, with the assistance of his younger boys, the four oldest being in the war.

In 1866 he returned to near Graysville, with the rest of the family, and in 1869, his father, having gone to Union Springs, Alabama, was soon afterward joined by his sons. He was watchman for the Mobile & Gerard Railroad, but soon took the position of foreman on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, and at one and the same time the father and his six sons were on this road, and all of them as section foremen.

In 1876 he came to Birmingham, and ran the material train fourteen months without an accident, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and since coming here has had the strange coincidence to happen of himself and his three brothers—Marion, Mike, and Thomas, being made roadmasters of as many different divisions on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, on the same day in 1884, several of whom are still serving in this capacity. His father died in 1873 in his fifty-fifth year, at Rising Fawn, Georgia, and his mother in April, 1882.

Mr. Ansley was married in October, 1872, to Miss Annie Clark, of Hatchechubbee, Alabama.

He sustains with credit his important position of roadmaster to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since he was fifteen years old.

Robert W. Fulwiler was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, May 14, 1846. His father, Joseph B. Fulwiler, was a native of Rockbridge County, in the same State, and is still living at the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. His mother, Martha W. Pepper, was a native of Montgomery County, and died in 1852. There were five children born to them, of whom, he and a sister, Mrs. Emma Kirkwood, of Montgomery County, Virginia, are the survivors.

Robert W. attended school up to June, 1862, and in April, 1863, he entered the Confederate service in Company G, Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry. He was in various battles until April 1, 1865, when he was captured at Petersburg, Virginia, and was kept a prisoner until June 12th of the latter year.

At the close of the war he went to Memphis, and was employed as messenger with the Pioneer Express Company. He was in the express service there until December, 1869, when he went to Columbia, Tennessee, as agent for the Southern Express Company until December, 1879. He then filled a similar position at Grand Junction, in the same State, until March, 1886. During eighteen months of the latter period he was mayor of the town.

Since becoming a citizen of Birmingham, Mr. Fulwiler has been agent for the Southern Express Company. This is one of the most important offices in the South, and since his management of it the business has increased very greatly. He has shown his capacity for the duties of his position, and the business continues to keep equal pace with the rapid growth of the city.

Mr. Fulwiler was married in June, 1871, to Miss Isadore W. Haines, of Fauquier County, Virginia. To them have been born six children—Willie A., Oscar, deceased; Isadore H., deceased; Carrie, Beatrice, and Inez.

He is a Knight of Pythias, and all the members of his family are Episcopalians.

J. H. McCune is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1841, and a son of J. B. and Mary (Wilson) McCune, both natives of the old Keystone State. His father being a farmer, our subject was reared upon the farm, receiving good educational advantages. He enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and served as a private over three years. His regiment was engaged at Drainsville, first and second Fredericksburg, and second Manassas. At the latter place he was taken prisoner. Subsequently he fought in the great battle of the war—Gettysburg. Upon his return home he was engaged for a number of years at carpenter's work in the coal works of Alleghany and the Eliza Furnaces of Pittsburg. For several years succeeding he was engaged at various places, superintending blast furnaces, contracting to build, and managing manufacturing enterprises in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, the greater portion being passed as manager of the Riverside Furnace and the Wheeling Iron and Nail Works Furnace, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

Mr. McCune came to Alabama in 1882, thoroughly proficient in his business, after years of practical experience. He built the Woodward Furnace at Wheeling, this county, remaining there two and a half years. Subsequently he removed to Birmingham, and was given the charge of the Sloss Furnace, which he conducted for a short time. He was next associated with Robert Roberts in manufacturing sheet-iron work and boilers, for a short period only, and was then placed in charge of the Henryellen

Coal Mines. Subsequently he erected the second furnace for the Woodward Company, and was then made superintendent, but resigned his position after one year's service.

Mr. McCune is now residing in Birmingham, and devoting his attention to the erection of furnaces, in which he has no superior. As a citizen he is honored and respected:

Mr. McCune was married November 28, 1866, to Miss Maggie J. Douglass. They have one child—Hazie. Mr. and Mrs. McCune are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Daniel G. Marable was born in Halifax County, Virginia, April 4, 1845, of Scotch-English descent. His father, Benjamin Marable, and his mother, Fannie A. Terry, were both Virginians. The former was a captain of cavalry in the war of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was the oldest child in a family of four brothers, of whom only he and his brother Abner survive. The father died in 1871, and the mother still lives at the old homestead in Virginia.

Having attended school near his home till he was near fourteen years old, our subject entered the Beulah Military Institute at Madison, North Carolina, where he remained about two years, until July, 1862. He left to enter the Confederate service at Richmond, Virginia, under Colonel J. C. Shields, as a lieutenant; was assigned to drill-master's duties, and soon afterward was assigned to the command of a company. Subsequently he was assigned to the department commanded by Colonel R. E. Withers, at Danville, Virginia, where, in field and camp, he continued his patriotic service until the conclusion of the struggle.

Resuming the duties of citizenship, Mr. Marable spent some years in farming at his old home in Virginia, and subsequently in a large business at Winston, North Carolina, where he acquired such a position in commercial circles that he commanded the confidence of the leading bankers and business men of that community.

Having prospered throughout the West, Mr. Marable came to Birmingham in September, 1884, and on November 14th he organized the Birmingham Agricultural Works as a stock company, with a capital of \$50,000, of which he was general manager until 1886. Having sold out his interest in this concern, on January 10, 1887, in connection with H. L. Watlington, he organized the Alabama Asphalt Mining and Land Co., with a capital stock of \$300,000, of which he is general manager. In this company, which will develop one of the finest deposits of asphalt in the world, located at a short distance from Birmingham, the center of the mineral district of Alabama, Messrs. Sloss, DeBardeleben, Pinkard, Hawkins, and Wooldridge—prominent capitalists—are large and influential stockholders.

Mr. Marable stands in Birmingham, and wherever he is known, high as a man of affairs, energetic, intelligent, and industrious, influential through these qualities, and the very man to develop the large interests now committed to his charge.

Mr. Marable was most happily married on April 4, 1864, to Miss Mary Ellen Cabiness, of Halifax County, Virginia. Death deprived him of this beloved participant in his fortunes on February 6, 1887. Four children survive—Adelaide, the relict of the late W. H. Polk, a talented lawyer, who died in Birmingham in October, 1886; Misses Fannie and Sallie Lou, and Benjamin Edward.

The future, we doubt not, has in store for the subject of this sketch a career to which we predict added honors each succeeding year of life.

Harry Stone, senior member of the firm of Harry Stone & Co., brokers in grain, flour, meat, sugar, molasses, etc., is a native of Memphis, Tennessee, where he was born December 18, 1859.

After completing his education, which consisted in a thorough course at a Memphis college, he began life for himself. His first employment was as a clerk, and subsequently with the Southern Express Company in various clerical departments, acquiring a practical knowledge of business, and the thorough appreciation of system and order that will characterize the rest of his life.

He came to Birmingham in January, 1887, and engaged in his present business, the result of which has been fully commensurate with his most sanguine expectation. His life in Memphis was such as gave him ample acquaintance with the very sort of people most needed by a young man when embarking in business, and their highest recommendation and endorsement accompany Mr. Stone to this city.

He was married in his native city, in 1881, to Miss Anna F., the accomplished daughter of the late Dr. D. B. Bynum, of Memphis.

Frederick C. Gladden was born in New York City, September 10, 1863. He is a son of Rev. Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio. While quite young, Mr. Gladden's family moved to North Adams, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools until he was eight years old, when his family moved to Brooklyn, New York, where he attended the public schools and afterward the Polytechnic Institute. After a year's course at the latter school the family moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, where Mr. Gladden fitted for college at the high school, and after graduating, entered Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts. In the meantime his family had moved to Columbus, Ohio, where Mr. Gladden went after leaving college, and soon obtained a position in the Pan Handle Railroad. After remaining there for two years he went to St. Louis to take a clerkship in the Indiana & St. Louis Railroad. It was while in St. Louis that Mr. Gladden heard of the vast growth of Birmingham, which thereby determined his location here in September, 1886. He is engaged in the general commission and brokerage business, in association with Mr. L. W. Patteson, under the firm name of Gladden & Patteson. Mr. Gladden belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi Society, and is a member of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio.

Toombs Crawford, of the firm of Crawford & Co., security brokers, was born at Columbus, Georgia, in 1860. His father, Hon. Martin J. Crawford, who died July 21, 1883, was one of the best known and most popular men in the South. At the time of his death he had just completed one term as Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and been re-elected for the ensuing eight years. Georgia was his native State, and he was representing her in the United States Congress at the outbreak of the late war, subsequently becoming a member of the Confederate Congress, and later a member of the historic peace commission.

Our subject came from Columbus, Georgia, to this city, in August, 1886, and established his present business—the second of the kind in Birmingham.

He was educated at the Agricultural and Military College at Auburn; was employed as clerk some time, and during the years 1882-83 was a civil engineer on the Pensacola & Atlantic Railway, in Florida. For a while, in 1885, he was carrying on a general brokerage business, both at Columbus, Georgia, and Jacksonville, Florida.

He was married at Columbus, Georgia, in 1885, to Miss Annie Oslin, daughter of Dr. J. W. Oslin, now of Gainesville, Georgia.

Tom Cowin, Manager and one of the proprietors of the Wilson House, was born in Hale County, September 28, 1845, and is the youngest of five sons reared by Sam and Martha A. (Evans) Cowin, natives of Maryland and Georgia, respectively. The senior Cowin was a lieutenant in the Fifth Alabama (C. S. A.); his eldest son, a sergeant in his company, was killed at Chancellorsville, and another son was severely wounded at Seven Pines. The father and three sons were all volunteers at the same time. The old gentleman died in 1870, and his second son, William, in 1873. Tom Cowin was educated at the University of Alabama. He joined an independent cavalry company in 1863 and served to the end of the war, participating in many hard-fought battles, the last being Selma, April 1, 1865, where he received a severe gunshot wound in the head. The following summer he engaged in the commission business at Mobile. Three years later he opened the Gulf City Hotel, and from that date he has been a hotel man, going from Mobile to Greensboro, Selma, Calera, Eutaw, Greensboro, Livingston, and Birmingham, in the order named. Here he managed the Florence from August, 1886, up to April, 1887, when in company with a Mr. Brown, he purchased the Wilson.

Colonel Cowin is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of P., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and the order of the Golden Rule.

He married in Greene County, March 28, 1871, Miss Cornelia Collins, daughter of Josiah Collins, and a native of this State.

A. C. Wade was born at Jonesboro, Tennessee, in 1849. His parents removing thence to Alabama, he here grew to manhood, acquiring his education at Courtland.

His first business venture was as a merchant at Towncreek, this State, where he remained about eight years, removing from there to Starkville, Mississippi, in 1878. He was in mercantile trade about three years, when he returned to Alabama, and at Oxford ran the Central Hotel up to 1881. At Lafayette he again merchandised a year; opened the Railroad House at Oxanna (Anniston) and conducted it a year, and came to Birmingham, January, 1887, where he was proprietor of the Wilson House up to the latter part of March of that year.

At Florence, this State, he married Miss Lallie Louisa Powers, an accomplished and excellent lady.

George Raps is a native of Racine, Wisconsin, where he was born March 31, 1853, and is a son of W. A. and Anna B. (Steininger) Raps, natives of Bavaria, Germany, coming to America and locating in New York State, subsequently removing to Racine, Wisconsin, where the father of our subject was successfully engaged in business until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he engaged in farming and conducting a hotel until his death, in 1880. The mother died in 1882.

Our subject is the fourth of a family of seven children, and was educated in the public schools of Racine, Wisconsin, and subsequently was a student at Union University at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He began the study of medicine after the close of his school days; but after reading for a period of two years he abandoned the idea of a professional life.

Mr. Raps began his business career at Courtland, Alabama, where he remained two years, and from there he removed to Nashville, where he was in active business until he came to Birmingham, in 1882.

In 1883, he opened his present place of business on First Avenue, where he has one of the finest establishments in the city.

Mr. Raps has invested liberally in real estate, the advance of which has assured him a handsome fortune. He is improving his property with substantial buildings, and has contracted for the erection of a handsome residence on the South Highlands, where he has one of the most desirable lots in that portion of the city. The business block erected by him on the corner of Avenue D and Nineteenth Street is one of the most imposing on the South Side; he also owns other valuable real estate.

Mr. Raps is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a citizen with progressive ideas and genial manners, which make him popular with all classes.

Mr. Raps was united in marriage, May 10, 1883, to Miss Nellie Reilly, a native of Wisconsin. Two children have been born to them—Nellie R. and George, Jr.

Solomon & Levi. E. Solomon and E. H. Levi are wholesale and retail dealers in wines, liquors, cigars, etc. They opened in Birmingham in 1883, having come here from Cincinnati. Their place of business is known as the "Bank" restaurant and saloon, and occupies the most eligible business site in the whole city, being at a corner of Twentieth Street and First Avenue. They do a large and growing cash business.

Isaac R. Hochstadter was born July 1, 1852, in Fayette, Mississippi. His parents, Charles and Rosa (Rubel) Hochstadter, emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1845, and first settled in Jefferson County, Mississippi, engaging in the mercantile trade. In 1853 they removed to Philadelphia, where they remained until 1872, and in 1873 became residents of Birmingham, where they remained until their deaths.

Our subject graduated from the high school of Philadelphia in 1868, and in 1869 began a mercantile career, at Okolona, Mississippi, in connection with E. Rubel, continuing there until 1874, when he came to Birmingham, where he has been an active business factor since. Mr. Hochstadter was engaged in the dry goods trade until 1880, when he embarked in the wholesale and retail liquor trade in association with S. Wise. Since 1884 he has conducted his business alone.

Mr. Hochstadter has taken an active interest in public affairs, having served as alderman nearly all the time since 1876, being elected by the people three times and by the board for several terms. He is also a director of the Alabama National Bank and of the Ice Company, and is president of several land companies and a director in others. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., K. of P., and I. O. O. F., and has served in an official capacity in the grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

Mr. Hochstadter was married September 19, 1883, to Miss Carrie Lebolt, of Dayton, Ohio.

James G. Long was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, December 2, 1844. His parents were natives of East Tennessee, and were both of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, John Pomfret Long, wrote a history of Chattanooga, as it was in its early days. Both his great-grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers. He attended school at his home until he was fifteen years old, and in November, 1859, went to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He was at Annapolis nearly two years, and then resigned to join the Confederate Navy in the spring of 1861, but continued his studies while in active service, and graduated from the Confederate Naval School in 1863. He was four years in the Confederate Navy.

He entered the former as a midshipman and came out as a master. He was on the gunboat *Curlew*, and then on the first ironclad ever built, the *Richmond*, the *Savannah*, and *Albermarle*, also ironclads. He took part in the sinking of the gunboat *Yadkin* by the last-named vessel. He was next on the blockade-runner *Owl*, and then on the steamer *Wren*. His last engagement was at *Plymouth*, North Carolina.

After the war he followed the profession of civil engineering, and was for eight years with the United States Government Engineers at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River; on the Tennessee and Coosa Canal; Coosa River Survey; on the Missouri River, and the White River in Arkansas. A great part of the time since then he has been in the construction department of the Cincinnati Southern and Alabama Great Southern Railroads, and for short periods of time on various other roads. In January, 1886, he was elected County Engineer of Jefferson County.

November 20, 1872, he was married to Miss Fannie Walker, of Elyton, a daughter of W. A. Walker, Sr. To this union five children have been born—William Walker, John Pomfret, James Cosby, Jr., Mary Corella, and Crawford.

As an interesting summary of Mr. Long's naval experience, it may be stated that he was in the battles of Roanoke Island, Hampton Roads, between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, the first battle between ironclads, in which the *Merrimac*, the Confederate vessel, was victorious; also, *Drury's Bluff*, and *Plymouth*.

Mr. Long is a Royal Arch Mason, and himself and Mrs. Long belong to the Presbyterian Church.

General Sketches.

Jonathan W. Bass is another citizen who has been a life-long resident within the limits of this county. He was born ten miles northeast of where Birmingham now is, January 30, 1837. His father, Andrew Bass, came from Anson County, North Carolina, and settled with the subject's grandfather in Jefferson County, in 1816. His mother, Jane Montgomery, came from Tennessee with her father's family in 1820. She was by birth a Virginian. There were seven boys and two girls in the family.

All of his early life was spent on the farm. He obtained his education near his home, and Ruhama, which, up to the founding of Birmingham, was the educational center of this county. It was here that Jacob H. Baker, by common consent one of the ablest and most successful educators in this whole section of country, lived and taught many years. Young Bass, at the age of twenty-two, farmed one year, and then became a Confederate soldier, belonging to the famous cavalry regiment, the Eighth Alabama, under Colonel Clanton, of Montgomery, Alabama. He was in the war from the beginning of 1862 to the close. He was never wounded or imprisoned during the whole time. What is quite remarkable is the fact that he was offered a lieutenantancy but declined. He farmed one year after the war, and in 1866 was appointed revenue collector, and held the position up to 1870. From that time he had charge of various mail routes until the close of 1880. For the succeeding six years he was right-of-way agent for the Georgia Pacific Railway, and was also extensively engaged in the land business.

In May, 1886, he became right-of-way agent for the Kansas City Railroad, and is now sustaining this relation to that road.

He was married December 6, 1865, to Miss Ruteria T. Watson, at Cahaba Valley, who lived near Leeds, Alabama. He has nine children—Andrew Jackson, James William, John George, Willis O., Hattie I., Thomas U. Green, Frank Alexander, Alice, and Trume Herbert Aldrich. Mr. and Mrs. Bass are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is also a Mason.

Mr. Bass is essentially a man of peace. His motto is truly, "Peace, good will toward men." His hospitality and generosity are known to high and low. His doors are open to the wayfarer, and "the latch is on the outside of the door" to his friends. His spirit is progressive in every sense. A greater advocate of education is not to be found. He, with the assistance of a very few others, footing himself at least fifty per cent. of the cost, has built a fine, comfortable academy at Leeds. He is head and front in every move for the development of his beautiful valley. A few more such men, and a few more brilliant families like his, and the cause of education will never lag behind in this end of the county.

P. P. Crowe, M. D., was born in St. Clair County, Alabama, May 14, 1853. In his youth the schools were taught three months in the year, and after the crops were gathered. In this way he went to school until he attained his sixteenth year, and finished with the Ashville High School, when he was eighteen. He then read medicine under Dr. C. A. Crowe, of Moulton, Alabama, and attended the medical department of the University of Louisville, which he left in February, 1875. He then practiced successfully at Helena and Montevallo, Alabama. In 1881 he again took medical lectures, and graduated in February, 1883. Since the fall of 1883 he has been one of the practicing physicians for the Coalburg Coal and Coke Company, at Coalburg, in this county. He stands well in his profession and does a lucrative practice.

William Gould was born in Scotland, November 5, 1830. William's father was James Gould, and his mother Jeannette Smith.

He went to school in his native town until he was ten years old, and then went to work in the coal mines at Sankertown. The same mines are being worked to-day that he worked in when a boy. He next worked in the mines at Verterville, and at the two places spent eleven years and nine months of his life.

He sailed from Scotland September 4, 1852, and upon reaching America at once went to the coal region of Pennsylvania. He remained there about six months. Even at that early day he heard much talk of the Southern country, and saw an advertisement in the Philadelphia Sun for competent miners who were wanted at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He made an agreement with three companions to go South, but all, save himself, abandoned the idea, as they believed the people down here were little better than barbarians. He, however, started by himself, but stopped on the way in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, where he worked eight months, and then worked in the Swanton seam of coal, which was fourteen feet thick. After a short time, the miners struck for higher wages, and he went to New Creek, Virginia, and obtained a contract to deliver two thousand tons of coal. He returned to the Swanton Mines, in Maryland, after filling this contract.

In October, 1854, he came to Alabama, and located at Tuscaloosa, and soon after his arrival he leased the coal mines, about ten miles from the town, from a gentleman by the name of Hewell, and soon found the people anything but barbarians. He made

the first coke at these mines ever made in Alabama, in the year 1855. This was used at Leach's foundry. After six months he went to Montevallo, Alabama, in May, 1855, and opened and worked the Alabama mines at this point for two years, and in July, 1857, went to St. Clair County and took a contract from John M. Sims, of Talladega, to deliver ten thousand tons of coal. This coal was used principally for blacksmithing and household purposes. He was engaged here for three years, and then formed a copartnership with Mr. Sims and opened the Ragland mines, on Trout Creek, about ten miles above Broken Arrow. This work was done with slaves, which he affirms was good and effective labor. In the first year of the war he stopped work at the mines and sold out his interest to Sims & Ragland in 1863. In the same year he sunk a shaft in the same place one hundred and thirty feet deep, and opened a slope four hundred feet deep. In 1865 Wilson's raiders wantonly burnt three thousand tons of coal which he had mined, which gave a halt to his operations for three months. He had bought 1,700 acres of the contiguous lands, and in April, 1866, sold out his interest at a considerable profit.

From this point he went to Selma, Alabama, and was engaged in the brokerage business for some months. By a commercial crash he was deprived of everything he had save a small body of coal land in Shelby County, near Brock's Gap. He developed this property, and engaged in selling coke and coal in various parts of Alabama, some of it being disposed of to the Shelby Iron Works. He remained here from 1867 to 1871, inclusive.

From this point, perhaps, commences the most important part of his career. He prospected for one year and a half, and struck the celebrated Pratt vein of coal; and while it was previously known, still it was his exertions and labors that first attracted attention to its splendid qualities as a steam and coking coal. He traced the vein from a point near Wheeling, Alabama, to Village Creek, near where the Laura Ensley Slope now stands.

After another short period spent in prospecting, he opened the mines at Morris Station, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and next opened the Jefferson mines, near by. This coal was the Black Creek seam. Both these mines were soon abandoned, the former on account of its inferior coking quality, and the latter because of the high stage of water in the east branch of the Warrior River.

He next prospected for the Black Creek seam, on the land owned by Mr. Brake, and succeeded in finding it.

In 1877 he returned to the Pratt mines, and in partnership with H. T. Beggs, of Birmingham, began operations by making an opening about two hundred yards southwest of where No. 1 Slope now is.

He had previously to this done some prospecting for the Eureka Iron Company, with a view to getting out iron ore for them, and had visited the coal mines at Helena, but soon discovered that the coal would not do to make iron. After finding out the excellent quality of the Pratt vein, he informed Colonel Sloss, then secretary of the Eureka Iron Company, of it, and of his purpose to open the mines. The former informed him of his willingness to build a railroad in order to save his furnaces.

Mr. Gould had purchased a small tract of land near Slope No. 1, and at this juncture the Pratt Coal and Coke Company came on the scene and bought up all around him, thus closing him in. Under the circumstances there was but one sensible course left him, and that was to sell out to this corporation. His ideas were correct, but lacking the financial ability to carry them out, he could not have acted better than he did. Could he have actualized his plans, he would beyond question have reaped a rich reward as the just tribute of his years of toil in the Alabama coal fields. Few men

have shown greater devotion to their chosen work than Mr. Gould. He labored often with scarcely the necessities of life to sustain him, so firm were his convictions that a great future was in store for the mineral region of Alabama. It is at least gratifying to him to know that he has lived to see verified the great industrial revolution wrought in the country where he has spent some of the most active and best years of his life.

Mr. Gould is a simple, honest, and unpretentious Scotchman, and possessed of that sort of knowledge which makes him a most invaluable worker to any who may be so fortunate as to secure his services in anything that pertains to the development of any kind of mineral property. His accurate acquaintance with the minerals of Alabama will always make him foremost among those who attempt to speak authoritatively of them.

A few years back Mr. Gould became interested in a fine body of iron-ore lands in Franklin County, Alabama, and during the year 1886 disposed of his interests with considerable advantage to himself pecuniarily, a fact which all his friends will hear with every feeling of pleasure.

He has reared a family of whom most all are now living, and who will share with him the satisfaction of knowing that his achievements have been far from being unattended with every element to make them always perennial sources of enjoyment.

Mr. Gould now resides at Clements, Alabama, and it is to be hoped that rich rewards are in store for his future.

Edward P. Lacey was born in Shelby County, near Montevallo, Alabama, in October, 1856.

His father, James P. Lacey, was a Kentuckian, and came to Alabama with the subject's grandfather and settled in Jefferson County in 1819, but removed to Shelby County in 1839. His mother, Ann McInnis, was a native of Alabama.

There were seven children in the family, of whom he was the oldest. Like many other boys he spent most of his time working the farm, and went to school in the winter months of the year. The last school he attended was at Helena, Alabama, where he assisted in teaching several months. He then went to Pratt Mines, Alabama, and assisted in digging the foundation for the hoist engines at Slope No. 1, and for several months thereafter prospected for coal, and then returned to Slope No. 1, where he was engaged in tramming coal, and enjoys the celebrity of taking the first mule down into that mine. He determined to study medicine, and went to Montevallo, where he clerked in a drug store and devoted his leisure time to the study of his chosen profession. He came to Birmingham soon after, and was similarly engaged for some months. In the fall of that year he attended medical lectures at the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and continued to go until he graduated in February, 1883, and in the following March he went to Wheeling, Alabama, where he has since practiced with great success. There is not in the bounds of Jefferson County a more popular professional man, and none more fully deserve it than he. He does the practice for the Woodward Iron Company, at Wheeling, Alabama, and has a much larger practice than many older than himself in the profession.

Dr. Lacey was married January 9, 1884, to Miss Maggie, a daughter of William Morris, of Mobile, Alabama, for many years one of the most successful merchants of that city and at a former period a large coal dealer of Quincy, Illinois. To Dr. and Mrs. Lacey, two children have been born—Philip and William.

Dr. Lacy is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society.



Yours Truly
L. W. Johns

Isaac Price was born in Wales, August 22, 1847. His parents, James Price and Rachel (Williams) Price, were born near the same place. From the time he was eleven until he was thirteen he worked in the coal mines, and a short term of service for the Great Western Railroad. He was naturally a bright lad, and his education was rather picked up than obtained by systematic training. He emigrated to America in 1869, and went to Blossburg, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, where he was in the mines for seven months; next at Lykenstown, where he made quite a reputation in putting out fires in the mines, and was made fire boss, and continued to work at Rouch Creek and Big Lick, in Pennsylvania, some years, which brought him up to and including 1881. He then went to the Rattoon Mountains in New Mexico, and was manager of mines there one year for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and with the exception of a few months' stay in Pennsylvania after this he has been in Jefferson County, since September, 1883, accepting at that time the position of inside manager of mines for the Coalburg Coal and Coke Company, the second largest coal mining company in the State.

Mr. Price was married December 22, 1870, and has three children living.

He has won a most desirable reputation as a skillful mining man, and is a useful citizen. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

Pratt Mines.

L. W. Johns. If vicissitudes, wanderings, and adventures make up an eventful career, then the subject of this sketch has just claims to such distinction. There has not been a single year of the twenty-two that he has been a citizen of America, in which he has not passed through wonderful occurrences.

Llewellyn W. Johns was born at Ponty Pridd, Glamorganshire, Wales, England, November 10, 1844. His father, William Johns, and his mother, Catherine Hopkins, were both natives of Wales, and his ancestors on the paternal side, for several generations back, had followed the profession of mining engineer, and it was but natural that Llewellyn should adopt the same calling. His father having a large family, he left the calling of engineer, and engaged in speculation, in which he amassed a fortune of £50,000. He had enormous contracts to supply food-stuffs to the mines. In the great strike of 1850, in the Rhonda Valley, involving forty thousand miners, he made a speech to six thousand people at the Cymmer bridge, in which he pledged himself to stand by the miners, as he did not think the reduction for digging coal just. Owing to bad debts contracted in this strike, he was never able to rally.

Llewellyn was sent to school at Bath, England, to receive training as a mining engineer, in the Western Academy of that city, and after remaining there fifteen months was compelled to leave school on account of the straitened circumstances of his father. He worked at the government chain works, at Ponty Pridd, and then in the mines. His health failing, he was compelled to quit the mines, and prepared himself to become an excise officer, but failing to get the necessary nomination from his member of parliament, he was compelled to return to the mines. He worked as an ordinary miner, and at other times as a skilled engineer. As he saw nothing but hard work and poverty

ahead of him, he determined to go to America. With this purpose in view he left home in his eighteenth year, went to Liverpool, and from there set sail February 26, and arrived in New York on Good Friday. He took lodgings at a boarding house on Greenwich Street, and had one dollar and a half in his pocket. The following morning found him penniless, and in a strange city, among a strange people. He walked along the streets until he came to Central Park and met a surveyor, who was laying out blocks in the city, whose name was T. H. Tomlinson. He applied to him for work, telling him that he was willing to do anything, and that he understood how to do the work of an engineer. The first day he worked without food, and so capable did he prove himself that in two days he was left in charge of the work. At the end of a week he was given permanent employment with a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month. He continued in this position three months, and then went to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and worked on the Lehigh Valley Railroad building bridges, and subsequently to Wilkes-barre, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the coal mines during the winter. He next went to Chicago and worked for the Lake Shore Railroad building cars. He soon after went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he arrived penniless again. The Union Pacific Railroad was then being built through that country, and he engaged to work with the bridge force, and was at Cheyenne until fall, and then went to Ogden and Salt Lake City, and remained in each place some little time. A great deal of excitement prevailed over the gold fields in Montana, and he hired himself to drive a team to Helena, in that territory, a distance of three hundred miles. There were twenty-seven teams of eight oxen each in the wagon train. Arriving at his destination there was no work to be obtained, and he was again penniless. He succeeded in obtaining work, however, with an Englishman, and continued with him during the winter.

In the spring of the following year he went to the Placer Mines, in the Lost Chance Gulch, and took an abandoned claim, and in a short time struck bed rock. In four months time he took out \$15,000 in gold dust. At that time he formed a partnership with a saw-mill proprietor, for the purpose of building a flume, twelve miles long, and the firm put in bids for the work. Although the figures were enormously high, they secured the contract. The work was commenced at once with a large force of hands. After constructing six miles of the flume the firm failed, and were unable to proceed further, and he was again penniless. He then walked to Deer Lodge, where he met a friend who gave him three dollars, and from this point he took stage to Pioche, Nevada, and arrived there in the midst of winter, and worked in the mines throughout the season.

Amassing a few hundred dollars he went to Pennsylvania in 1868, and worked in the mines and built cars for the Honeybrook Coal Company. So rapidly did he rise in their favor that in a short while he was promoted to the position of mining and mechanical engineer, continuing until the fall of 1870, and then went to Lime Ridge, Pennsylvania, and worked six months with Major W. R. Thomas, a nephew of the great Samuel Thomas.

Major Thomas informed him of his intention to go South in the following spring for the purpose of building a furnace at Rising Fawn, Georgia. Six months after his departure Captain Johns followed, and stopped at Warrior, in Jefferson County, and dug coal for Mr. J. T. Pierce, also building a number of chutes and a house for him. After completing this work he resumed his journey, and stopped at Birmingham in the fall of 1872. This place was at that time in the gloom, misery, and desolation of the cholera plague. Arriving at Rising Fawn he took the contract to build the inclines and chutes, and, as soon as this task was finished, he was made superintendent of the mines, and was occupied for some time in opening them. The coal proved to be worthless.

The panic of 1873 coming on, the Rising Fawn Iron Company failed, owing their employees a large sum of money, himself individually seventeen hundred dollars. It was at this time that Senator Brown, of Georgia, came on the scene, and bought up the stock of the company, and succeeded in getting control of the property. Captain Johns finally obtained what was due him, but many of the employes were not so fortunate. For six months it was a serious matter with him to get even the most frugal necessities of life.

In September, 1874, he married Jennie Scott, then a resident of Rising Fawn. She came from Durham, England, when eight years old.

In the spring of 1875 he went to St. Louis, and then left for California, but on the way, hearing of silver mines around Virginia City, Nevada, he directed his course to that city. He arrived there with twelve hundred dollars, but work was scarce, and quarters to stay in and something to eat was next to impossible to obtain. This was owing to the fact the place was overcrowded. At first he secured work as a carpenter at five dollars per day. Always progressive, he soon became timber boss for the Ophir Mines, of which Captain Curtis, a popular mining man, was superintendent. Fortune favored him, and he soon rose to be assistant engineer of the mines. He accumulated a small sum of money, about two thousand dollars, which he put up as a margin in a purchase of fifty thousand dollars mining stock. Mackey, Fair, Flood, and O'Brien were then in their glory. There were many small investors, who, being called on for money were unable to respond, and the whole troop of little fellows went down together, and the quartet above mentioned reaped a rich harvest.

Mrs. Johns returned to Rising Fawn in the fall of 1875, while Captain Johns held his position a year longer, and then joined his wife. Mr. James Thomas was then in charge of the furnaces at Oxmoor, and he engaged with him to go to Helena, Alabama, and assume control of the mines there. It was here that the Oxmoor furnaces obtained their supply of coke. Captain Johns took charge of these mines in 1877. Trouble soon arose between himself and Superintendent Hopkins, of the mines, and on the resignation of the latter he succeeded him. While at Helena he opened the following mines: the Black Shale, the Little Pittsburg, and the Helena. While here he also built one hundred coke ovens.

In the spring of 1879 Mr. H. F. DeBardeleben bought out these mines, and the company as then constituted was as follows: H. F. DeBardeleben, President; T. H. Aldrich, Superintendent; J. W. Sloss, Secretary and Treasurer; L. W. Johns, Mining Engineer. It was known as the Pratt Coal and Coke Company.

From the fall of 1879 dates the most important undertaking of Captain Johns' career. This company having bought the property at Pratt Mines, he was appointed to go there twice a week and superintend the opening of Slope No. 1. Captain William Gould had then driven the slope about one hundred feet. Upon examination this coal proved to be one of the finest in America. Captain Johns, finding that his duties were greatly enlarged, was compelled to move to Pratt Mines. The coal proving so superior he rebuilt the hundred coke ovens at Helena and ten additional ones at Pratt Mines.

In 1880 he commenced sinking Ellen Shaft, which was carried to a depth of two hundred and four feet perpendicular. Before completing this work he commenced sinking Slope No. 2, which was completed first. These two openings increased the output of coal two or three fold. From this time the destiny of Pratt Mines was assured. Next in order came the opening of two slopes and six drifts, and in the fall of 1885 the opening of the Laura Slope was begun, and has now been carried to a depth of more than a thousand feet. Long lateral drivings, known in mining parlance as headings, have been extended to the right and the left for a great distance. It is one of the most

complete and best equipped mines in the South, and has no superior in the best mines of Pennsylvania. Competent judges say that it will afford profitable mining for fifty years to come. In September, 1886, the Enoch Slope was commenced, and is now being driven rapidly. It is near the above-mentioned mine, and is its equal in every respect.

Captain Johns has watched these stupendous works grow up around him, and they stand as monuments to his skill as a mining engineer. Pratt Mines has, in this short time, grown from an insignificant village to be a thriving town of four thousand inhabitants, and the great mining center of the South. From an output of a few hundred tons daily it now has three thousand, and capacity for twice that quantity. This is as much as the whole Birmingham district was capable of putting out two years ago. He has been one of the most important factors in all this great change, and the future will more fully reveal his important relation to the iron and coal center of the South.

The narrow escapes alone of Captain Johns' career would constitute a small volume of most thrilling interest. Some of the most interesting are presented:

While engaged in sinking a slope for the Honeybrook Coal Company, in Pennsylvania, in 1868, and while about two hundred feet down in the slope, it caved in, enclosing the whole party. Three were badly hurt, and the whole party were mined out after being buried alive fourteen hours.

At Rising Fawn, in 1872, while driving a train of tram-cars out of the mines, he forgot to sprag the wheels of the car while passing a dangerous point. Perceiving his mistake, he jumped off the car for this purpose, and when he did so was caught between the train of cars and the wall of the slope, and was badly injured. It was four months before he recovered. Soon after regaining health he came near being involved in a far more serious accident. There was a long incline running from the mines to the Alabama Great Southern Railroad track. From the top to the bottom it was three-quarters of a mile long. He got on a tram-car and started down this, and when he had gone some distance the car got loose. Captain Johns jumped just in time to save himself, and stood and saw the car shattered into atoms.

At Helena he passed through a number of narrow escapes from death. One day while at the Black Shale Mines he boarded the tram-car, and the engineer, not being aware of his presence, let it go fast, and lost control of it. He jumped off and fell by the man-way, and the large wire rope trailing behind the car beat on his person, bruising him badly.

At Williams & Savage's old mine the incline of the slope was thirty degrees, and was eleven hundred feet long. He started down it with a negro on a car, and when at the half-way point the wire rope broke, and the car went onward at a maddening rate of speed. Death seemed the inevitable fate. The car turned over and threw the two off, bounded back on the track, and was crushed to splinters at the foot of the slope. On another occasion at this same slope, while himself and Captain Pete Thomas were half-way down, it caved in, completely cutting off, as it seemed, all means of egress. Less skillful miners would have perished most miserably. They went into a cross-entry and dug out into the next room above, came into the main slope again, and made their way out.

In 1882, while endeavoring to pump water on Village Creek with a fire engine, he had another most novel experience. There were four others beside himself working the engine, and when they had gotten up ninety pounds of steam it still refused to work, and the steam was raised to a hundred pounds, when it exploded, scalding one man and badly hurting two others. The engine passed immediately over his and Andy Kridler's heads. The latter was then his chief mechanic.

July 17, 1885, he, perhaps, had the most narrow escape of all. In company with Mr. J. G. Moore and Mr. William Faul, he went into the Rock Slope at the Ellen Shaft, where natural gas very frequently collected in large quantities. Perhaps there is no more forcible agent in nature than natural gas, and certainly none more dangerous. He had previously given instructions to have the gas blown out with compressed air, but they were not complied with. He, ignorant of this, went into the slope with his companions, when suddenly himself and Mr. Moore were completely enveloped in flame, the gas exploding on coming in contact with their mining lamps. He fell to the earth face downward, and as he did so Moore exclaimed, "Oh, God, I am burned to death." He sprang to his feet and ran out, at the same time calling to Moore to hurry out before the second explosion occurred. They were both terribly burned, and the wonder is, that they had not sucked in the flame, and thus met a most painful death. Mr. Faul had not reached the explosion and thus escaped. Another trying ordeal was passed through by himself, Mr. J. G. Moore, and Thomas Turner, the two being his assistants at Ellen Shaft. There was no air passing through the mines, and he knew that the air-way was stopped up somewhere, and with them went in search of the trouble. At the bottom of Ellen Shaft there are lateral headings to right and left. Some distance to the right the air-course runs down one hundred and forty-seven feet. At the same point the Rock Slope runs slantingly down to the right at an angle of thirty degrees, and is three hundred and twenty feet long. The compressed air goes down this into the mines and returns through the course already mentioned. The foul air collects here badly, and soon creates an explosion. There were at that time eighty miners at work entirely ignorant of their impending fate, unless something was done to avert it. Their lives were in the hands of these three men, and all depended on their being able to find where the air-course was stopped. At last they found it, near the mouth of the air-shaft, the entry having caved at this point. In order to clear the debris away they had to hang over this shaft and work at it like Trojans. As they effected an opening, the air shot through the mines with great velocity. A terrible explosion was thus prevented.

While Captain Johns was timber boss at the Ophir Mines, near Virginia City, Nevada, he had with a force of hands timbered a mine about two hundred and fifty feet when the timber gave out. The men had gone on one hundred and seventy feet further cleaning away the rubbish. He heard a cracking overhead and called to the men to look out. They barely had time to escape before the whole of the latter caved in, which it took three weeks to clear away. The temperature of these mines was a hundred and fifty degrees, being hot enough to boil an egg. There were cooling stations in the mines to which the men were compelled to resort every twenty minutes. Had they been confined by this falling mass their deaths would have been equivalent to the torments of the damned.

Thus ends a series of thrilling experiences the like of which not one in ten thousand is called upon to pass through.

Captain Johns is a worthy and enterprising citizen, and his achievements are such that any one might feel a high degree of pride in being their master. No one has contributed more largely than he to the development of the Birmingham district, and has a better knowledge of its vast resources or more confidence in its great destiny.

To his indomitable energy and perseverance is due the comfortable fortune of which he is the possessor. He is the father of four sprightly children, and enjoys with them and Mrs. Johns the many blessings of life by which he is surrounded, and being yet in the vigor of manhood it is hoped that there are many years of happiness and usefulness allotted him.

J. M. Huey. If one, whose personal experience covers an almost unbroken succession of forty-two years' residence in Jefferson County, can entitle him to the distinction of more than an ordinary notice, then such may the subject of this sketch justly claim.

John M. Huey was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, May 16, 1838, and in April, 1844, while in his sixth year, his entire family emigrated from Georgia and settled on Mudd Creek, in the western part of Jefferson County. His father engaged in farming, and the virgin soil brought forth in abundance; the people lived frugally but happily, and were in the strictest sense law-abiding citizens.

Young Huey, while here, received his first training in the rudiments of education. In his tenth year he commenced going to school when the log schoolhouse was in vogue, and the white oak split or hickory withe was the popular ferule. The schools lasted only three months in the year, and during such times when the active work on the farm was suspended.

In the fall of 1855 young Huey moved with his family to a point six miles south of Jonesboro, and was sent from there, October 1, 1858, to attend school under Professor McKinnon at Montevallo, Shelby County, which was then a flourishing village.

During the winter of that year young Huey served as assistant engineer under Captain Fox, who was chief engineer, and had the contract to build the branch road from Montevallo to the Alabama mines, which were about two miles from the village. He served in this capacity one year, and then went to Ruhama and attended school under Professor Jacob H. Baker, who, by universal opinion, is said to have been one of the finest educators and most successful teachers ever in Jefferson County. Here his educational training ceased.

From here he returned to Montevallo in October, 1860, and acted as station agent of the Alabama & Tennessee Railroad, which position he held six months, and accepted a position after this in the store of James Adams, a grocery merchant of Selma.

In the fall of 1861 he went out as a volunteer in the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment, Company G, under Captain James Haughey, and after one year's service was appointed agent for the Confederate States Navy, with the rank of captain and a salary of two hundred and sixteen dollars per month. He served in this position until the war closed. His immediate superior was Commodore Farrand. His duty made it incumbent upon him to supply the navy with lumber and coal, the former to build ships and the latter to make steam. It became necessary for him to visit a large scope of country, and to his credit be it said that he served faithfully. The lumber and coal were both delivered at Selma, and at this point the latter was floated on barges to Mobile, which was then a coaling station. All the coal was then obtained in Shelby County, from the Alabama Mines, the Brown Mines, both near Montevallo; the Woodson Mines on the Cahaba River; Monk, Edwards & Company's Mines, near Helena; and from several drifts below Helena on the above road. There were no mines thought of in Jefferson County at that time.

During the battle of Selma, Captain Huey retreated as far as Marion, Alabama, in charge of a wagon train consisting of one hundred and forty vehicles. It took them all night to ferry across Cahaba River, and so great was the reflection of light from the burning of the doomed city that, at a distance of ten miles, the smallest objects could be easily seen. These events took place in the early part of March, 1865.

In July, 1865, Captain Huey accepted a position with Monk, Edwards & Company as outside superintendent of mines and store manager. He held this position for one year, and then went to Selma as the shipping agent for the same company. He remained in this position until the company were ruined by a commercial crash.

October 12, 1867, he was married to Annie E. McWilliams, whose father was a worthy citizen of Jefferson County.

The newly-married pair took up their abode at their present home at Pratt Mines. At that time there was no excitement over coal and iron, and the surrounding country bore all the marks of frontier life. Deer, turkey, and other denizens of the forest strolled near the dwellings with perfect unconcern. Not even the earliest coal pioneer could then be heard of, and the vast wealth that lay dormant in the hills around was not given a second thought. The subject of our sketch has lived to see a wonderful change take place, and the highest activity and progress supplant the perfect lethargy that then reigned. He has transacted within recent years some exceedingly remunerative sales of mineral lands, and is still a successful and reliable dealer in real estate and mineral lands.

In 1886, in the county convention of Jefferson County, he received a flattering vote for the nomination to the lower house of the State Legislature.

He is the father of a large, interesting, and happy family, and being in the greatest vigor of mind and body, is destined to achieve greater success in the future than he has in the past.

John B. McClary. To few young men in the mineral district of Alabama has the new order of things occurring since the war had a more significant meaning than to the worthy and substantial heading to this sketch. To very few has it been more generous in the effect produced on their careers. This could only be the result of the fitness of things.

John B. McClary was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, February 4, 1857. His mother was a Blackburn and his father Rufus McClary, and both sustained high positions in all the relations of life in those good ante-bellum days, when to be so circumstanced was the stamp of the greatest worth.

Young McClary's early life and boyhood were spent at his home. Being possessed of rare good common sense was the sure foundation on which his life's success depended, and he drew from it the inspiration of coming worthy achievements. His education was obtained at common schools and academies, and from the latter he hurried into the arena of active life, and from the age of sixteen to the age of nineteen he was engaged in clerking, and at the latter age he was a journalist for one year. At this time a commercial crash came on, and he, like many others, was affected by it, and while it seemed to him at that time a dark spot in his career, was nevertheless the pivotal point from whence began the true success which has made him a man.

This was in 1877, and he at once came to Helena, Alabama, and obeying the injunction, "Whatsoever thy hands findeth to do, do it with all thy might," he began work in the coal mines as a common laborer, and after two weeks time he was promoted to be outside boss and timekeeper. He worked in this capacity until 1879, and was then with the Eureka Iron Company, at Oxmoor, Alabama, as outside manager. He personally superintended the yards, the shipments of iron, and received all the material for the furnaces.

In 1881 he is found at Pratt Mines, and the trusted assistant of Superintendent A. W. Smith. While the personnel of the Pratt Coal and Mine Company has assumed many changes since then, it did not effect his promotion or advancement as such things usually do. He has continued to rise with the successive expansion which development has undergone since his connection with this great company. He has been, during this time up to the present, amenable to three different administrations, and they have all seen fit to recognize his capacity, and have reposed in him no small degree of confi-

clence. As the just and fitting climax to this series of years of efficient service he was made assistant superintendent, during the time that Colonel Enoch Ensley, whose name is synonymous with development at the South, was president of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company. From the time of his coming to Pratt Mines to the present it has grown from a small mining place to be the greatest mining center in the South, and from an output of several hundred tons of coal per day, has now a daily production of more than three thousand tons. He has gone on all this time progressing toward the full tide of success.

In March, 1887, Mr. McClary resigned his responsible position with the view of accepting a far more lucrative one of more extended proportions with another company of ample means and great progress, and should he decide to engage in this new field of labor his friends would naturally and confidently expect to see him signalize himself with the devotion to duty which has heretofore characterized his life.

On the organization of the Ensley Manufacturing Company, which occurred but recently, he was chosen its first president. Thus do we see a young man, with nothing save his sterling worth to commend him, rising step by step until positions of trust and remuneration seek him, and not he them. Truly his career is worthy of all emulation.

Mr. McClary, in the sense of office-seeking and office-holding, has eschewed politics. He is a true Democrat, and has always lent his efforts to promote the success of his party, and has been a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson County for the past six years.

In 1881 Mr. McClary was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of the late General P. H. Brittan, for many years Secretary of State of Alabama, and founder of the Montgomery Advertiser, one of the leading daily papers in the State. To this union two children have been born.

Mr. McClary is a Mason, and is also a member of the Grand Lodge of Alabama of the Knights of Honor, of which he is Deputy Grand Dictator for the State. Thus do we find in the career of this young Southern a complete vindication of the young manhood of the South.

With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

W. A. Houston belongs to the same family of Houstons who are so numerous in the Southern country. There is not a single Southern State in which some of this same great family are not found. Five of them have been governors, at different times, of as many different States of the South, and there are many of them who have filled, at various times, positions of honor and trust, both in the National and State Governments. In our own State the name of Houston is a household word, for Governor George S. Houston it was who relieved the State of millions of debt, and revived her energies in that period of misrule which preceded his inauguration in November, 1874. The Houstons, wherever found, are an enterprising and progressive race of people.

Captain W. A. Houston is possessed of many of the characteristics of his stock. He was born in Hardeman County, Tennessee, July 14, 1832. His father, James R. Houston, of Coweta District, and his mother, Nancy S. Hughes, of Abbeville District, were natives of South Carolina. They had moved to Tennessee soon after their marriage, and settled at the place above stated. The family continued to live here until William, the subject of our sketch, was four years old, and then moved to La Grange, Tennessee, when, after a residence of two years, they emigrated to Marshall County, Mississippi. This portion of Mississippi was then characterized as the garden spot of creation, and such

appellation did it truly deserve. The exuberance and abundance of growths of all kinds was suggestive of the rank growths of tropical countries. The people, like their soil, were generous, kind, hospitable, and intelligent. Here young Houston passed his early years.

In the fall of 1849 he entered the University of the State, at Oxford, Mississippi, which was then one of the leading universities of this country. His classical training here was of a high and thorough order. Judge Longstreet, the author of the famous *Georgia Scenes*, was, at that time, president of the institution, and Senator Lamar, now Secretary of the Interior, was the assistant professor of mathematics, and also a son-in-law of Judge Longstreet. Young Houston recited to the now honored secretary, and relates of him many pleasant things. He says that Professor Lamar made himself a perfect companion of the boys, would attend dances with them, and enter with boyish delight into all their pastimes. He was thorough as a teacher, and popular among the boys.

In July, 1851, young Houston terminated his college career. His father gave him a handsome property, and he commenced farming near the paternal residence, in Marshall County. His efforts as a farmer were liberally rewarded, and he pursued the calling successfully here for a number of years. November 10, 1857, he was married to Miss Alice L. Cotton, of Bastrop, Louisiana.

In the latter's family, in its various branches, there are known to be ten thousand living at the present day. At a reunion in Philadelphia a few years ago, where connections of the family reside, the oldest living member and the youngest were presented to the other members of the connection. Bishop Green, of Mississippi, a gray-headed octogenarian, and a little child of infant years, were the two thus presented.

After his marriage young Houston, with his youthful bride, went to Tennessee and took up his residence near La Grange, and engaged for a number of years very successfully in farming. He continued to live here until the war closed. He lost heavily by the war, but saved twenty-five thousand dollars from the wreck, with which he engaged in the mercantile business in La Grange, Tennessee, and continued in that business until 1867. His debtors failing to pay him, he was financially ruined, having lost eighty thousand dollars in the brief space of two years.

From 1867 to 1871 he spent in farming near LaGrange, and in September went to Memphis, and accepted a position with one of the leading grocery firms of that city as their traveling salesman. In the spring of the following year he connected himself with a large dry goods house of that city, and after three years' service with them became a trusted salesman of B. Lowenstein & Bro., also of Memphis, then the largest dry goods house in the South. He sustained a most important connection with this firm, and remained with them until December 16, 1883, when he severed his connection with them to accept a position with the Pratt Coal and Iron Company. He is the general manager of stores for the company, and fills a most important position, being one of trust and responsibility. His commercial transactions amount yearly to several hundred thousand dollars.

Captain Houston has an interesting family, all of whom are now grown. Their names are—Robert E., Sophie L., Harry G., Annie M., Alice L., and Ethel D. Captain Houston is one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of Jefferson County.

P. J. Rogers is a young Alabamian, who has been for some years closely identified with the coal mining interests of North Alabama. He was born in Autauga, Alabama, November 22, 1856. At the age of six he commenced going to school, and, from the time he was large enough, he worked on the

farm three months in the year and went to school the rest of the time. This order of life he kept up until 1876. At the age of twenty he taught school five months at Cold Springs, near his home. For some time after he was an officer in the State Penitentiary, and built a portion of a branch road from Wetumpka to the Louisville & Nashville main line. From March 22, 1878, he was for a short time with the Newcastle Coal and Iron Company, and then made coke for the Eureka Iron Company, at Helena, Alabama, for a short time; subsequently took charge of the prisons, yards, and commissary, and soon commenced his mining experience by being made pit boss, afterward becoming general manager of the mines under the Comer & McCurdy lease. He worked two hundred men until July 15, 1880. He then came to Pratt Mines, a short distance west of Birmingham, and still worked with Comer & McCurdy, who had contracts with the Pratt Coal and Coke Company.

By far the most important part of Mr. Rogers' mining experience has taken place here. Since the above date he has built six and one half miles of railroad, opened Slope No. 2 and five drifts, and has superintended other important works for the company. When the name was changed to the Pratt Coal and Iron Company he continued to work for the new company, and has proven himself a most capable, skillful, and worthy mining officer. Perhaps no young man in the State knows as much of Alabama's wealth in coal as he. He has passed through some most thrilling and trying experiences, but his course has ever been characterized by coolness, courage, and judgment.

Mr. Rogers was happily married January 20, 1881, to Miss Mollie P. Goree, of Cold Springs. He has one child.

Jones G. Moore was born near Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, August 16, 1857. He was a farmer's boy, and spent most of his early life on the farm. At ten he commenced going to the county school, and went until he was fifteen. He worked on his father's farm until 1879, and ran a steam grist mill in Tuskegee until 1880. He then accepted a position with the Newcastle Coal and Iron Company, at Newcastle, this county, and then worked for the same company at Coalburg in this county, and continued with them up to May, 1883. The Coalburg Coal and Coke Company then bought the property at Coalburg, and he stayed with the new corporation until November, 1884, and, after working alternately with both companies at Coalburg and Newcastle until June, 1885, he accepted a position with the Pratt Coal and Iron Company, at Pratt Mines. He has steadily risen to a place of trust and importance, and has under his supervision three hundred men, and charge of one hundred coke ovens.

Mr. Moore was married in 1885 to Miss Lulu Townsend, of Wetumpka, Ala. He is a Mason.

H. W. Hargreaves was born in Switzerland, October 23, 1852. At the age of three years he went to Liverpool, England, and his father here successfully engaged in the cotton business. The family resided there until 1863, when, on account of dullness in business, his father moved with his family to another part of England.

From this date, young Hargreaves commenced the career which afterward proved so successful. He was sent to Harrow School, near London. This was a famous school for boys of all ages, and he entered it for the purpose of preparing himself for civil and mechanical engineering. His intention was cut short by the death of his father, which occurred in Liverpool, and he was thus compelled to leave school in the third year of

his course, lacking two years of completing it. His father's death occurred in 1865, and threw on him the responsibility of supporting a mother, three brothers and three sisters. He proved himself equal to the occasion, and besides managed to save the fine homestead which his father left them. He entered the office of Colston & Jones, leading engineers of Liverpool, and by his application to duty attained the distinction of head draughtsman. He continued in this office until 1869, and in the meantime gave his brothers and sisters educational advantages.

In October, 1869, he emigrated to America, landing in New York, but soon returned to England. He was highly pleased with this country, and made up his mind to live here in the future. In 1871 he returned from England as the representative of the Whitwell Stove, and entered the office of Mr. Thomas Whitwell, the inventor, who had an established office in Philadelphia. He found it difficult to introduce the stove at first, and Mr. Thomas Wetherbee was the first to put up this stove in America, at Cedar Point, New York. He assisted in the erection of four at this point, and subsequently built four at Rising Fawn, Georgia, and from this time there was little trouble in introducing the stove, which he did extensively in Ohio, and eight for the Meyer Iron Company of St. Louis. In 1874 he traveled extensively in Europe, and visited his old home in Switzerland. He returned to America in 1876, and represented Mr. Whitwell in behalf of his stove, in the metallurgical department of the Centennial Exposition. The gold medal was awarded this stove.

In December, 1876, young Hargreaves settled at South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and built two one hundred-ton furnaces for the company which founded the town. From this time dates his career as a furnace builder. In 1881 he came to Birmingham and erected two seventy-ton furnaces for the Sloss Furnace Company, and immediately after this an eighty-ton furnace at Citico, Tennessee, as assistant to Major Doud, and then a similar one at Hanging Rock, Ohio. He then went to Dayton, Tennessee, and built two one hundred-ton furnaces, which occupied a part of 1885 and 1886. In the fall of the latter year he returned to Birmingham, and engaged with the Pratt Coal and Iron Company to put up four one hundred and fifty-ton furnaces and sixteen Whitwell stoves, which involves an outlay of twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is the largest single enterprise with which he has ever been associated, and when completed will be one of the finest plants in America.

October 1, 1882, Mr. Hargreaves was married to Miss Onie Green, of Birmingham. Their happiness, however, was cut short by the death of the latter, which sad event took place February 20, 1885. October 9 he was married the second time, to Miss Imogene Green, a sister of his first wife. Both of these ladies are daughters of Mr. T. U. Green, for a long time postmaster of Birmingham.

G. H. Harris was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, November 15, 1852. He passed his early years on the farm, and is the oldest child in a family of ten by his father's third wife. His father, Mr. T. A. Harris, had emigrated to Tennessee when quite a young man, and his mother, Eliza Felts, was a native of Davidson County. He remained on the farm until 1871. He was too young to serve when the war commenced, but having two half-brothers in Hood's army, spent a part of the year 1865 with them when the army passed through Tennessee. He was then not a stranger to what actual warfare was. Indeed, his home was a refuge for sufferers from both sides on a number of occasions.

What education he received was at the district school near his home, and was therefore not the best, but this was made up for in a great measure by his natural good sense. In the spring of 1873 he went to Nashville, and under Mr. James Haslam learned the

trade of stonemason, and at the end of two years was pronounced a competent workman. He remained at Nashville taking small contracts on his own responsibility until 1878. He then accepted work under the city government, and continued with them five years, during which time he lost only eighteen days. In 1883 he accepted the position of marshal of Tracy City, Tennessee. It had many desperate characters in it, and he had a narrow escape in the attempt to arrest a drunken desperado who was sheriff of the county at the time. He accomplished the arrest and brought the offender to justice. After a stormy career of three months he resigned this position, but not until he had quieted the turbulent elements and left the city enjoying the fruits of good government.

After this he built one hundred and thirty-four coke ovens for the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. It was here that he introduced his patent oven by which he was enabled to make coke in one half the time required by any other oven. He experimented with it successfully here, and with future study will bring it to a state of perfection. The idea was taken from an English oven introduced by Mr. Warner, of Nashville.

April 15, 1886, Mr. Harris began to build for the Pratt Coal and Iron Company seven hundred and twenty coke ovens, involving an expenditure of about two hundred thousand dollars. In their construction were used: 19,800 cubic yards of stone, 240,000 cubic yards of earth, and 3,750,000 brick. This is, therefore, an important testimony to his skill as a fine workman.

He was married to Miss Laura Haslam, daughter of James Haslam, July 21, 1875, in the city of Nashville.

Captain H. H. Dill was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1814. His father was Leonard Dill, and his mother Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. At the age of fourteen young Dill left the parental roof and was a clerk in a hardware store in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and worked there three years.

On the death of his father, his mother moved with his half-brother and several sisters to Tennessee. This emigration of the family occurred in 1831, during the spring of the year. They lived with George Gilbert, a half-brother. The family lived here four years, and in 1835, with his mother and sisters, he moved to Athens, Tennessee, which was on the confines of the Indian Nation, an Indian agency being near. Young Dill possessing almost herculean strength, the frontier feature of life pleased him. He was very popular with the Indians, whom he treated with justice in all the dealings he had with them. Frontier brawls and murders were numerous, and the Indians who were divided from the whites by the Hiawassee River, were treated with injustice by many. A noted organization of that time was the Pony Club. It was composed of men who made it a business to defraud the Indians of their ponies, and then take them to the States and dispose of them at a great profit. The Indians upon whom these depredations were practiced were the noted Cherokees. It was not until 1837 that they were moved to their reservation in the Indian Territory.

In the fall of the year 1847, young Dill went to the Mexican War in Colonel William Haskell's Second Tennessee Regiment; after twelve months he was made second lieutenant of his company. In 1843 he returned home, raised Company H, of the Fifth Tennessee Regiment, and after nine months' service as captain of this company returned home, peace having been declared. He then took up his residence at Calhoun, Tennessee, and clerked in the store of his brother-in-law, B. F. Martin. May 19 he was married to Nancy Rogers, daughter of an old and respected resident of Calhoun.

In 1862 he went into the Confederate service although an opponent of secession. He raised a company of eighty men and was elected captain. He served in this capacity one year, and then resigned and refused to accept office on account of his objection to the passage of and operations of the conscript law.

Prior to the war he was a conductor on the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad; as mail agent between Dalton and Knoxville, and then Bristol and Chattanooga, and was finally transferred to the Memphis & Charleston, and ran between Chattanooga and Memphis. He resigned this position May 1, 1861, as President Lincoln issued a proclamation to discontinue pay to all Southern Route Agents on May 31. The Government is still owing him the month's pay for April.

Some years after the war Captain Dill moved to Alabama, where he has since resided. In 1880 he assisted in taking the first census of Birmingham. All that portion of the city east of Eighteenth Street was assigned him, and the remaining part of the city west of it was assigned to Samuel Thompson, of Birmingham. In the former district there were 2,323 people and in the latter 760, thus making 3,083.

Captain Dill now resides with his son at Pratt Mines, where he also has a number of married daughters living. He is surrounded by his children and grandchildren, and finds in them solace for the loss of his devoted companion, whose death occurred November 6, 1874. He is now well nigh fourscore, and looks back with satisfaction over his eventful career.

R. M. Cunningham was born at Mount Hope, Lawrence County, Alabama, August 25, 1855. He lived on a farm until seventeen years old. His father, like many others, was ruined financially by the war, and the first six years after the war he worked on the farm, and with his father, on a sixty-acre one, paid all of the former's old debts. He obtained his education at the country schools. Educational opportunities were, therefore, meagre, but he was possessed of unusual native intellect. In his eighteenth year he commenced teaching school at Ecklebeyer's Schoolhouse, in Lawrence County. He continued to teach and work on the farm until 1871, and in March of that year he began the regular study of medicine at Mount Hope under Dr. John M. Clark, a distinguished physician of North Alabama. By the revenue from teaching and a cotton patch he accumulated enough to take his first course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Louisville. He commenced the practice of medicine as an under-graduate in March, 1875, at Newburg, Franklin County, and from the beginning he was phenomenally successful, and his practice lucrative.

Dr. Cunningham was married to Miss Susan L. Moore, daughter of Hon. John E. Moore, of Franklin County, August 13, 1876.

In the winter of 1878-79 Dr. Cunningham took a course of medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and graduated in March, 1879. He then resumed practice at Newburg, where his usual success attended him.

In August, 1880, he went before the people of his county as a Democrat for the legislature, and was elected by a plurality of three. With himself there were six candidates in the field. The question of the removal of the courthouse was then being agitated. He canvassed the county thoroughly, with the result already stated, and his election was due entirely to his personal popularity. As a legislator his course was characterized by conservatism and economy. He voted against all measures calculated to bring about a useless expenditure of the people's money. He served on the committees on fees and salaries, and temperance and public institutions. Personally he was a strong advocate of temperance and prohibition.

In March, 1881, he was appointed by the Hon. John H. Bankhead penitentiary physician, and moved to Wetumpka to live. In addition to his official practice he built up a large outside practice. He remained there until June, 1883, and then moved to Pratt Mines, six miles from Birmingham. This was done in accordance with the new law, then recently passed, which required the penitentiary physician to reside where there were the greatest number of convicts confined. It became necessary to look carefully into the condition of health prevailing among the inmates of the prisons. This labor he performed admirably. It was his duty to render monthly reports to the warden of the penitentiary. In the reports of 1883 and 1884 he stated what he thought was the cause of the prevailing sickness among the convicts, and made such suggestions as he thought necessary. They were at once acted upon, and a most wholesome change was wrought. When he entered this service the death-rate among the convicts was 18 per centum per annum, and when the report was made for October, 1884, it was at the rate of 2.83 per centum per annum. These reports were very exhaustive, and besides containing a vast amount of useful information were the first official scientific reports relative to the causes of deaths among the inmates of State prisons.

Dr. Cunningham continues to reap success as a medical man. He is popular with all who come within the reach of his acquaintance. He is young and vigorous, and has every prospect for a bright future.

J. C. Jones was born February 10, 1850, in what was then Shelby County, now included in Jefferson County, Alabama. The death of his father, in 1853, left his mother and four children in very straitened circumstances, but the boys were industrious, and managed to make a comfortable living. His oldest brother went to the war in 1863, and threw upon our subject the necessity of looking after the support of his mother and the younger children. He learned to write at home, and to read while a Sunday school scholar. He continued his educational training under Professor I. W. McAdory, at Pleasant Hill, Alabama, and at several other places in the State, and then finished at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. He paid his own expenses for his entire schooling. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him after leaving school. He taught school two years, and then commenced the study of medicine at Mobile in 1876, and at the same time took a special course in pharmacy. In the winter of that year he graduated in pharmacy. In 1878 he commenced the practice of medicine at Helena, Alabama, and stayed there until the fall of 1880. In addition he carried on a mercantile and drug business. In February, 1881, he came to Pratt Mines, and secured a large contract practice from the Pratt Coal and Iron Company, and has been successful in an eminent degree since that time. He has paid off a heavy indebtedness, and has accumulated a comfortable sum of money. In the fall of 1884 he took a course of medical lectures at Tulane University, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and graduated in the spring of 1885.

He was married October 14, 1880, to Miss Josie A., daughter of Mr. Hugh Morrow, of Trussville, Alabama. To this union one child, Hugh, has been born.

Dr. Jones is an Odd Fellow and Mason, and himself and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. M. Naff was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, June 30, 1861. His mother at the time was on a visit to his grandmother, and had he been born at his home he would have been an Alabamian. When he was six months old his mother returned to Alabama. His father was W. H. Naff, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. His mother was Miss Sarah C. Westbrook, of Tallapoosa County. Most of his early life was spent in Elmore County, and he was educated by his father, who for years was a most successful and skillful educator. When not engaged in going to school, he assisted his grandfather, Mr. J. C. Westbrook, now of Birmingham, but then extensively engaged in business in Elmore County. He thus continued to spend his life until the fall of 1883, when he attended medical lectures at the Vanderbilt University, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1885. He practiced medicine in Birmingham for one year, and then located at Pratt Mines, and besides doing considerable private practice, is associated with Drs. Jones, Cunningham, and Brown, in the company practice of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company.

Dr. Naff is a physician of much worth, and possessed of those qualities both of character and mind which will make him very successful.

He was married on May 21, 1885, to Miss Nina, daughter of Mr. Marion May, who resides near Birmingham.



ADDENDA TO SECRET SOCIETIES.

[This article belongs under the head of Secret Societies, but was received too late to be inserted in its proper place.]

DIVISION NO. 156, BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.—This Division was organized October 8, 1881, with three charter members, consisting of Thomas G. Simpson, W. K. Rosser, and W. H. Hughes.

The brotherhood grew very fast, and no doubt struck a popular chord in the hearts of all the engineers then living in Birmingham. This, no doubt, was due to the necessity they felt for the organization of those following their hazardous, responsible, and worthy calling. In proof of the growth of the order we have but to submit the fact that, soon after the above date, we find an election of officers taking place with the following result:

Thomas G. Simpson, Chief Engineer; Samuel H. Nance, First Engineer; W. C. Bentley, First Assistant Engineer; David Archer, Second Assistant Engineer; W. M. Brown, Third Assistant Engineer; John B. Robinson, Chaplain; John H. Cox, Guide.

From this time the usefulness and continued growth of the Brotherhood was assured, and since this first election of officers annual elections have taken place regularly. Below is seen the result of each by years:

August 13, 1882: Thomas G. Simpson, Chief Engineer, Secretary and Treasurer; W. M. Brown, First Engineer; George Nichols, Second Engineer; Thomas Jeffers, First Assistant Engineer; David Archer, Second Assistant Engineer; Edward Chappel, Third Assistant Engineer; John McCarty, Chaplain; John H. Cox, Guide.

August 12, 1883: Thomas G. Simpson, Chief Engineer; W. M. Brown, First Engineer; Robert Allen, Second Engineer; H. B. Jones, First Assistant Engineer; Thomas Jeffers, Second Assistant Engineer; W. T. Ferguson, Third Assistant Engineer; John Berry, Chaplain; J. M. Brown, Guide.

August 10, 1884: Thomas G. Simpson, Chief Engineer; C. E. Slade, First Engineer; R. H. Pittman, Second Engineer; George C. Allen, First Assistant Engineer; James M. Craker, Second Assistant Engineer; C. B. Spencer, Third Assistant Engineer; John Berry, Chaplain; John O'Guynn, Guide.

August 9, 1885 : Thomas G. Simpson, Chief Engineer ; C. E. Slade, First Engineer ; H. B. Jones, Second Engineer ; George G. Allen, First Assistant Engineer ; James M. Craker, Second Assistant Engineer ; S. H. Hulen, Third Assistant Engineer ; R. H. Pittman, Chaplain ; John O'Guynn, Guide.

August 5, 1886 : James T. Hayes, Chief Engineer ; James M. Craker, First Engineer ; John O'Guynn, Second Engineer ; George C. Allen, First Assistant Engineer and Secretary of Insurance ; J. M. Erwin, Second Assistant Engineer ; J. W. Green, Third Assistant Engineer ; Samuel H. Nance, Chaplain ; R. H. Pittman, Guide.

From the small beginning of three members the Division had grown up to the last election of officers to have a membership of sixty-nine members, including officers. At present it has nearly a hundred, and the roll of membership for that date, exclusive of officers, stood as follows : J. A. Achor, J. H. Achor, T. W. Atkins, E. W. Allen, W. E. Augur, Jr., W. M. Brown, J. M. Brown, John Berry, W. C. Bentley, W. T. Cary, J. H. Cox, J. H. Carden, Edward Chappel, W. B. Craker, W. S. Cooper, Daniel Conniff, J. J. Crogan, Samuel Dodd, W. H. Evans, W. C. Grant, J. M. Bradley, Thomas Harbin, John Barrett, S. H. Hulen, W. H. Hughes, F. Y. Hall, J. C. Hunter, C. Jones, J. M. Jenkins, J. J. Kennedy, G. W. Kaley, J. Loveless, D. Lyle, J. W. Long, James McKay, John McCarty, John McDonough, George Nichols, F. Northcutt, Samuel Orr, R. J. Orr, J. C. Pace, W. S. Pape, W. R. Robinson, W. K. Rosser, T. G. Simpson, A. E. Simpson, C. B. Spencer, C. E. Slade, E. A. Searson, R. J. Samuels, T. P. Swinford, J. R. Swinford, S. E. Smith, W. Sturdivant, E. R. Wells, Dave Watts, George Willacy, James Willacy, Wm. Wright, and F. A. Woods.

The nature of the duties devolving on the members of all Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers is the surest means of determining the important relations they sustain to society, commerce, and the general welfare of mankind. The invention and use of the locomotive is one of the most powerful agencies of modern development, and at the same time the most rapid promoter of civilization. With the immense traffic of the world that is now going on with gigantic proportions the locomotive holds an equal place with the steamship. As the one is absolutely indispensable to commerce on the waters, so the other is an absolute essential to commerce on the land. These are patent facts and need no demonstration.

Again, taking another view of the question, we cannot but be aware of the courage, devotion to duty, and responsibility devolving upon each individual member of every division of the Brotherhood. There is not an

hour in which the lives of hundreds, nay thousands, of individuals are not in their keeping, and it is to be said in great praise that except in rare instances they have shown themselves entirely worthy of trust. This point cannot be better expressed than in the words of P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in his annual address to the convention assembled in New York City in October, 1886. Speaking of the members in general terms, he says: "Possessed with the abilities which birth and education have given us, with a spirit which shirks the performance of no duty, with a hand which scorns no honest labor, with a bravery which fears no defeat, let us pursue our way in life inspired with the determination to succeed." These words find constant verification in the case of the individual members of Division No. 156. They have shown themselves throughout the years of Birmingham's growth to be possessed at all times of all those manly qualities which distinguish the best men of other callings, and it is needless to say that the citizens of this matchless city of the New South are according them places among her best and most worthy men.

It is a principle with the order everywhere to attend strictly to their own affairs, and extend a helping hand to other labor organizations when nothing remains to be done for the furtherance of the good of their own order. They believe that the aid they extend through worthy examples is the surest means of assisting others, and that every household has sufficient to do in looking after its own affairs.

Strikes are deemed by them to be the dernier resort, as a means of the settlement of questions of disagreement. In support of this we again recur to the words of Mr. Arthur: "Labor must have its just rights and a fair return for its service. The whole country will insist on achieving this result. Also, it will insist on the proper remuneration of capital. The sense of fairness among the people will see that all sides are dealt with equitably and justly. Moderation and arbitration are the two great instrumentalities to be used. Capital and labor are ripe for the adjustment." The same authority also insists, and very sensibly too, that there is no real antagonism between labor and capital. Quoting again, we find him to use the following manly words: "No one will justify oppressions complained of by candid and industrious workmen. The simple statement of their case will command public sympathy and approval. On the other hand, the public at large will condemn the willful destruction of property and the interruption of business. There is room enough for everyone in a country like this, and every man disposed to work must be allowed to find the chance. The workingman of to-day may be the capi-

talist five or ten years from now. He is interested in the considerate and friendly adjustment of all industrial questions. Capitalists and corporations are equally interested in the settlement to be hoped for. There can be no long antagonism. While the great problems touching capital and labor are under consideration, forbearance must be practiced, and a willingness must be shown by the employers of labor and by workingmen themselves, to settle all existing troubles in a frank and manly manner."

These are no less the words of the eminent authority quoted than they are those of this division. They believe them to be true, and endeavor to make them the rule of their action and conduct.

This is one of the most powerful labor organizations in the United States, and one of the most sensibly conducted. There were, in the year 1886, three hundred and twenty-one divisions throughout the country, comprising a membership of nearly twenty thousand, well organized and in a prosperous condition. A most important feature of the organization is the insurance association. Quoting from Mr. Arthur, we obtain the following facts as affording the best insight into its workings: "We had at the close of the last fiscal year, August 31, 1885, four thousand, two hundred and forty-two members; died during the year, seventy-seven; disabled, two; forfeited, three hundred and one; and had on August 31, 1886, four thousand, four hundred and forty-four, showing a net gain of two hundred and two. We have paid seventy-seven claims of three thousand dollars each, aggregating the sum of two hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars, making a grand total of one million nine hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixty-nine dollars, and sixty-one cents, paid to the widows and orphans of deceased members." The national organ of the Brotherhood is published at Cleveland, Ohio. The editorial staff is composed of P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer; T. S. Ingraham, First Grand Chief Engineer; H. C. Hays, First Grand Assistant Engineer. Its object is best expressed in the words of Mr. Arthur: "To the members the 'Monthly Journal' brings full information concerning the works of our order and the progress and doings in the various divisions." It contains, in addition, choice literary and scientific reading matter, and is a powerful aid in the promotion of harmony and good-will between the factors of production, labor, and capital.

It is composed of men who have devoted untiring energy to the promotion of all Birmingham enterprises, and many of them have profited very largely by her splendid growth and development. There is no association in Birmingham that she feels prouder of than Division No. 156 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.



THE PIONEER IRON-MAKERS

And Iron Interests.

T. T. HILLMAN.

ENOCH ENSLEY.

HOT BLAST FURNACES.

COAL AND ORE MINES.

RAILROADS.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.

CHAPTER X.

Thomas T. Hillman was born near Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee, at the old Marable Homestead, February 2, 1844.

His ancestral history is an interesting one, and almost coeval on this continent with the settlement of America, but its chief interest comes from the intimate connection of the name of Hillman with the subject of iron-making, particularly in the South.

Glancing back to the earliest time of which there is any authentic record of the Hillman family, we find that the father and mother, from whom came all the members of this family, were Hollanders, and first came to America about five generations ago, or more than a century from the present date. This couple landed in Philadelphia, and, among the most interesting things connected with their life in the then primitive Philadel-



P. P. Hillman

phia, was the purchase by Mr. Hillman of a tract of land consisting of twenty acres now in the very heart of the city. It is bounded by Chestnut, Walnut, and Seventh Streets, and by the Delaware River. Among other notable buildings standing at present on this property are the Continental Hotel and the United States Bank. In consequence of the return of Mr. Hillman to his native land, and death there, this land was sold for taxes, but subject to redemption any time within the following ninety-nine years. A son of Daniel Hillman went to Philadelphia in 1840 or '41, and with two of his brothers, George and Charles, employed counsel to investigate the matter, but it was found that one hundred and two years had expired since the tax sale had taken place, or just three years more than the limit allowed for the redemption of the land.

Mr. Hillman was engaged in the dairy business during all of his lifetime in America. He was recalled to Holland by the death of a son and daughter, and some months after his return died. His wife continued in the dairy business up to the time of her death.

Three sons, James, Daniel H., and George, survived this union, and each of them reared families.

James and Daniel H. for some years carried on the wagon and blacksmith business at Trenton, New Jersey. Daniel H., in copartnership with a party by the name of J. L. James, built a forge for the manufacture of iron near Valley Forge, New Jersey, in 1814, but it was soon afterward washed away by a big freshet on the stream where it was situated, when Mr. James took a precipitate departure, leaving all the debts to be paid by his partner. In New Jersey, in those days, the law inflicted imprisonment for debt. Daniel H. owned, near Barnegat Bay, a farm, store, schooner, and ship. These he surrendered to satisfy the indebtedness of the firm, and went to New York. This was in the year 1816. He left his wife and children in New York and went to Chillicothe, Ohio, then the capital of the State. He built a forge on Paint Creek for the manufacture of hammered iron. In the following year, 1817, his family, consisting of wife, four sons and one daughter, joined him in his new home. The names of his children were Daniel, the oldest, who was born in Trenton, New Jersey, February, 1807; Jane, James, George W., and Charles E. The mother of these children was Grace Huston.

There being no railroads then in the United States, his family traversed this great distance in wagons.

Daniel H. Hillman ran this forge for two years, and then moved to Bath County, Kentucky, in 1822, and built and operated a number of forges up

to the year 1827, when Mrs. Hillman died. The last place at which he worked was near Greenupsburg, Kentucky, for Leven S. and T. T. Shreeves.

During the stay of Daniel H. at this place we have the first mention of his son Daniel (the father of the subject of this sketch), in connection with the important industry which the former had so faithfully fostered. Young Hillman assisted his father in securing coal and in the shipment of iron to Cincinnati, Ohio, by flatboats. He was then in his nineteenth year and went to the steam furnace of L. S. and T. T. Shreeves, in Greenup County, Kentucky, and managed the coaling ground. He stayed with them two or three years, and was promoted to be bookkeeper and manager.

His father, on the death of Mrs. Hillman, broke up housekeeping and went to Hanging Rock, Ohio, where he managed the Pine Grove Steam Furnace. He remained there some little time and then returned to Greenup County, Kentucky. In 1830 he went to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile, Alabama, in company with Dr. J. Goodrich and Casting Goodrich, and subsequently to Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

The following letter from Mr. Hillman to his son George affords an interesting insight into the condition of things as they stood at that early date in the mineral region of Alabama:

VALLEY FORGE, BIBB COUNTY, ALABAMA,
August 21, 1830.

Dear Son: These lines will inform you that I am well, and I express the sincere wish that you and your brother, sister and son, are similarly fortunate.

I shall start one forge for Colonel McGehee in about four or five weeks, and then expect to build a saw-mill for myself. I can sell about two thousand dollars' worth of plank. I can cut pine timber on "Uncle Sam's" land, a practice very generally prevailing in this country.

Colonel McGehee will assist me in any way, so I can get him agoing in a short time. He will want material for his furnace which he will commence building about Christmas. I am to superintend the building of it, and immediately afterward the building of another forge unless something prevents.

I believe, George, that my prospects for making a handsome property are better than they ever were during all the course of my life.

I wrote to Daniel and desired him to come to this country; for there is one of the best prospects I ever saw for him to make a fortune. I shall write to him and give particulars of the prospects. It is as healthy here as in any part of Kentucky. I have had my health, I believe better, for I have gained considerably in weight since I have been here.

I hope to come to see you all in March, for I can go from here to Nashville in five days by stage, and then take the steamboat.

Give my love to Daniel, Jane, and Charles. From your father,

DANIEL HILLMAN.

This letter was written from the scene of Mr. Hillman's work, as we find in the postscript directions to address the reply to his letter to Bucks-ville, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

Mr. Hillman formed, some time after this, a copartnership with Colonel McGehee, of Montgomery, and had he lived he intended to build the furnace referred to. He died in 1832. To him belongs the honor and fame of first making wrought or hammered iron in Alabama.

His relation to the mineral region of Alabama is best expressed in the eloquent words of Miss Mary Gordon Duffee:

"After a very careful comparison of different notes, I am led to believe that the first iron ever made in the present wonderland of the South was at a locality on Roupe's Creek, some two miles east of the well-known Elisha McMath place, and near the corners of four counties, viz: Tuscaloosa, Jefferson, Shelby, and Bibb."

The same gifted writer further says: "Mr. Hillman was a very talented man in his profession, and he may be justly styled the founder of the iron manufacture and trade of Alabama; for, although Mr. McGehee furnished the means to build the first forge, it was the genius and unwearied skill and energy of Mr. Hillman that made it a success, discovered the possibilities of the mineral region, and demonstrated their importance and value to the demands of commerce."

Mr. Daniel Hillman, father of the subject of this sketch, as already seen, had three brothers and one sister. From the time he was in the employ of the Shreeves as already noticed, he developed very rapidly the capacity for successful iron-making.

Some time after his mother's death, which occurred in 1827, he formed a copartnership with William Wood, who owned a forge and furnace on the Little Sandy River, in Kentucky.

In the fall of 1831, or spring of 1832, he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and formed a copartnership with A. W. Van Leer and John Sullivan. The former gentleman owned the Cumberland Furnace in Dixon County, Tennessee, which was built by Montgomery Bell in 1817 or 1818, and was the first furnace made in the State to make hammered iron from pig iron. This firm built the Fairchance Furnace on Big Richland Creek, about twelve miles from Reynoldsburg, the county seat of Humphreys County, Tennessee. This furnace was in blast from the fall of 1832 to January, 1835. The market for their product was St. Louis, Missouri.

After this Daniel Hillman formed a copartnership with A. W. Van Leer in the profits of Cumberland Furnace, which he managed, and the latter, after allowing the former his share of the profits, made more money

than he had made before entering into this arrangement. This result could have been achieved in no other way than by skillful management.

He was next associated with Dr. T. T. Watson, and they together put up the Fulton Furnace, in Kentucky.

In November, 1845, the firm of Watson & Hillman, in connection with B. M. Runyan, C. E. Hillman, and A. W. Van Leer, under the firm name of Hillman, Van Leer & Co., purchased the Tennessee Rolling Mills, in Nashville, which had been built in 1834 by E. D. Hicks, Robert Baxter, and Henry Ewing. Daniel Hillman and T. T. Watson owned a three-fourths interest, the remaining portion being owned by A. W. Van Leer. The mill was taken down and moved one hundred and fifty miles below Nashville, on the Cumberland River, to Lyon County, Kentucky, where it was rebuilt. Mr. Hillman performed the important part of taking down the heavy machinery and floating it down the river on rafts made of the timber. Near this mill were four furnaces—Empire, Center, Fulton, and Trigg. The three first were on the opposite side of the river from the mill. It was here that Mr. Hillman's genius as an iron manufacturer produced those admirable results that have made his name famous, and constituted him a standard authority in this great industry.

The erection of the mills was commenced in March, 1846, and the first bar of iron was rolled out in December of the same year. From this time forth the mill made a reputation that spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. The quality of rolled iron it made was of the highest excellence, and especially was this the case with the boiler plate. The company kept a large standing reward for any authentic instance brought to their notice where it proved defective. That the mill enjoyed wonderful prosperity is quite natural. Mr. Hillman was in charge of these mills up to 1847, and also gave his attention to the furnaces, and upon Dr. Watson's death in that year purchased his interest in the two furnaces they had owned together, the Fulton and Empire.

From this time up to the breaking out of the war the mill and furnaces had a uniformly successful career.

In 1854 the three brothers, Daniel, George, and C. E. Hillman, became owners by purchase of the entire mill property. The firm was then known as Hillman Brothers. In 1864 or 1865 Daniel Hillman bought George W. Hillman's one-fourth interest in the mill for \$100,000 cash.

As a convincing proof of the success of the business, we have but to mention the fact that from October, 1855, to 1862, the profits of the business were \$1,300,000.

Mr. Hillman, besides owning the mill and furnace property, also owned many thousands of acres of mineral lands and several hundred negroes.

Mr. Hillman was married in April, 1839, to Miss Ann, daughter of Hon. John H. Marable, of Montgomery County, Tennessee, who represented his district for several terms in the United States Congress. There were four children in the family. John H., Thomas T., Ann Fredonia, and Grace C., all are still living. J. H. Hillman is a resident of Pittsburg, and is engaged in the iron business. Ann married Dr. E. N. Franklin, and resides in Gallatin, Tennessee. The remaining sister, Grace, is Mrs. Scales, of Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Hillman died in April, 1861.

Mr. Hillman was married the second time to Miss Mary, daughter of the Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, of Williamson County, Tennessee. To this second marriage five children were born—Daniel, Meredith P., Gentry, James H., and Carter, who died in infancy. All the former are now living at Trigg Furnace, Trigg County, Kentucky. Mrs. Hillman is still living.

Mr. Hillman died January 3, 1884, at his home in Tennessee. No man ever dying within the bounds of the Southern country did more to inspire the Southern heart with the fervent desire to do homage to his name. He was the pioneer of an industry that has awakened the entire South from a lethargic sleep, and is fast carrying her to the realization of that destiny, where she will stand among the foremost sections of the American Union as an iron and steel producing country. He visited this part of Alabama in 1872, and while riding one day on top of Red Mountain, in company with Major Thomas Peters, near Redding Mines, dismounted from his horse, and made use of the expression: "Here is the spot most favored for iron-making in the world." It has since become prophetic, and we have only to think of the wonderful development around us to be convinced of the truthfulness of the assertion.

Returning to Mr. Hillman, we find that while he was yet in his infancy he was taken by his mother to Fulton Furnace, in Kentucky, whither they were preceded by his father. Here the first years of his infancy were spent. His father then moved to the Empire Furnace, only a short distance from the former, while Thomas was still an infant. This change of residence was owing to the death of Dr. Watson, who had up to this time controlled the Empire Furnace. Here he stayed with his parents until he was seven years old, and received the primitive training afforded by the country schools. About the time he had attained his seventh year he was thrown from a horse. From this accident he was an invalid for six years. For some time after this occurrence he was taught by his mother,

and his father then took him to his office and trained him in the ways of business, which well fitted him for his future success. From his fifteenth to his sixteenth year he was at Bendusia Academy, in Edgefield, near Nashville, Tennessee, under Professor Nathaniel Cross, a noted educator. His whole school life was two years. About this time the war came on, and he went home, and his father gave him charge of the Empire, Center, and Fulton Furnaces, but the Center Furnace was the only one in operation. The three furnaces, Empire, Fulton, and Center, were frequently on different sides of the line twice a week.

After the close of the war, when he had attained his twenty-first year, his father gave him a fifty-thousand-dollar interest in the business, his special work being to manage the furnaces. Under his supervision their product was greater than ever. He remained here from 1866 to 1878, inclusive. How important to him were these years of devotion to a splendid industry!

In the beginning of 1879 he purchased the stock of iron and heavy hardware from Daniel Hillman & Sons, of Nashville, Tennessee, and sold out July 29, 1879.

Prior to this he had visited Birmingham and had formed a copartnership with Mr. H. F. DeBardeleben, under the firm name of Hillman & DeBardeleben, for the purpose of erecting a furnace. Alice Furnace, No. 1, was commenced September 29, 1879, and went into blast November 23, 1880.

In the latter part of 1880 the Hillman Coal and Iron Company, composed of Colonel Samuel Tate, Daniel Hillman, M. B. Prichard, and Colonel Thomas Peters, was consolidated with the Birmingham Coal and Iron Company, composed of the same gentlemen, with the addition of Charles Hillman. The Alice Furnace Company was formed of all the above-mentioned companies.

The capital stock of the new concern was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars being represented by Hillman and DeBardeleben, the remainder by the other members of the company. The directors were Samuel Tate, Charles Hillman, Thomas Peters, H. F. DeBardeleben, and T. T. Hillman. The officers were T. T. Hillman, President; F. L. Wadsworth, Secretary and Treasurer.

For the first year No. 1 furnace made an average of fifty-three tons per day, and ran three years, eight months, and nineteen days. Since adding a Whitwell fire-brick stove the daily capacity has been ninety tons per day.

Furnace No. 2 was commenced in January, 1882, and was put in blast in July, 1883. At first it did not work so well as No. 1. It had to be relined after one year, but since then it has run well and given satisfactory results. It is one of the largest furnaces in the South. There are four others, two at South Pittsburg and two at Dayton, Tennessee, as large. To this furnace belongs the credit of making the largest daily run of any single furnace in the South, which was one hundred and fifty tons. This result was achieved in the summer of 1886. The output is now between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty tons. Both these furnaces have made reputations, both in quality and quantity of iron. As time goes on the operation of these furnaces becomes more and more successful.

In May, 1884, the Alice Furnace Company was consolidated with the Pratt Coal and Iron Company, but the name Alice Furnace Company was retained until the beginning of 1887, and at that time the Pratt Coal and Iron Company was consolidated with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, under the latter corporate name. In this company the officers were Enoch Ensley, President; T. T. Hillman, Vice-President; A. M. Shook, General Manager; Nathaniel Baxter, Chairman of the Executive Committee; James Bowron, Treasurer, and C. Flisher, Secretary.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the company, held in Nashville, Tennessee, April 4, 1887, the following directors were elected: N. Baxter, Jr., of Nashville; T. T. Hillman, of Birmingham; Enoch Ensley and Napoleon Hill, of Memphis; A. S. Colyar, W. M. Duncan, S. J. Keith, T. M. Steger, John P. Williams, A. M. Shook, and D. C. Scales, of Nashville; J. H. Inman, J. D. Probst, and T. W. Evans, of New York, and Samuel Tate, Jr., of Memphis. These directors immediately organized by the election of the following officers: N. Baxter, Jr., President; T. T. Hillman, Vice-President; A. M. Shook, General Manager, and James Bowron, Secretary and Treasurer.

An idea of the importance of this consolidation may be gained from a brief statement of the possessions of the two.

The Pratt Coal and Iron Company represented the Linn Iron Works, the Alice Furnace Company, the Pratt Coal and Iron Company proper, with about seventy thousand to eighty thousand acres of mineral lands. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, on the other hand, represents possessions of almost equal importance. The Pratt Coal and Iron Company is at present putting up four furnaces, the largest in the South. These are to be put in operation in the near future.

It is needless to speak of the order of ability necessary in the manage-

ment of enterprises of the magnitude of those just mentioned. Mr. Hillman's prominent connection with them is the sure test of his worth.

Mr. Hillman was married July 25, 1867, to Miss Emily, daughter of the Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, of Williamson County, Tennessee. This marriage occurred at the Clover Bottom Farm, near the Hermitage, the home of General Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Gentry was, in his day, the most brilliant light in the political firmament of Tennessee. He first appeared in politics in 1835, when he was elected to the State Legislature of Tennessee for two successive terms, and then sent to Congress from his district for a number of terms. He won distinction for the eminent ability he displayed. He won a name that was national, and that will be handed down to the remotest posterity as among the proudest records of Tennessee's history.

Mr. and Mrs. Hillman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is also a Knight Templar.

It seldom happens that such a continued succession of names of the same family is identified with the same business or profession, and yet we find that from Daniel H. Hillman, who ran a forge in New Jersey, in 1814, to the present time, the name is closely associated with the iron industry; to Daniel H. Hillman, who died at Burksville with great plans in view for this mineral region, and the pioneer of its iron manufacture; to Daniel Hillman, his son, who heralded her fame abroad, and was an earnest defender of her claims to recognition; and especially to T. T. Hillman will Alabama ever pay the homage of true gratitude for their and his unswerving efforts to develop her mineral wealth.

ENOCH ENSLEY,

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Enoch Ensley is the most conspicuous example of the conversion of a cotton planter into a great miner and manufacturer in the whole South. His hereditary possessions, a cotton planter, on the Mississippi were worth a million of dollars in 1860. He yet retains the realty given to him by his father in that line, and continues to operate it.

In 1834 Enoch Ensley was born in Memphis, Tennessee. He was educated in the schools of Tennessee and graduated in the law college at Lebanon. He was licensed to practice law, but did not engage in it, devoting his whole attention to his cotton-planting affairs and to municipal affairs in his native city.

In 1881 Mr. Ensley came to Jefferson County, and with some associates bought the Pratt Coal Mines. He became president of the corporation, took up his abode at the mines for the greater part of his time, and entered with great energy into the labor of developing them. He has commanded in this work the confidence of the corporation, and in the year 1886 the greatest coal and iron corporation of the South, including the Pratt Mines property, organized, calling itself the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, making him president. The company is erecting four blast furnaces at Pratt Mines, and enlarging the great coal mines to unparalleled proportions.

Mr. Ensley is a fluent speaker, a logical reasoner, and an honor to Jefferson County. His wife and family have never moved from Memphis.

HOT BLAST FURNACES.

EUREKA COMPANY, OXMOOR.—These furnaces are six miles southwest from Birmingham, upon the South and North Railroad. They are built upon the site of a small charcoal furnace erected for the use of the Confederate Government in 1862, and which was destroyed by Wilson's raiders in 1865, immediately preceding the surrender of the Confederate armies. The present plant is the oldest established in Jefferson County, having been rebuilt after the war. The first iron made by coke in the county was made here, and the first output of the furnaces, although good pig to the eye, proved to be useless as mill iron or for any other purpose. It was thus first discovered that the coke used had introduced into the metal while in process of smelting an injurious element. The Pratt Mines coke was substituted, and the pig thereafter turned out has taken high rank in all eastern and western markets. The capital invested is \$850,000; annual output 50,000 tons. The company owns its own ore beds, some three miles from the furnaces.

WOODWARD IRON COMPANY.

This company was organized in the fall of 1881 by the selection of W. H. Woodward as President, and J. H. Woodward as Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors was composed of these gentlemen and J. N. Vance, who was President of the Riverside Iron Works, at Wheeling, West Virginia.

The site upon which the two furnaces were erected, as well as some of contiguous ore and mineral lands was purchased by the present company after the war. The organization of the Woodward Iron Company represented the accession of one of the most important and significant enterprises to Southern industrial development that has taken place since the war. At the time of the organization the capital stock was placed at \$475,000, and remained at this figure until the annual meeting of the directors in March, 1886, when it was increased to \$1,000,000, and at the same time J. H. Woodward was elected president, and in the following April, F. H. Armstrong was made secretary and treasurer.

Some interesting data in reference to the running of Furnace No. 1, is very appropriate in this connection. It went into blast August 17, 1883, and to August 31, 1884, made 26,026 tons of pig-iron; to August 31, 1885, made 30,856 tons; to August 31, 1886, made 31,355 tons; and to January 10, 1887, when it went out of blast made 12,610 tons; giving as a grand total 100,847 tons.

At the time it was blown-out it had been in blast three years, four months and twenty-three days. It could have been run on indefinitely, but, owing to the inability of the company to get sufficient quantities of coke to supply both it and the new furnace, which went into blast January 26, 1887, it was deemed advisable and best to shut it down.

These furnaces are located at Woodward, Alabama, about twelve miles southwest of Birmingham, and the following facts comprise a full statement of what the works consist: Two stacks, each 17 x 75, one built in 1882-83, and put in blast August 17, 1883; the other stack was built in 1886, and put in blast January 26, 1887. The first stack has three Whitewell hot-blast stoves, each 18 x 70; the second, four iron stoves; fuel, coke made from company's coal; ores, brown, hematite, black band, and red fossil, mined within three miles of the furnace; specialty, foundry pig-iron; total annual capacity, sixty thousand tons, net; brand, Woodward. The telegraph address of the company is Birmingham, Alabama.

ALICE FURNACE COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM.

There are two stacks in this company's plant. The yards are on the southwestern suburbs of the city, and front on the Alabama Great Southern and the South & North Railroads. The first furnace was built in 1880, and the second the year following. The capital is \$800,000. The output is about sixty thousand tons of pig-iron per annum. The company owns a large body of ore land and coal land within a few miles of the city.

SLOSS COAL AND IRON COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM.

Two furnaces situated on the northeastern bounds of the city, between the Alabama Great Southern and South & North Railroads, with some fifty acres of land adjoining, comprise the suburban property of this splendid corporation. It owns about forty miles of the outcrop of Red Mountain, practically inexhaustible in ores, and beginning some five miles from the city. It also owns large bodies of brown ores in Cahaba, Coosa, and Murphree's Valleys, and about ten thousand acres of coal lands and limestone of the highest grade, inexhaustible in supply. The two furnaces make an output of about sixty-five thousand tons of pig-iron per year. The capital stock is \$3,000,000. The furnaces were built in 1882-83.

The Sloss Steel and Iron Company has purchased the entire stock of the Coalburg Coal and Coke Company, consolidating the two companies and forming the second largest coal and iron company in the South, and one that may yet rival any similar company in the world in the extent and importance of its industries. This gigantic company own about thirty-eight thousand acres of land, teeming with wealth in the shape of coal, iron ore, limestone, timber, and perhaps many other as yet undiscovered minerals of great value. Their other property consists of the two Sloss furnaces, with a capacity of two hundred tons per day, the mines at Coalburg, with a daily output (when worked to their full capacity) of one thousand tons of coal per day, three hundred coke ovens at Coalburg, rich ore mines and limestone quarries near Irondale, and fifty-two acres of land in North Birmingham, upon which the Coalburg Company has already begun the erection of a hundred-ton furnace. The company is now known as the Sloss Steel and Iron Company.

MARY PRATT FURNACE COMPANY.

One stack, situated near the Sloss Furnaces. Capital, \$300,000. It owns considerable ore lands; output, about fourteen thousand tons per year; established in 1883.

WILLIAMSON FURNACE COMPANY,

situated near the Alice Furnaces, comprises this property. It was built in 1886, and the machinery made at the Williamson Foundry in this city. The capital is \$125,000; capacity, about fifteen thousand tons.

PROJECTED FURNACES.

The blast furnaces completed and not in blast, or being built, in Jefferson County April 1, 1887, are two of the Bessemer Company, four of the Tennessee and Alabama Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, two of the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company, two of the Birmingham Iron Manufacturing Company, and one of the Coalburg Coal and Coke Company.

BIRMINGHAM ROLLING MILLS.

These mills make bar, rod, city street railroad, and sheet iron. The capital is about \$400,000. The demand is above the capacity of the mills. They have enlarged several times since it was built, in 1882-83.

ALABAMA ROLLING MILL COMPANY.

Another important and much-needed industry was organized April 2, 1887—the Alabama Rolling Mill Company; capital stock, \$250,000, which is all taken. The directors of the company are Fred. Sloss, of this city; C. A. Borts and D. M. Forker, of Ohio; W. H. Bofinger and W. H. Hassinger, of New Orleans. Mr. Fred. Sloss was elected President, W. H. Hassinger Vice-President and Manager, and D. M. Forker Secretary and Treasurer.

The Gate City Land Company has given the new rolling mill company thirty acres of land a few miles east of the city, on the Alabama Great Southern and Georgia Pacific Railroads. Work will begin on the plant at once. The capacity of the mill will be sixty tons, and may be enlarged to one hundred tons.

The stock is owned by Birmingham, New Orleans, and Ohio gentlemen, who mean business, and will complete the mill in the shortest possible time.

COAL AND ORE MINES.

The operated coal mines of Jefferson County are: the Pratt, Warrior, Jefferson, Brake, Hoene, Pierce, Henry-Ellen, Coalburg, and New Castle.

The Pratt Mines are the largest. They employ from 1,000 to 1,500 men, of which number 500 to 600 are State convicts. The corporation own about 70,000 acres of mineral lands in the Warrior coal fields. The capacity of these mines is, or will be soon, 3,000 tons per day. The mines

are six miles from Birmingham, and are connected with the city by a broad-gauge railroad owned by the mines. The ventilation of these mines is perfect. Accidents are very rare.

The convict miners are closely inspected by the State authorities, and moderately worked. The mortality among them is very low.

ORE MINES.—The ore mines are chiefly owned and operated by the furnaces named in another page of this volume.

RAILROADS.

The two original lines of railroad crossing at Birmingham, and especially described in another chapter, have proven the wisdom of their location by attracting to the city several other independent and competing lines. The indications are that Birmingham will ere long become one of the great railroad centers of the United States. Its position as the chief center of railroad traffic in the South is already assured.

The roads built to cross at the city since 1883, and now being built, are the Georgia Pacific, connecting Atlanta and Columbus, Mississippi, with the city; the Georgia Central, connecting it with Columbus, Georgia; the Mobile & North Western, connecting it with Mobile; the LaGrange & Birmingham, connecting it with all of Middle Georgia; the Sheffield & Birmingham; the Kansas City & Birmingham. The roads enumerated make twelve radii of trunk lines reaching out to every point of the compass. The apparent result must be the creation of a diversity of commerce for the city which must greatly enrich it, and erect its wealth upon the most enduring foundation. The cotton region, in easy reach of the city, will become tributary to its growth by what it sends in for sale, and what it takes out for consumption. It will be attracted by the favorable freight charges made inevitable by competition among the roads.

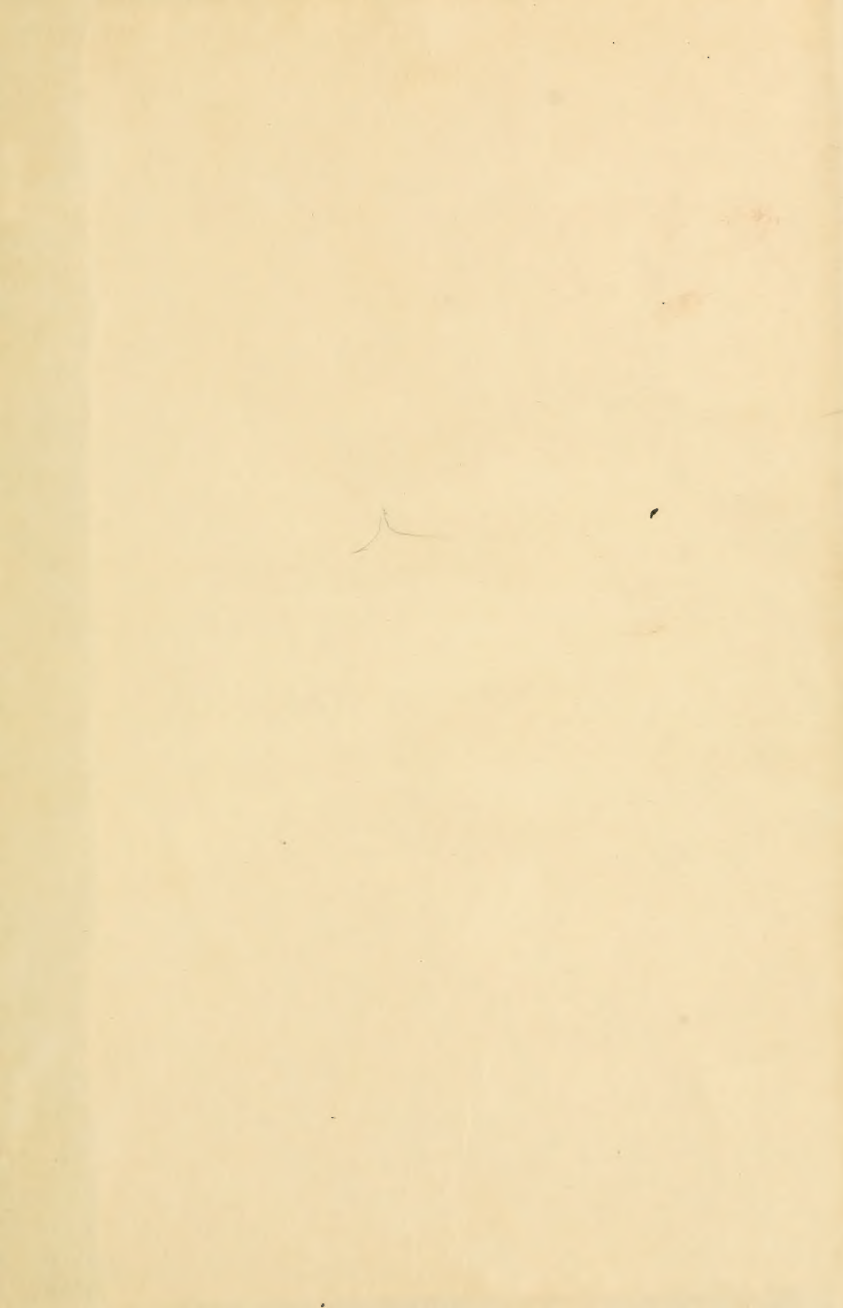
A railroad is now being built from Bessemer to Guntersville, Alabama.

The mines and furnaces have many miles of railroad connecting with the city, and which do a very heavy business.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Small towns and villages are growing up in all parts of Jefferson County. In addition to those suburban villages, elsewhere in these pages named, are the following: Elyton, 1,000 population; Trussville, 350; Coketon, or Pratt Mines, 4,000; Coalburg, 600 or 700; Jonesboro, Woodlawn, Bessemer, Wheeling, New Castle, Warrior, Irondale, Leeds, Ensley City, each with a population ranging from 200 to 350 souls.





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